From the North Carolina Standard.

" He who lives in a glass house should not throw stone Mr. Loring: In a communication in the Regis ter, over the signature of " One of the People," the writer has brought it forward as a great charge " Mr. HENRY received the sum of \$5,304.3! for his services in Washington City, as Commissioner to settle the claims under the Spanish Trea-The writer of that communication, as rumor of "One of the People" under the hope, no doubt, that his statements will, on that account, be received Lawyer was the lest of the people who should complain of his brother Lawyer for receiving high fees; and if the writer be the person whom rumor has defor his services, it was because the paltry offices which he has filled, did not entitle him to it. One thing is very certain-He has been willing to take every office agoing, and to take all the fees he could get, be they great or small. And does not the writer know that the duties of the Commission which Mr. Henry held, required that he should adjourn his meetings from time to time, to enable the claim ants to prepare their cases and to collect the testino ny; all of which were in writing? And that du ring the recess, it was necessary for the commission er to prepare himself on the points of admiralty and maritime law, as well as on questions of international law, and decisions on policies of insurance, so as to enable him to pass understandingly on the various matters that necessarily arose on the claims sub mitted to his decision? That these things were to be done in his own office or in the public Library, and not while the Board was in session? That it was as important for a commissioner thus to prepare himself, as it is for a Judge or a Lawyer to examine

How pitiful and uncandid it is, for one who is a Lawyer, thus to attempt to deceive the public, by taking the number of days Mr. Henry was absolutely sitting as a Commissioner, and in this way estimate the time and value of his services.

and prepare a case which he has to argue or decide?

And does not the writer know that the Act of Congress fixed the salary of the Commissioner, and this before Mr. Henry's appointment; and for this law many whigs in Congress voted, and the very man, no doubt, who has furnished "One of the People with the materials out of which this wanton charge has been manufactured? If the salary was too high Congress and not Mr. Henry is responsible for it He did what any other man would have done, who discharged the duties of Commissioner-he received the salary fixed by law, according to the time which the business of the Commissioner required. Had it been a whig and not a democrat, you would have heard nothing of the matter. Then all would have been right. Do we not hear the whigs complaining that Mr. Tyler will not give them office, and that our State receives nothing. Yet no sooner is a democrat from this State appointed to an office, than these very whigs are the first to denounce him for receiving the salary fixed by law.

article: "He who lives in a glass house should not throw stones." If any set of men require to be rethrow stones." If any set of men require to be reelude responsibility by saying this is only newspacontrast.

CONTRAST. minded of the truth and force of this adage it is the per authority. whigs, One would think to hear them talk, or to read what they write, that they were the parest and

The case was then carried to the Supreme will only burst their boiler.

Gov. Swain his five hundred dollars, and to pay three hundred more by way of interest, and to pay George E. Badger twenty-five hundred dollars, and

ous suits that were pending

When "One of the people" shall figure out the

From the North Carolina Standard.

STATE EXPENDITURES.

I am pleased to see that some attention is bestowed on the administration of our State Government. Let us inquire what the Whigs have been doing here, while they have declaimed so loudly against extravagance in the General Government. The contrast I present below, is drawn from official docu- valorem, and then a specific duty besides. The ments which any Democrat or Whig can see upon inquiry for them. The Expenditures for 1838-9 may be found in a report of the Whig Committee on Finance, made to the last Legislature. It will be says, is a Lawyer, who has assumed the signature recollected that the Whigs never failed to compare the expenditures of Mr. Van Buren with those of John Quincy Adams. It is now admitted that this as 50 per cent., &c., &c. was an unfair comparison; for Mr. Clay himself prowith more credit. Now we had supposed that a poses to double the expenditures of Mr. Adams. But a comparison of the expenditures of our State Government, at those periods, is not subject to a charge of unfairness; for, by a change in our Consignated, if he did not receive five thousand dollars stitution, our expenses ought to be diminished and

