hate? No. The contract was made, and others who differed with him. This body of roads and cutting canals within the limits they could be held to their bond, and the (said Mr. K.) has been called the highest of the individual States, is entirely gratuitstrict performance of the duties they had ribonal in the world. Should the Senate, undertaken. They could not divest them then, to get clear of a political opponent, selves of their obligations; even if they fritter away this high character? Should would; yet the Senate, one of the con-sit induce this people to doubt that the Setracting parties, was undertaking, in the nate of the U.S. is the protector of right, power of their strength, to annul the con-side frowner-down of every thing that is tract, the other party refusing to set it wrong? He hoped not. He hoped, for aside. Now, he did think, and he was in the credit of the respective States, whose the habit of expressing his opinions plain-sovereignty we represent, such an example ly, that this was the most high-banded, and would not be set. He would not forther rockless assumption of power that was detain the Senate. It had not been his deever exercised by any deliberate body un-sign to have said any thing, but he could der the sun. It was a naked exercise of not repress the feelings of his bosom. power, unmindful of justice, or of law, or of the sacredness of contracts; and if gentlemen could exercise that power under COL. BARRINGER. such circumstances, it was for them to do

in executing work under contract with the

work faithfully, comply with your contract

to the very letter, you have no security for

a moment. Any individual who possesses

weight with the dominant political party.

who is inflaenced to net against you by

party hostility, or private g iefs, can pro-

cure the abolition of your contract, even

should it involve you in run." Let the

country but understand that as the true

King) would cheerfully abide its judgment.

He (Mr. King) had already said, and said

at large into this question. The argument

of the Senator from Connecticut, [Mr

majority who authorized the contract, had

dom had thought proper to perform, might

be set aside because it was passed by a

majority, the political opponents of the

From the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

it, and for the country to understand it. Our remarks concerning this gentleman Every man in this country who is engaged in the Jeffersonian of the 23d ultimo, have been toru red into "an unprovoked at . k' Government will be told, in language not to upon him-"a malignant ebullition of be misunderstood : "Though you do your spleen," and drawn down upon us a long uticle of denials, coarse invective, and disagenious equivocations little becoming the lalonel's former political course, and his ma-ted pretensions to courtesy and candor e believe we have sufficient grounds for insidering Col. Barringer himself the auhor of the article in the last number of the ederal sheet of this town, headed 'Misre esentations, and in that character we hall answer it.

state of the question here, and he (Mr. It is an old trick of the Federalists, to aise the cry of 'persecution!' or hatch up truly, that it was not his intention to entered ome other humbug, to screen their odious at large into this question.
was all on one side; and all the ingenuity.
Connecticut. [Mr.] principles from a strict examination by the People:-but if Col. Barringer expects to ide into Congress from this District by : Huntington] had failed to protect his friends esort to such means, he will be very much from the force of the arguments which had mistaken; -or, if he hopes by bullying & been addressed to them by Senators on coarse epithets, to silence this press, and this side of the house. He (Mr. King) prevent a full and free examination of his was willing to gratify the Senator from Connecticut, and throw aside the joint without his host. Has he really become resolution of 1819, under which elections to thoroughly imbued with the spirit of of Public Printers had been made for more cank federal aristocracy in which he has than twenty years. But, set it aside—ad-moved from his infancy, that when a cancank federal aristocracy in which he has mit that it has no binding force—does it didate for a high public trust, any one who disprovement within the jurisdictional lim-effect this case? Not in the least. The diares institute an inquiry as to his fitness its of any State, and particularly within the election had taken place by a Senate com- for the station must be denounced by him limits of North Carolina, petent to make it. What mattered it, then, in terms the most coarse and contempt. "Resolved in like MA whether the individual was designated unms! Does he proudly imagine that the der a joint resolution of the two Houses. People of this District will shut their eyes or by the mere will of the Senate! The to his odious federal principles, and extends facts that he was legally selected, that he to him a 'generous confidence,' by blindly has entered into the contract, and given stoting him into Congress, where he may the necessary bond, which is now on the said his brother blue-lights in saddling the table of your Secretary, still stare gentlecountry with all the odious measures of Fe men in the face. There is no escaping deraisin? If so, we imagine the 13th of from them. He trusted there was no Senanext May will teach him more respect for heir intelligence.

tor who would seriously contend that the We shall now only review the most imnot the power to do so because that maortant charges which we made against jority was soon to be placed in a minority Col. Barringer, and which he has either -for upon that ground every act of the lenied, or, admitting, has himself proved al last session, which the Senate in its wiswe said.

