expected by any rational than Nothing had or from each other. which could by any possibility affect the principles departed from the principles which we held in com- we express our preference for JOHN C. CALon which distribution should take place. Congress mon. He has carried out, or has attempted to carry HOUN, over all others now on the public tapis had been premonished that an empty treasury and out all the views and objects which were avowed and if we do not much mistake the signs of the poa dishonorded credit demanded the application of as the designs of the reformation of the government, litical zodiac, he is the man whom the people intend all the means of the government to the supply of in 1840. He has refused to assist in measures shall be the next manager of the Ship of State. clusion an unfair one, that the proposition to violate objects, but which he and I, and thousands of oth- in his favor, and he seems to be preferred by a mathe principles of the act of September, was made ers, deny to have been such. In all this, I have jority of our presses throughout the country, which, with the design to compel its rejection, in order to found no cause for refusing to continue such advice with other indications, show that the South is ready continue the agitation which had been commenced and assistance in the administration of the govern- to rally almost en masse to his support, and that he by Mr. Clay, at an early day of the session, against ment as the President may require, and as a sincere is the first choice of the Democracy generally. levying duties on imports, in the expec- country, may enable me to render.

e same bill. s passing strange, that white co nging up in all directions, among the m congress, for the honor of having saved this bil y saved it by the intrepidity of his course, o gave vitality to it by his signature, and wh so saved the proceeds of the lands sales from a d rsion that would have been most injurious to t The question of the disposal of the v remains where it was left by ess of September, 1841. But in the v. like the other means and resources will be applied to its wants. To be of little advantage, that 3 the shape of distribution, she

nly, and that a sordid one eelings have been appealed having money in State

dissenting opinion. The press throughappointment, and furnished evidence ere erroneous and unjust towards nd that motives and objects had m, with the semplance, but with of truth. And between his princinles, as explained to me, and my own, I found no incongruity that could prevent a hearty cooperation. We had co operated in congress, on all important bring General Jackson into power. When the principles upon which he had been elected, however pure and upright may have been his intentions. we together avowed our enposition to those measures, and went into a minority against the strongest party, and the most popular leader of it, that has existed in this country since the days of Washington. During these scenes there had been a general similarity of sentiments and congeniality of views.

probation of the President to such a bill. have been as could well exist between persons living so remote of the Presidency. Nor is it any disparagement