| | | | Po | stage | Account. | | |
|------|------|----|-------|-------|--------------|--------|----|
| Nov. | 1826 | to | Nov. | 1827. | -Executive | 100 | 74 |
| 35 | 1827 | | | 1828 | | 95 | 33 |
| 12 | 1826 | 66 | 66 | 1827- | -Treasurer | 57 | 26 |
| 6 | 1827 | 66 | - 66 | 1828 | 66 | 26 | 98 |
| 44 | 1826 | 66 | 46 | 1827- | -Comptroller | 25 | 52 |
| 66 | 1827 | 66 | 66 | 1828 | -66 | 26 | 98 |
| 44 | 1826 | 66 | 6: | 1827- | -Adjt. Genl. | 34 | 38 |
| - 65 | 1827 | 66 | - 44 | 1828 | 46 | 19 | 84 |
| | | | | | | \$387 | 03 |
| July | 1838 | to | Sept. | 1840 | -Executive | 790 | 03 |
| ** | 1838 | 66 | Jany. | 1840 | -Treasurer | 54 | 33 |
| | | | | | -Comptroller | 49 | 44 |
| | 1838 | | | | Adjt. Genl. | 136 | 48 |
| | | | | | | \$1030 | 28 |

What say ye to that? honest but deluded Whigs. An increase in the Postage account alone, in two years, of \$643 25. And this, too, when these very Whig officers were telling the people of Wake county, particularly, that we were on the verge of ruin by the extravagance of Mr. Van Buren. The Whig Committee, in excuse, say: "We cannot decide whether it be reasonable or not, nor can we ascertain whether all the letters have been on public business. The alteration in the manner of appointing Field Officers of the Militia, has created the necessity of frequent Communications with the Governor, enclosing resignations or applying for Commissions. This alone has added a considerable amount to the postage bill for the Executive office." And this is all and the only excuse rendered for this shameful extravagance! The Committee were careful to speak of letters only. But were they not well satisied that all the letters even were not on official business when they find the following charge in the bills

for Newspapers? Executive, postage Newspapers, 1 30 Treasurer, Comptroller, " 4 11

Now does not the exhibition of this postage bill alone, show the hollow professions of that party with Governor Morehead at its head, who prated so much about extravagance in 1842? But I may have leisure hereafter to put before the people some more of the doings of these Whig economists. In But we now apply the adage at the head of this the mean time, I urge the Democrats to preserve

Tariff Convention .- The Whigs held a Counmost disinterested set of politicians that ever lived. ty Convention in this town last week, to assist in We do not know what office the author of "One of deluding people into the belief that a high tariff the People" may have filled, or the amount of sala- will prove a grand panacea for all the ills which ry he may have received. But we hazard little in flesh is heir to. They pretend to be laboring solesaying, if he has not received at the rate of five thou- ly for the good of the laboring men, although it sand dollars for five months, as he has falsely charg- does not require much penetration to see that their ed upon Mr. Henry, the fault has not been his. real object is to levy a tax upon those articles which Will he do the public the justice to examine the laboring men are compelled to buy, which goes injournals of the Senate, at the last session of the Ge- to the pockets of the aristocratic owners of the manneral Assembly, and tell us the amount that was re- ufacturing establishments. So far as we can learn. ported in favor of George E. Badger, Esq., as an the late Convention in this town was composed of extra fee for his services in the Western Land suits? the leaders of the whig party-the very same men Will he examine further, and find out from the who in 1840 promised the laboring people high Books of the Treasurer or Comptroller, and inform wages, good times, roast beef, and an unbounded us how much was paid to the different Counsel who prosperity, if they would only assist in placing the were engaged in those suits by the State? If my whigs in power, so that the "odious sub-treasury," information be right, one thousand dollars apiece which we were told was grinding the laboring men was paid to Mr. Badger and Gov. Swain, who were into the dust, might be repealed. Some were deemployed - that on Mr. Swain's being elected a first ceived by these flattering promises, the whigs were Judge, as but little had been done in the business, elevated to power, the sub-treasury was repealed, he paid back five hundred dollars of his fee. When, but where are the high wages? Those who then by a Resolution of the Legislature, the Attorney voted the whig ticket in hopes of better times, now General was directed to appear, and the Governor repent of their folly in good earnest. The whigs was authorised to employ additional counsel, and are trying the same game again, and we caution Judge Seawell was employed, and for his services every man to look before he leaps this time. If the he was paid one thousand dollars. In the mean federal party is in favor of a higher tariff, why not time, several new suits were brought in the Feder- settle the question in Congress, where there is a al Court, and for his appearance there, Mr. Bad- large federal majority? Why make all this noise and that will nerve and support me under trial. ger received an additional fee of five hundred or a and bluster here at home? The answer is plainthousand dollars! Judge Seawell having been elect they want to make political capital. They hope to ted to the bench, the labor of trying the suits de- gull people again, as they did in 1840. But it is volved on Mr. Badger and the Attorney General no go-they can't get up the steam, or if they do it