We charged that Col. Barringer was a Federalist-opposed to State Rights-in lavor of a National Bank and Internal Impresent majority. But the felt he was exprovements by the Federal Government, pending his strength in vain, wearying his the denies being a Federalist,—denies belungs for no good; he expected to con-lang opposed to State Rights, or that he is vince nobody; it was settled; the fiat had in favor of Internal Improvements, but ad-

gone forth, and these men were to be sacri-ficed. He warned gentlemen of the result. We shall not retort upon Col. Barringer to themselves from this exercise of power. They had the power, and they would ex-proper to heap upon us:—but we now ar open the eyes of the people, and cause them to see what they had to expect from such a reckless party. He (Mr. King) thim, (whatever he may now say, in order was not one of those who, either in public to deceive,) of being a Federalist of the or private life, ever, by indirection, accommodituding any act. He pursued a straight dimited exercise of the powers of laternal mited exercise of the plished any act. He pursued a straight dimited exercise of the powers of Internal of Commons from Edenton, (and a true forward course—one sanctioned by his Improvements by the Federal Government. State Rights man never lived) introduced judgment, and approved by his conscience; and, by consequence, an opponent of State and if this case were reversed, and a proposition and if this case were reversed, and a proposition is the case were reversed, and a proposition in the case were reversed, and a proposition is stated as a constant of the case were reversed, and a proposition in the case grave charges, we describe the case were reversed, and a proposition in the case grave charges, we describe the case were reversed, and a proposition in the case grave charges, we describe the case were reversed, and a proposition in the case grave charges, we describe the case were reversed, and a proposition in the case grave charges, we describe the case grave charges and the case grave charges are case grave charges.

1837, he would have raised his voice a smember of our State Legislature, gainst such a wanton violation of the faith . Under the Administration of John Quinself. An American citizen, possessing continue these lavish and unconstitutional equal rights with his accusers and judges, appropriations. The sage of the Hermit equal rights with his accusers and judges, appropriations. The sage of the Hermites to the put on trial, his character branded as sage, however, had the firmness and republic to the problem of the other side could fix dican honesty to place his foot upon the it, and he is denied the privilege, which neck of the monster, in his ever-to-be-repeblings to every freeman in this land of membered Veto on the Maysville Road Bill this what they had a right to expect from throughout the land with rejoicing, as being the Senate of the United States? Was a death-blow to Federalism. Before this this promised reform? Was this the vero of Gen. Jackson was exercised, there was to actuate the Whig party? They causing from this species of encroachments, had recently heard much throughout the gupon the Rights of the State. On the 20 on its naked merris. The Veto of Gen. They consideration was felt by his political

suph, the liberal, the manly spirit which was general alarm throughout the country was to sensite the White party? I They arrange from this species of encroacenhaness, had recently heard much throughout the funon the lights of the State. On the State of the Country (should be the permitted only become), it is not maked mem. The Veto of Gent State of the State of the

ous and a direct and paleable violation of the Constitution of the United States, and unless speedily corrected and duly restrain ee, must inevitably eventuate in a prostration of the sovereignty and independence of the States, and the establishment of one great government of unlimited powers, it he deliberate opinion of this Legislature.

"This Assembly cannot forbear to avai tself of this occasion strongly to expresits decided conviction that the permanence and success of our Republican Institutions lepend upon a properly defined partition of he powers between the Federal and State Governments; yielding to the former the exercise of the powers distinctly and speifically conmerated in the Federal Compact, and securing to the latter the free exereise of those not delegated by said compart to the United States, nor prolabited by it to the States:

"THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, That unler the division and limitation of powers by the Constitution of the United States. Congress has not the right to prosecute works of Interbal Improvement within the confines or jurisdiction of any State, and particularly within the State of North Cardina; and that the exercise of such right is contrary to the genius and spirit of said Constitution, and eminently calculated to bvert the independence and sovereignty of the States.