These views and sentiments are presented to you, strong and increasing currents now sweeping over be benefitted by those provisions would thus gentlemen, in explanation of my position, and in de- the nation in his favor, demonstrate, that although with the agitation already existing, and fence against the reproaches which have been cast the virtues, taients, and public labors of our great that by these means, the double purpose of gaining upon me, for not resigning the office I hold. I and good men may for a long time be unappreciafriends for the abolition of the veto, and of aggrava cannot lend myself to the vindictive feelings which ted and unrewarded, yet, that sooner or later the ting to the utmost extent, hostile feelings against the they and their associates entertain towards the Pre- people will mete out to their public servants a full President, would be accomplished? Could the ef- sident: I cannot be a party to the torrent of vitupe- and merited reward. Such is frequently the lot of to pass a Tariff law, containing the distribution ration which has been poured out upon him. I our best statesmen, and it has been that of Mr. CALse, under such circumstances, have been a sin- cannot consent to aid, in any manner, the success of neun's particularly. His abilities, and disinteresta party which goes before the people, demanding ed and patriotic services are at last beginning to be To the President's mind the portentous alternathat it may be intrusted with power, for the purpose rightly appreciated; and the principal reason why were presented, of sanctioning a distribution of of incorporating a National Bank. I am not in fa- they have not been so sooner, is, that unlike most in violation of a compact to which he vor of an alteration of the Constitution, to abolish other public men, he never presses himself into been a party, and when every dollar of that the Executive power of returning to Congress, for notice—never fishes for popularity, but concentrates ny of our race at the shrine of Bacchus in the last ey was imperiously demanded by the necessi- their more mature consideration, bills which may all his time and powers to the advancement of presidential contest. The philosopher, patriot and of the Treasury, or of incurring the hazard of have passed in haste, or inadvertently, or upon mis- equal rights and the best interests of the people, and ving the country without adequate revenue by taken principles. I deny that few and unimportant with a greatness of soul rarely exhibited, is content only exclaim, O man! art thou forever doomed to refusal of congress to pass a bill confined to that abuses of a conservative and suspensive power like with exercising a martyr-like devotion to the pubject alone. Upon this question he did not ask this, even if they existed, which in their nature lic good, satisfied that there will be, sooner or later. opinions of his Cabinet. He considered the must be temporary, furnish any good reason for sufficient virtue and intelligence among the people of duty too clear to be mistaken; between prin- abolishing the power itself, and leaving all legisla- to reward such a course. Having satisfied himself and thanks to John Tyler, he has prevented the on the one side, and expediency on the other. ion without check, and without an opportunity for of the wisdom and righteousness of a course of conhad no hesitation; and he determined to return revisal, to a multitudinous congress. I am not for duct, he fearlessly pursues it, and never desires to bill with his objections. His finances triumph a distribution of the proceeds of the land sales, when know whether his popularity will be advanced or destroy. The rubbish has now only to be removed; that distribution will cause the imposition of taxes injured thereby, but alone considers the best interis instantly beyond the wants of the government, merely to sup- ests of the people. This is one of his leading cheerfully signed. Thus was discreated in a ply the very deficiency it causes. Finally, I will characteristics, and in it he differs widely from his not consent to have any man forced upon me, as public cotemporaries, whose public acts and speechmy candidate for the Presidency, by associated es so often betray a voracious appetite for feasting clubs, to forestall the action of a convention, or by on the popular smiles—an unpatriotic willingness the denunciations of personal partizans. I doubt to so discharge the trusts and responsibilities of their The producing masses must arise from their letharnot that this exposition of opinions will be deemed, public agency, as will for the time secure the praishose partizans, but a continuation of the sin es and rewards of the multitude, however adverse committed in 1839, in having used my best exer- they may know such a course to be to the public it. With regard to some, that sentence duty. e coun- has been promulgated, while it is suspended over It were supererogation to dwell on his talents, people it the heads of others. Freedom of thought and inde- abilities, and claims upon the confidence and gratito them pendence of opinion, in the choice of a candidate, tude of the nation. No man unites, in so eminent

> Your friend and fellow citizen. JOHN C. SPENCER.

ty General Committee.

From the Washington Republican.

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY. name of the distinguished and inflexible State advancement of the Republican principles of instice. Rights Republican, JOHN C. CALHOUN, of liberty, and equality, which are destined to advance South Carolina, as our candidate for the next Pre- our country to the apex of prosperity and renown. He You have had the kindness, gentlemen, to allude sidency. In doing this we are guided by the pur evinced much fondness for political science in his n and to say that it has been the est motives. He is certainly the ablest, and we be- boyhood, and gave then bright evidences of the nousion and of misrepresentation. lieve, at this time, the most popular man in our par- ble statesman-like career which he has sin - run; at as I am to prolong a communication all ty. No man, in our opinion, merits the station while at College, the depth and quickness of his for those that left us on Van Buren, would return to have no right to disregard more. But, at the same time, should a National intellect, as manifested in the frequent friendly nos the property of my child Convention select any other person more likely to litical controversies between himself and the Presimy country; and I am | create a perfect union in our ranks, and at the same | dent of the College, who differed widely from CALak of myself. With restime truly orthodox in his Republican principles, HOUN on political subjects, drew from his learned in the Cabinet, it is we, of course, would feel it our duty to yield our instructor, the remark made to another, "that Carafter consultation personal preference. We have little apprehension, HOUN (then) had talents sufficient to be President the state of New-York, however, of that Mr Calhoun's claims are ably of the United States." Since that time, while a leciates, comprising the state set forth in the following communication, which we gal student and ornament of the bar, while the on, all the members of the place in this column in lieu of further remarks of leading member in the Legislature of his native

For the Republican.