Court of the United States, and Saunders having | In Connecticut, during the recent electioneering resigned as Attorney General, the Governor was campaign, the federal members of Congress from directed to employ other counsel to appear with that State sent home a large number of Circulars. Mr. Badger, and Mr. Webster, as report says, was urging their friends to "agitate" the tariff question. engaged at a fee of another thousand. The case These circulars were printed on French paper. was argued by Mr. Webster; and Mr. Badger. which the members cabbaged from Uncle Sam. In land, on the subject of the disturbances existing though so liberally paid, did not appear at the trial. obedience to these orders from head quarters, the there. It is not probable the President will ever be Now, after the payment of these many liberal whigs of Connecticut tried hard to blind the eyes called upon to interpose the federal arm in this confees, what will the people think, when they are told of the people on the tariff question, but it proved an that their whig Legislature, at its last session, actu- entire failure. The farmers, mechanics, and other ally voted George E. Badger an extra fee of Two laboring men, came up to the polls and "repudiat- the sons of liberty in Rhode Island, a flame will be thousand five hundred dollars, and D. L. Swain ed" whiggery in a manner which shows that they kindled that will not be easily subdued-the effects five hundred dollars, and interest from the time he understand the subject fully. So it will be in Massachusetts. We are confident that the democratic But the extravagance and injustice of the thing party will triumph here next fall. The whigs fear does not stop here. Gen. Saunders, who had been it, and hence the cry about a tariff, "protecting engaged in the suits throughout, and who, after his American labor," and all that hypocritical manifesresignation, under a resolution of the Legislature, tation of sympathy for the working men. Doubt- the letter of John Tyler to the Governor such faces the years first thing which could be the letter of John Tyler to the Governor such faces the years first thing which could be the letter of John Tyler to the Governor such faces the years first thing which could be the letter of John Tyler to the Governor such faces the years first thing which could be the letter of John Tyler to the Governor such faces the years first thing which could be the letter of John Tyler to the Governor such faces the years first thing which could be the letter of John Tyler to the Governor such faces the years first thing which could be the letter of John Tyler to the Governor such faces the years for the letter of John Tyler to the Governor such faces the years for the letter of John Tyler to the Governor such faces the years for the letter of John Tyler to the Governor such faces the years for the letter of John Tyler to the Governor such faces the years for the letter of John Tyler to the Governor such faces the years for the letter of John Tyler to the Governor such faces the years for the letter of John Tyler to the Governor such faces the years for the letter of John Tyler to the Governor such faces the years for the letter of John Tyler to the Governor such faces the years for the letter of John Tyler to the Governor such faces the years for the letter of John Tyler to the Governor such faces the years for the letter of John Tyler to the governor such faces the years for the letter of John Tyler to the Governor such faces the years for the year was directed to be paid by the Governor such fees less the very first thing whig employers and corpoas he might think reasonable, had received but five ration agents would do, after they obtained their hundred dollars, and that, too, allowed by Gar. Swain, taking his own case as the standard. Tet their employ. They did so after the Harrison election, and the meanness to refund ton, and we believe they would do it again.

a toe to the people, and in lavor of the lording land-holders, riding rough shod booted and spurred, over a long oppressed and insulted body of human beings. "We have not room for the infamous document. Dedham (Mass.) Democrat.