"RESOLVED, As the further opinion of his Legislature; that apart from all constiational objections, the exercise of such nowers is to be deprecated as impolitic and nexpedient, and tend directly to the coruption of the principles, and indirectly to

political acts and principles, he 'counts cral Assembly, for and in behalf of the pooole and government of their State, does most solemnly protest against the claim of the Congress of the United States to exercise the power to prosecute schemes of Internal

"RESOLVED IN LIKE MANNER, That this General Assembly does hereby most solemuly protest against any claims or exer-General Government to draw money in any manner whatever from the people of this State into the Public Treasury of the United States, to be thence disbursed for any bjects of the grants of power given to the Constitution of the United States."

On the 30th December, these Resoluions were taken up in the Committee of he Whole. The first effort of the Federdists in the Legislature, was to have them adefinitely postponed .- for this motion orty-four members voted, Col. Barringer mong them. This failing, various amendnents were proposed to destroy their force, or ALL of which Col. Barringer also voted; -but they were finally adopted, ayes 73. ocs 47, and among the latter is recorded be name of DANIEL M. BARRINGER! What do the old Republicans think of this specimen of the Colonel's State Right. Anti-Internal Improvement principles!

But we shall pin him closer yet. The Veto Message of Gen. Jackson was grought before the Legislature at the same ession of '30-1. The Honorable Samuel I'. Sawyen, then a Wember of the House Commons from Edenton, (and a true

gainst such a wanton violation of the faith. Under the Administration of John Quinof the Senate, and of a solemn contract, see Adams, the most lavish appropriations.
They (Mr. King and his friends) were then for Internal Improvements were made—inas much opposed politically to those individuals (Gales and Seaton) as the honoracentated to reduce to beggars the People of
hie Senators opposite could be to the indione section of the Union to carrieh another,
vidual now under his trial. Yes; his universally regarded by Republic as a uncharacter was on trial, for that was the
constitutional, was then fully carried out,
point on which the whole matter was made. When Gen. Jackson came into power in
to turn. He (Mr. Blair) was on trial, 1829, the Federalists still having a majority
without the possibility of defending him—in both Houses of Congress, attempted to
dency of the United States, under the full
self. An Apperican citizen, possessing continue these lavish and unconstitutional dvocate an unlimited discretion in Con election of Andrew Jackson to the Presidency of the United States, under the full expectation of his reforming abuses and restoring the Constitution to its original puri-

the country: - that the power to prosecute ionality and expediency, and these senti- that week many clerks were dismissed from works of Internal Improvements is no vitere delegated to the Federal Governnent, and cannot, therefore, be exercised without a manifest violation of the Constitunion and a like invasion of State Soveeignty; -and, that money cannot be conutationally drawn from the pockets of the cople for any other purpose than to pay

e legitimate expenses of Governments, Have these not been the doctrines of the Republican party since the foundation of our Government? and could they be more oreibly set forth than they are in the Resoations of Mr. Bynum? And yet, when hey passed our Legislature, where do we ind Col. Barringer!-voting against them throughout! Again, when Mr. Sawyer's Resolution came up, approving Gen. Jack son's veto on the Maysville Road Bill, where do we find him! Voting against it, in a minority of NINE!

Thus armed and prepared by undeniable vidence, we made the charges against Col. Barringer, which appeared in our paper of the 231 ult., that he was a Federalist .ipposed to State Rights, and an advocate of ernal Improvement. He has denied the harges, and a cused us of faischoods-we rave submitted our proofs, and are willing or a candid public to say who has LIED. Col. Barringer anmirs that he is in favor

of a National Bank; and attempts to justify this odiously Federal measure, so danger ous to the liberties of the country, by an essertion which we have too much regard for his intelligence to believe that he di not know to be untrue when he made itto wit: that Washington, Madison, and Jeferson approved of such an institution. His admission here would convict him of being destruction of the liberties of the peo- Pa Federal st, wit out any comment of ours; ot, all Republicans have held a National Bank to be unconstitutional, tending to concentrate a vast and dangerous power in he hands of a few individuals, but also the State Banks, and, even the General Government itself might be oppressed and ground down to ruin. True, Gen. Washing on, as he said himself, reluctantly gave his signature to the first National Bank. projected by the great Federalist, Alexander Hamilton, and founded upon our first National Debt; but what did he say upon this subject at another period, when no ise of power whatever on the part of the harrassed by opposing counsels? In 1757. in writing to a Senator in one of the Southern States, he says:

"I do not besirate to declare, that if had a voice in your Legislature, it would objects save those of carrying into effect the have been given decidedly against a paper emission, upon the general principles of its eneral Government as contained in the utility as a Representative, and the necessily of it as a medium. I contend that by the substance, not with the shadow of a thing, we are to be benefitted. The wisdom of man, in my humble opinion, cannot at this time, devise a plan by which the eredit of paper money would be long supported: consequently, depreciation keeps pace with the quantity of the emission, and articles for which it is exchanged, rise in greater ratio than the sinking value of the money. WHEREIN THEN, IS THE FARMER. THE PLANTER, THE ARTISAN, BENEFITren!

"An evil equally great is the door it in mediately opens for speculation, by which the least designing and perhaps most valable part of the community are played pon by the more knowing and crafty neculators.

So much for Gen. Washington's opinions of paper money and the benefits and necesd Bank!

into the House the following Preamble and the first Bank Bill presented to him, on the President Tyler.

"Whereas the President of the United He afterwards signed a similar bill, only President Harmson had recently been States, at the last session of Congress, respected, as unconstitutional whirl of agitation, jected, as unconstitutional, an appropriation of the country in recovering from a heavy national many participation in the various triumphates.

gress) which have less occupied public at-

on save:

without the proof to sustain them-

parped upon last summer?

We have neither time or room now to le of the District to the questions at issue, ept the Bank and Internal Improvements. Ve may take it up next week.



THE REPUBLICAN.

LINCOLNTON. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1841

Democratic Republican Nomination, FOR CONGRESS G. W. CALDWELL, OF MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

DEATH OF PRESIDENT HARRI-SON-ACCESSION OF VICE PRESIDENT TYLER.

WILLIAM HENRY BARRISON is no more le died at Washington City, on the 4th inst., at thirty minutes before one o'clock a. m. His disease was pneumonia, with congestion of the liver and derangement of the stomach and bowels, and from the first bore a serious aspect. The best medical skill, and the most unremitting attention could not save him from the hand of the Destroyer.

"In announcing this melancholy event avs the Globe, all other reflections are bsorbed in the thought of the nothingness of life, the emptiness of human grandeur One brief month has witnessed his ascent o the summit of human ambition-and his passage to the tomb. What shadows we ire, and what shadows we pursue !"

We give below, from the National Inelligencer, the official announcement of he event, prefaced with an article from the Globe giving "a general impression as to my of Banking. Do they favor a Nation-the origin of the disorder which terminated up his mind to quarrel with him. Mr. o rapidly in dissolution," and also some Mr. Madison, it is well known, vetoed probeious remarks on the accession of Vice

jected, as unconstitutional, an appropriation strong debt, and the universal pecuniary processions, fetes, balls, etc. with which he to the Maysville Turnpike Road, thereby constructs ment under which it then labor as every where greeted, and which were ed. But we must look elsewhere for Mr. Reaminned until closed by those which fol-Madison's view upon this important sub blowed the inauguration—the eager and conect. In his celebrated Report of 1798. stant press made upon him since, by the he publication of which we finish this continued who have pursued him for office, week, prepared by him with great deliber and the excitement growing out of the ation and care, and adopted by the Repub arbitrament of discordant claims—was more ucan Legislature of Virginia, in justification one, truly represented by his physition of the Resolutions of '98, Mr. Madi-grams as suffering under age and debility. could long bear. The bodily labor he en "Omitting other (usurpations of Con-dured, apart from the weight upon his mind, was more than be had strength to support,