Mr. Editor: The nation seems already aroused on the subject of the next Presidency, and our party are fast moving in the matter. No inconsiderable number of our friends, however, still continsentiment of that party. Nothing ue to cry out "too soon, too soon," and say that so early an agitation of the subject will tend to injure the union and harmony of the party. Were this true, we would desire to raise our humble voice as high and lord as any against the popular expressions of opinions and preferences now being made u the subject, but their injurious tendency is not demonstrated in the objections of these persons. What better method of advancing the principles of circumstance that there are subjects, and one partia party than by associating with them before the cularly on which the South is peculiarly sensitive, public, their ablest exponents? How can we beter ingratitate the orthodoxy of our heaven-like political faith into the affections and confidence of the other subjects for ever at rest, which now contain people, than by drawing their attention at the same the elements of a political volcano that may yet destime to the character and merits of its best and most troy our beautiful fabric. The weight of Mr. CALeffective disciples? And are not the most active HOUN's character and his situation would enable who contend that our great party motto, "princi- see that the degeneracy which has heretofore ruined Mr. Calhoun .- Georgia Constitutionalist. ples, not men," is departed from in the present every popular government, is now strong at work great patriotic outburstings of feeling by the popu- in our land. The constant increase of immorality, har party on this national question, are either igno- crimes, public and private corruption, contempt of rantly deceiving themselves and others, or, as you law and order, and the great success of the brawlsaid some time since, do not see sufficient light in ing demagogues of the land, calls for prompt and the political horizon to lead their favorite up the powerful reaction; and po man, from the purity of stairs of popular favor into the Presidential mansion. his life and the influence of his character, could Some, too, there doubtless are, who, afraid as yet, to sooner and more effectually bring about a lasting take a decided stand lest it may result in injuring reformation in these absorbing concerns of the nase against the administration of their own political prospects, choose to wear that the north and call leading of their own political prospects, choose to wear that Adams, and had united our efforts to detestable yoke of servility fastened upon themselves times call loudly for a man of his firmness and boidby waiting for the course of others, and the popular ness at the head of our affairs; and hence the great measures of his administration, in our judgment turn; and while we repudiate such want of indeupon in proportion as each freeman does not fear. who, "to the highest intellectual powers unites those lessly act, according to the aid of an enlightened elevated moral qualities which are equally essential, mind, we think every public expression and move-ment on this important matter, should be made statesman—inflexible integrity—honor without a thoughtless of any other consequences than the fur. stain-disinterestedness-temperance and industry

With him I denied that in the contest of 1840, a this responsible and exalted station, and it is a energy in action; devotion to his country, and an doxy; and although the occasions for presenting and patriotism not only of Democrats, but of every the unity and enthusiasm in our ranks which such und.—Newbern Spectator.

erament, and therefore a suspension of the distribution of the dis tion of the proceeds of the public land sales, in those which the President had possessed, yet were illuminated the political horizon of any nation—men a glorious and lasting victory over the second forthwhich that act had provided, tollowed as a necessal they well known to political friends and opponents. whose abilities, patriotism, and virtues honor our coming editon of Whig coonery and buffoonery. y and inevitable consequence, and yet, the bill di- There were, therefore, between the President and Democracy and our country, and either of whom and greatly would it redound to the good and honrected that distribution to be made. Could the ap ayself, political affinities as strong and as numerous abundantly possesses dignity and character worthy or of the country. of these great statesmen and exalted patriots-no curred between September, 1841, and July, 1842, In the conduct of his administration, he has not under estimate of their worth and merits--when the one and the restoration of the other. Is the con- which are claimed by some to have been among those Nearly every Democratic press in the South is out ders. We do so with the highest satisfaction. The the veto power; and that it was coupled with pro- desire to promote the best interests of a beloved This is right and gratifying; for no man deserves the office so much as Mr. Calhoun: and the strong and increasing currents now sweeping over should in all probability impose upon myself the prevent the nomination of Mr. Clay, at the good; and however much of conscious wrong they banks; economy; retrenchment, and strict adherence may be guilty in so doing. Mr. Calhoun ever to the Constitution." You may ask, will the whole stands on higher and nobler grounds: aiming at the North go for Mr. Calhoun? I answer yes, if I can the party in our state, for pronouncing a greatest good of the country and the whole country. judge of the whole north by the feelings and expresexcommunication against those who he never calculates the consequences of doing his sions of our democratic friends in this county and