Breakers ahead!-Let the South beware! An vet not one additional cent was paid to Gen. Saun- other Protective Tariff is coming upon them. The Distribution is a prelude to the measure. Mr. Salt-Now, Mr. "One of the People," as you seem to onstall's Report (from the Committee of Manufacbe so expert at figures, will you tell us how much tures) proposes as the Globe calls it, a " New Prothe day and hour the services of Mr. Geo. E. Bad- tective, Cumulative, Retaliatory, Federal Whig ger amounts to, for his Four thousand Five Hun- Tariff." "It is protective, the duties ranging from dred Bollars?" As "One of the People," is so 30 to 300 per cent. it is cumulative, there being ready to calculate the services of Mr. Henry, who frequently two or three kinds of duties (specific, ad was paid a stated annual salary, to see what amount | valorem, and fictitious valuation) on the same artiwas "per day, per hour," and even to "a minute," cie: it is retaliatory, there being a penal duty of 10 will he now try his hand and tell us how much the per cent. to be incurred in a year by countries dan, the hour, and the minute, George E Badger, which shall not reduce duties in favor of certain the whig Ex-Secretary, received for his services - American articles: and it is Federal-Whig. comjoice at the election of 1840.

McDUEF. tion placed about thirty different specific duties on a total rout

that variety of iron and its manufactures; and some of these duties, according to the moneyed article in Bennet's Herald, amount to 120 per cent. ad

Same section taxes every kind of woollen goods nearly as high as by the tariff of 1828, and taxes some articles cumulatively, to wit: so much for ad following is the clause: On woollen yarn, four cents a pound and 30 per cent, on wool costing more than eight cents a pound, four cents a pound and 26 per cent.; on woollen manufactures, 40 per cent, when by any former act the duty was as high

Same section puts 30 per cent. on cotton yarn and thread, rates all plain cottons costing less than

Same section puts a duty equal to 50 per centum on Liverpool salt, 100 per centum on Turk's Island, and 120 on Spanish and Portuguese salt.

"Can Mr. Tyler sanction a bill in which protection is the object, and revenue the incident?—where every form of protection is introduced?--where penal protection is given ?-where vindictive protection is given?-where the compromise is violated not for revenue, but for protection?-and where the clause which nullified the Land bill when the duties rose above 20 per cent. is fraudulently propos ed to be repealed? And this is the progress of Whigery—this its progress in one year! Twentysix millions of debt, and double taxation of every thing. DEBT-TARIFF-BANK-are whig measures. For these they labor, and each begets the other."-Richmond Enquirer.

A Good Sign .- Some elaborate Essays have been addressed to the Whig members of Congress, under the signature of "Franklin," in the "New York Commercial." The object was to persuade them to adopt a National Bank, with the privilege of establishing branches in the States with their consent. The author held out the idea, that in that event, Mr. Tyler would re-unite with them. These Essays were ascribed by the Globe to Mr. Webster--and they were supposed to meet the concurrence of the President. We rejoice to see the decided developments of the Madisonian upon this point. It denies that Mr. Webster is the author, (but the authorship of such a suggestion certainly would not have surprised us-it would be in character with Mr. Webster)—but the Madisonian goes much further. It denies that such a plan has the President's concurrence. " It ridicules the adoption (now) of a Bank, framed after the manner of that presented by Mr. Ewing at the Extra Session. We have but one word to say to this proser over things gone by. The day has been when such a scheme might have met our approbation, and, probably the approval of those in high places. As a measure of conciliation and compromise, it was offered to Congress and as such it was contemptuously rejected; and he who, with the exhibitions of public sentiment since made, can now seriously dream of a bank in any form, we trust will be permitted to dream on to the last, insensible to the realities by which he is surrounded." * The President, after full consideration, aided in his reflections upon the subject by the ablest Cabinet which the country has seen since the days of George Washington, has matured and presented to Congress a plan of Exchequer by which he and they professing one thing before obtaining office, and are ready to abide. It stands before the country on practicing the reverse afterwards-their extravagether certain, never enters into their minds."-- The