wents he never recanted publicly. Togethe Departments, and expressly told that it represent Mr. Jefferson as having been in was exclusively on political grounds,—favor of a National Bank, therefore, be- Among them was Mr. Gouge of the Treaspeaks great ignorance, or a design to de-sury, the eminent author of the work on banking, who was recommended to his sta-But we have already extended our re-tion by his extensive information and high marks beyond what we intended at first, reharacter as a man, not as a partisan for he and must reserve our reply on the other never was one. This hecatomb of victims prestions at issue until next week, when who were struck down during General we will show that all the charges we made Hannison's illness, many of whose families against Col. Barringer were not made are now turned out in a sort of orphanage thout the proof to sustain them. For the world, must have been made in the cen a Circular, issued from Lancolaton by sunfortunate prisoners by custom suended of Barringer, to the freemen of this Dis-Ethe fall of an illustrious chief. A decent rerict. The Colonel comes out boldly for gard for appearances, ought to have suspen-National Bank, to be backed "by the ded this distressing process of removals aith and credit of the Government!"-A while the Chief Magistrate, who alone could most magnificent scheme for converting the authorize it, was too ill to attend to any Government into a great Banking shop! sof his duties. The successor of President What has become of the Colonel's great HARRISON, a man in the prime of life, and norror of a 'Government Bank' so much capable of looking into the condition of things for houself-one who most feel the responsibility of his place, and who may xpose this lame effort to blind the Peo-Leutertain a desire to maintain the position acquired by accident, through the apprebaall of which he slars over, or dodges, ex-glion of the people-will probably set some bounds to the proser puon, which we understand was intended to be carried on until every Democrat was swept from office .-O e of the Secretaries has distinctly arowed that the Democrats should all be removed. because they would have no spies in the Departments. Will President Tyler sancnon the doctrine that secreey is to be the law of the Government, and that no man is to remain in employment who cannot be relied on to conceal the abuses which his superiors are unwilling to expose?

> Government, the new presiding officer comes in under fortunate circumstances for his face, if he has courage and independence equal to the occasion. He was nominated not as concurring in principle with the Northern party, who controlled in the selection of the Presidential candidate of the Whigs, but to concileate the South taking for Vice President one representing its principles. Mr. Tyler was known to be opposed to a Naional Bank, as both unconstitutional and inexpedient. He was known to be prosed to a National Debt-to a Proteeive Tariff-to National Internal Improve ents-in a word, that he was a Southern nan with Southern principles, of the Virrinia school. If he now resolves to assert hose principles as the guides of his auministration, he cannot look for the support of Messrs, thay and Webster, and the politicians whose hopes hang upon themie cannot look for support from Abolitionsts and Antimasons, nor the party of the National Bank. But if he throws himself ipon the country in the maintenance of the loctrines of the Virginia school, he canommand effectual support, without defering to the politicians of any party. The hole South must support him on the score of principle, and for local considerations, nd the Democracy of the North has incariably rallied to a man against Federalsm, no matter what hand has raised the standard of resistance.

As it regards the general policy of the

Mr. Tyler has no alternative but to set up for hunself on his avowed principles, er to surrender them absolutely and become he plant instrument of other men's ambiion. He must acquiesce in all Mr. Clay's

chemes-give his assent to all the misthievous ultra consolidating measures necessary to effect them, or he must make

From the National Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, April 4, 1841. An all-wise Providence having suddenly emoved from this life WILLIAM HESRY HARRISON, late President of the United States, we have thought it our duty, in the ecess of Congress and in the absence of the Vice President from the seat of Government, to make this afflicting bereavement known to the country, by this declaration, under our hands.

He died at the President's House, in this city, this fourth day of April, anno Domini, 1841, at thirty minutes before one

o'clock in the morning. The People of the United States, overwhelmed, like ourselves, by an event so nnexpected and so melancholy, will derive onsolation from knowing that his death was calm and resigned, as his life has been patriotic, useful, and distinguished; and hat the last utterance of his lips expressed a fervent desire for the perpetuity of the Constitution and the preservation of its rue principles. In death, as in life, the happiness of his country was uppermost in his thoughts.