back in even before a nomination, have become deadly a degree, the qualities of a statesman, in the most American principles personified, and shall see them ocratic ranks. iged crimes in the estimation of those whose severest re- enlarged sense of the term; as an original, bold, fairly, honestly and clearly laid before the world proach against their opponents, within a few years, and deep thinker, he has no superior and very few with a force and energy worthy of his enlightened was their slavish adherence to party, and their blind equals. He is emphatically an honor to the age, mind. Situated as I am, in public life and in a vepressive, shall at devotion to one man. So be it. A party which to his country and to mankind. No man ever exorudent and care. commences with the proscription of all who will not hibited more inflexible adherence to truth, and more worship the same idol, at the very time when it is ardent and unconquerable love of Republican rights seeking to gain strength and numbers to its ranks, and constitutional liberty; and herein, especially gives us a foretaste of the sacrifices to be offered on he has given specimens in his past life of firmness the same altar, when power shall serve inclination. and moral sublimity assurpassed in the annals of our race. And it is his independence of character -- his deep knowledge and support of the Constitution-ardent love of country-reliance on the virtue and intelligence of the people-his manner of Messrs. Lewis K. Faulkner, Wm. C. Storrs, A. H. thinking-his rigid adherence to the great funda-Jones, Enos Stone, Lewis Bixby, Monroe Coun- mental principles of Democracy, as carried out in his private as well as public life, that he alike pre- perference for Mr. CALHOUN. In this place evesents himself as a pre-eminent model for young poon of the Democratic party.

> We this week place at the head of our paper the been devoted to the study of government and to the "well, I have not thought or heard much on the sub-State, and since his association with the most learned, talented, and dignified body in the world, of which he is admitted to be the greatest intellectual giant, his prominent trait has been an ardent love and study of political economy; and he always exhibits a power and sagacity in sifting political subjects, and a force and eloquence in maintaining his favorite doctrines, that secures no less the agreeable astonishnent of his friends than the high admiration of his worst enemies.

There are many reasons why our next President should be from the South. The fact that there has never been one further South than Virgina, pleads strong in favor of a Southern selection; and the renders it highly important that the man should be chosen who would be most likely to put this and therance of Democracy and the good of the country.

Several members of our party are spoken of for the consequences of doing his duty; freedom and

From the Old Dominion

Mr. Calhoun's Prospects .- From every quarter the great body of the democracy are rallying to the support of the greatest statesman now living. Several weeks ago we received the following letter from one of the most thorough-going Democrats in the "Empire State," with permission to lay it before our reawriter will accept our warmest thanks for this mark of his continued friendship.

Tomkinsville, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1842.

Friend Fisk:-I have too long delayed writing to you; the want of time, mixed with negligence, must be my excuse for my long silence. Being aware task of spinning quite "a long yarn," but nevertheless, communicating one's ideas to distant friends, affords a pleasure that amply compensates for the trouble. But enough of prelude. In these days of political and moral degeneracy, brought on by corrupt and special Legislation, the offspring of our wretched paper money humbug, it is indeed cheering to the friends of reform to discern the dawning of a new and brighter Era. It is said, the darkest moments of night, precede the dawning day; this may be so, and if so, the same may be said of the political horizon; for it ever the true friends of the "Rights of man" had reason to bemoan the downfall of man, it was at the prostration of so maphilanthropist, stood aghast, for a time, and could grope thy way through life in darkness and disgrace? This grand upheval in politics has brought the people to their "sober second thoughts"-they see now the necessity of recurring to first principles, structure of those stupendous monsters, Bank and Distribution, which would have required us ages to and the work to be peformed, must be put into the hands of good and faithful servants of the people .-With JOHN C. CALHOUN for grand superintendent, we shall see this government brought back to, and administered on the economical plan laid down by the great founders of this republic whose political creed was equal and exact justice to all men .gy and put forth their strength for battle on the great, and broad, and benevolent principles of the democratic creed; they must take for their motto " Free trade; low duties; no debt; separation from in N. York City. If they speak out elsewhere as city acquaintance, I have an excellent opportunity to find out the views of people. Lately I have made it my business to ascertain the views of every