MORE OF THE BEAUTIES OF THE BANK-

Madisonian disclaims Ewing's plan-and is "firmly

that Mr. Tyler believes so also .-- Ib.

We have been favored with the following extract tions made by Democratic opponents to this measure. and which are being realised to the full extent earlier than we anticipated:

"PROVIDENCE, April 13, 1742. "MY DEAR --: I am sorry to inform you that misfortunes have again overtaken me. This areful Bankrupt law, which has lately been passed, by causing the failure of almost all who owe us, has caused the failure of -, which occurred on Saturday, 9th April. Myself, wife, and children are pennyless, and the prospect of my getting a situation is now dark and gloomy. With my recommendations for sobriety, fidelity, and ability, I could, in business times, get a place directly; but now, there is no saying what I shall do. However, I shall calmly await the result. I have a good character, and a affectionate wife, and two helpless children. "Yours, affectionately,

We are informed, on good authority, that the house above referred to, was among the most substantial business concerns in Rhode Island. Alexandria Index

RHODE ISLAND.

Our readers will find, in another column, a letter from President Tyler to the Governor of Rhode Istroversy. Should it be the case, however, and militia be marched from neighboring States to put down of which insolent aristocrats will deprecate and deplore, when it is too late.

The Philadelphia Spirit of the Times makes the

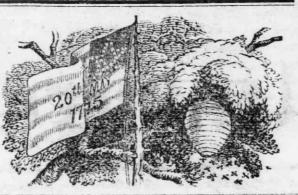
following remarks on the President's Letter: "The Evening Journal of Wednesday contains Island, in which it is found that he, John Tyler, is a foe to the people, and in favor of the lordling land-

"We have not room for the infamous document John Tyler is a tyrant! Let him be damned to eternal infamy, by every lover of liberty and free Raleigh Standard.

Rhode Island .- 'The election of the People's peaceably. In Providence, 1,154 votes were polled. In other parts of the State, the election was quite animated. The election of the Landholders took place yesterday. There will probably be no outbreak until the time when the officers elected the reins of government.

New Jersey too !- The ball of revolution is too passing over this State! The Trenton Emporium taking Four thousand five hundred dollars for ling from the old Federal party, now self-styled of Friday gives returns from various township Electric from five day's actual services? To this, too, should be Whig. A brief view of some of its sections will tions, and remarks, "Every breeze says change, of Mr. Adams, in opposition to the declared wishes added what it is said Mr. Badger received, some prove this, and will show the people in agricultural every mail brings the intelligence of the defeat of of Kentucky? thousand dollars more as the tax fees in the numer- and planting regions what reason they have to re- the present dominant party. It may with truth be said, the days of Whiggery are numbered! The Sec. 1, raises all duties now at 20 per. cent. to recent town elections in New Jersey, have told a sum we have here given him, it is possible the sums 30, with the exception of some specified articles. sad tale for the future hopes of Federalism. In pectation of being Secretary of State, and that this paid to other distinguished whigs may be brought to his notice. In the mean time, we say to him and his co-adjutors—come on!

This at once is a breach, both of the compromise act and of the clause in the land bill. Same section decided his vote. Let the friends of act and of the clause in the land bill. Same section decided his vote. Let the friends of act and of the clause in the land bill. Same section decided his vote. Let the friends of act and of the clause in the land bill. Same section decided his vote. Let the friends of act and of the clause in the land bill. Same section decided his vote. Let the friends of act and of the clause in the land bill. Same section decided his vote. Let the friends of act and of the clause in the land bill. Same section decided his vote. B. Peoples, James Parks, Jno. Blount, Isaac Helms at the land bill act and of the clause in the land bill. Same section decided his vote. Let the friends of act and of the clause in the land bill. Same section decided his vote. B. Peoples, James Parks, Jno. Blount, Isaac Helms at the land bill act and of the clause in the land bill. Same section decided his vote. Let the friends of act and of the clause in the land bill. Same section decided his vote. B. Peoples, James Parks, Jno. Blount, Isaac Helms at the land bill act and of the clause in the land bill. Same section decided his vote. Let the friends of act and of the clause in the land bill. Same section decided his vote. Let the friends of act and of the clause in the land bill. Same section decided his vote. Let the friends of act and of the clause in the land bill. Same section decided his vote. Let the friends of act and of the clause in the land bill. Same section decided his vote. B. Peoples, James Parks, Jno. Blount, Isaac Helms at the land bill. Same section decided his vote. Let the friends of act and of the clause in the land bill. Same section decided his vote. Let the friends of act and of the clause in the land bill. Same section decided his vote. Let the friends of act and



JEFFERSONIAN

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 3, 1842.

Democratic Republican Nominations:

FOR GOVERNOR,

Louis D. Henry, of Fayetteville.

STATE LEGISLATURE. For the Senate-JOHN WALKER. Commons-JOHN KIRK, DR. JOS. W. ROSS. CALEB ERWIN.

Election the 1st Thursday (4th day) of August next. PARAPHRASED FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

The candidates now before the people for Govern or are, LOUIS D. HENRY, a Democratic Republican, and JOHN M. MOREHEAD, a Federal Whig. A Democratic Republican means one who goes for equal ights, the liberty of the People, and the Rights and Union of

A Federal Whig means one who is on the out side, for the people, and on the inside, for himself. Or, who is for the People before the election, and for himself afterwards. Which will the People choose?

MR. HENRY IN MECKLENBURG. Mr. HENRY, the Democratic candidate for Governor, was with us a few days the past week, and and Van Buren both; and afterwards denounced addressed a very large assembly of our citizens on and opposed them both. He harrangued the peo-Tuesday last. It is impossible for us to give even | ple the State over in 1840, in favor of "Tip and an outline of Mr. HENRY's address. It was eloquent and lucid, and his facts irrefutable. The man, totally unworthy of public confidence. And Federal leaders expected to hear abuse and denunciation, and therefore many of them attended to gather something out of which to make political copital. But we "guess" they went away with "a flear in their ear." Mr. Henry has a happy talent for popular speaking, and makes no charges which he does not on the spot PROVE from the record. He entered the canvass with a high reputation as a popular orator; but we have met with the chamelion changes its color? We fancy we no candid man-either Whig or Democrat, who does not admit that he has more than sustained himself. We wish every voter in the State could hear him for, though in feeble health, he exposes the misdeeds of our opponents-their broken promises-their gance when economy was promised—their wicked and dangerous measures, and their ruthless proscripconvinced that it could accomplish nothing for the tion for opinion's sake, when they had promised country now." So too we believe, and we rejoice toleration—all these things he exposed in the most glaring light, yet in such mild and dignified terms. as to win even the attention of his bitterest opponents. He appeals to the reason, not the passions of his hearers. We have heard many Whigs say Louis D. Henry does not revolutionize this the son of a prophet. The best evidence that the in this part of the State are scared almost to des-

THE CHARGE AND THE VERDICT.-GOV. MOREHEAD AND MR. BADGER.