My motives for introducing the subject are not understood nor suspected. I merely say (without expressing any preference) there begins to be some feeling here, on the presidential question; or what do you think of the candidates, or what do the per ple say your way about the next candidates for President? With but one exception, every man I have spoken to in New York City, has expressed a democrat (except those who have held office unluical aspirants, and as the present leading champi- a perference for Mr. Calhoun, or at least for a new der Mr. Van Buren's administration) has expressed candidate, and all are strongly in favor of one term His whole life, (and he is now 60 years of age.) has only. Those from the country generally answer, ject, who is talked of?-Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Calhoun. I like rotation in office; Mr. Van Buren has had the highest office in our gift, besides many minor ones, and I think he should be satisfied to retire." Others say if Mr. Van Buren comes into power the "Bourbons" must be restored and that Calhoun will poll a stronger vote than Van Buren, us on Calhoun, or a new candidate, while they would hate to 'Right about face' on Van Buren .-Generally they say they will support either, should ley get the nomination, but Mr. Caihoun has their J. C. T.

> Georgia paper, explaining his first letter to Mr CALHOUNG. In this second letter he assigns as the reason why he addressed his first to Mr. Calhoun:

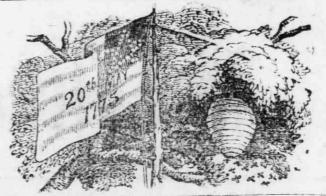
> "I knew that Mr. Calhoun had the mind to grapple with this subject. (The currency and finances come in contact with the first public men in most of the Governments of Europe of every guage and calibre of intellect. I have no where met with his his extraordinary powers, in the unbounded opulence of his resources, or in the purity of a hie which places him where he stands without reproach, country from calamity and dishonor, because I believed him to be the man for the work we had to do, without any reference to a miserable scramble for most invariably the principal champions.

Such is the praise this truly great man extorts from his warmest political adversaries.

The New Orleans Tropic, a whig paper, anxious to know who will be the Democratic candiagitators of the claims of particular candidates the first him to exercise more efficiency on these vital ques- date for President at the next election. It passes in the deserves it at our hands, as Republicans and to declare their intention to cheerfally acquiesce in tions than any other man could. He is the very review all the gentlemen spoken of for that high patriots. the ultimate selection? Those, therefore, who are man, moreover, to react against the sweeping degeapposed to present movements on the subject, and neracy of the age. Every observer of events must cle which pays a high tribute to the qualifications of

"We respectfully but earnestly beseech the locovass of 1844 a warm and refreshing one. Give us John C. Calhoun. His intellect and same deserve a better reward than to be thrust aside to give place Martin Van Buren. There would be something ballot. R. E. Brown of Dooly was elected Mesin the contest between two such political giants as senger, and J. Roper of Muscogee. Doorkeeper. every man in whose bosom beats an American heart. pendence in this free land, where our priceless tavor. They wish to honor him, the unflinching an expression to preference from every man in the er, Wofferd and James Gray of Jones county, Deland entitled to a vote. Give us Calhoun and we mocrats, and Robert Toombs of Wilkes, whig. were are satisfied. It will be no dishonor should Henry Clay be beaten by him--and in any event a fair test of the real strength of parties."

The United States District Court of North Caro-With him I denied that in the contest of 1840, a this responsible and exalted station, and it is a most grand reflection, calculated to ennoble the pride inextinguishable love of liberty and justice." With the unity and enthusiasm in our raples which such



## JEFFERSONIAN:

Charlotte, North-Carolina, TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 15, 1842.

Democratic candidate for President of the United States

## JOHN C. CALHOUN,

OF SOUTH-CAROLINA. The great popular party is already rallied almost en masse around the banner which is leading the party to is final tri-umph. The few that still lag will soon be rallied under its imple folds: on that banner is inscribed FREE TRADE; Low DUTIES; No DEBT; SEPARATION FROM BANKS; ECONOMY; RETRENCHMENT, and a STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTI-TUTION. Victory in such a cause will be great and glorious; and if its principles be faithfully and firmly adhered to, after it is achieved, much will it redound to the honor of those by whom it will have been won; and long will it perpetuate the liberty and prosperity of the country."—John C. Calhoun.

COL. JOHNSON.

Col. RICHARD M. JOHNSON, contemplating last spring the tour he is now making through Pennsylvania, New York, &c., then informed a friend here that he would probably pass through this part of North Carolina on his tour South to New Orleans. Upon hearing this, a number of gentlemen of the Democratic party here, signed an invitation to the Colonel to partake of a public dinner in Charlotte, if he should pass this road, which he has conditionally agreed to do. We have not heard for a month or two past whether Col. J. intends still to pass this way or not; but suppose, if he does, due notice will be given, that our citizens may have an opportunity of taking by the hand the renowned killer of Tecumseh.

All the gentlemen but one who signed the invitation, are not the advocates of Col. Johnson's pretensions to the Presidency;-they were desirous merely to embrace the opportunity to show their respect for, and gratitude to one, who had long served his country honorably in the field and cabinet, We may admire and revere Col. J. as a brave solhere, Mr. Calhoun will sweep over the North like a dier and good citizen, while we deem him unfit to tornado. All seem to see then ecessity of having a fill the Presidential chair—or, at least, not so well man of great mind to carry out the great and Radical principles of this People. In him we see all our qualified for that office as many others in the Dem-

> Mr. Spencer.-The extracts from this gentleman's letter in to-day's paper will be read with interest. It is said, on his recent visit to New York, he took the field openly for the Democratic candidates for Governor and Lieut. Governor, and urged his friends in Albany to sustain the Democratic ticket there for the Logislature.

> Penitentiary - We see most of the papers of this State are out in favor of the legislature establishing a penitentiary in this State. We have somewhat to say on this subject, and shall take it up, probably in our next.

Important from England .- The Steamship Caledonia, which arrived at Boston on the 31 instant, brings the news of the Ratification by the British Government of the North-Eastern Boundary Treaty. The Great Western was to sail from Liverpool on the 231 uft, bearing out Mr. Derrick, who returns with the ratified Tremy.

The Cabinet.-The New York Herald of Nov. 4, says "the Cabinet will be dissolved in ten days." And then adds: "Mr. Webster will leave the Ca binet and go abroad-probably to Paris-Mr. Speneer or Mr. Upshur will become Secretary of State, Mr. Cushing Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Gen. Hamilton has written another letter to a Forward 'forward march' to some other position" This news may be true-we doubt it.

The speeches of Messrs. Webster and Cushing, and the letter of Mr. Spencer, must and have placed Mr. TYLER upon the most elevated of the country.) For the last five years I have ground before the country. They, with other recent developments, prove beyond question, that he refused, even in 1840, to give up at the bidding of superior. In the depth, brilliancy and quickness of Henry Chy's faction, his attachment to the doctrines of the old republican party; and that when called by Providence to the head of the Govern-I selected him as the man most likely to relieve his ment, he determined in its admiristration to adhere as near as possible to these cherished doctrines of his youth, in defiance of the denunciations he knew office in which ferocity, and vulgarity appear al- were in store for him. For such Roman firmness and virtue he should receive the cordial thanks of every patriot in the land. We hope to see the Democratic party rally in his support as one man for the remainder of his administration, and cordially sustain him in all his republican acts and measures.

Georgia Legislature.-This body met on the 7th instant. The Senate was organized by the election of Gen. Echols of Walton county, speaker. focos to give us, for the sake of humanity, a candi. and James Jackson of the same county, Secretary. date that will call out some of the pent up and dor- The vote for speaker was-Echols 50, Miller of mant enthusiasm on both sides, and make the can-Richmond, (whig) 31. For Secretary, there were four candidates, all Democrats; Jackson, W. B. Cone of Bibb, M. J. Kenan of Baldwin, and R. W. to such party hacks as Thomas H. Benton and Carnes of Muscogee. Jackson was elected on 2d

> In the House, Gen. Wm. B. Wofferd was eleccandidates. On the second ballot (Toombs withdrawn) the vote was: Wofferd 102, Gray 84, Scattering 8.

The Message of Gov. McDonald is a sensible, practical, business document. Its recommendations are sound and judicious—particularly on the subject of the Banks and currency. We shall copy a portion of it in our next paper.

ligio

ly th subje kind tion, thy b buryi the g FORS near thate of hus

marri

flower

the cu

friend The

South

year

one-f crop incre Ken cons

mos orde 24, of t