When we review the course of the prominent leaders of the Federal party in this State, we are forced to exclaim-"Oh, Consistency! thou art indeed a jewel!" In reference to all the prominent men of the nation, and all the great political questions that have agitated the public mind for the last twen- | the Republican party, with that generous confidence ty years, they have been anything, every thing, and nothing long. They are now engaged in an attempt to persuade the people of North Carolina, that they should make Mr. CLAY President, notwithstanding they are the very men who did more than all others to damn the fame of this ill-starred politician by fastening on him the charge of "bribery and corruption" in the election of Mr. Adams in 1824. Mr. BADGER, at the late Whig Convention, drew up the Report and Resolutions nominating Mr. CLAY for President, and Gov. More-HEAD for re-election. Of course, then, Mr. B. and Gov. M. are both now committed to the support of Mr. Clay. But what did these same men say of gave her almost unanimous support in the memorathis same Mr. Clay in 1828? Mr. BADGER, at that time a Jackson man and professed Democrat, abandoning him, will give a generous and hearty reto the people of North Carolina. In this address ERTY!"-while his spotless private character, his

didates for President, (in 1824) but having the least in the South, will obliterate, to a great extent, all "Mr. Clay of Kentucky was one of the four Cannumber of electoral votes, was excluded from the House. The State from which he came had instructsupport Gen. Jackson, but under the influence of Mr. and our most sacred rights. And who could with ed her members in the event which happened, to Clay, a man of intrigue, (mark that!) and of eloquence, and of unbounded ambition, (mark that!) Constitution party, throughout the State, went off and talents above mediocrity, these members, with those of other Western States, voted for Mr. Adams, and his election was the result.

"Immediately after his election, Mr. Adams appointed Mr. Clay Secretary of State-in power and influence the second in our Government, and generunder either of the Constitutions attempt to assume ally thought to be an introduction to the first. Between these two gentlemen, there had been previously neither confidence or affection, and Mr. Clay had publicly expressed, in language not to be misunderstood, his disbelief in Mr. Adams' political inte-

"Take these facts, (says this address) and answer for yourselves, whether it be harsh or uncharitable

and the common sense of mankind will still find in his conduct the ground of serious suspicion."

Here Mr. BADGER is the lawyer drawing up his list of charges against Mr. Clay: he charges him as being "a man of intrigue;"-" of unbounded ambition;"-as having been bought up by Mr. Adams with the promise of the office of Secretary of State to vote in violation of the instructions of his State, and that "he voted for Mr. Adams in the expectation of being Secretary of State, and that this expectation decided his vote." These are the charges made by GEO. E. BADGER, and are they not grave and weighty in their character? Upon these issues the contest was fought in our State in 1828. Gov. Morehead was then an Elector on the Jackson ticket, and brought in a verdict of GUIL-TY against CLAY by casting the vote of the State for Jackson. Here, then, were the two great lead. ers of the present Federal party in North Carolina in 1828, deliberately branding Mr. CLAY with in. trigue; of having sold himself and the vote of his State for an office: and now in 1842, we find them urging the same people to vote for this same unprincipled man (according to their own showing,) for President! Was there ever such inconsistency and daring effrontery? It should be recollected, too, that in 1828, the circumstances and facts attending the disgraceful "bargain and sale" between Adams and Clay were fresh in the public mind, exciting a burst of indignation throughout the land. The people of North Carolina said Clay was guilty, and Gov. Morehead responded, amen!

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But this is not the only subject on which Gov. MOREHEAD has been grossly inconsistent. He has been for and against Jackson; for and against Van Buren; against and for Clay; against and for a Bank; against and for a Protective Tariff. He told the people CLAY was a corrupt, dangerous man, and now tells them he is almost "perfection's self." He as an Elector, voted for Jackson Ty;" and now villifies Tyler as a corrupt, weak the same may be said of Mr. BADGER.

Can such men be honest and sincere in their profession of political principle? If they are, what must be thought of their judgments? Can their counsels be trusted, when they themselves profess one thing to-day and another to-morrow; when they change their opinions on great political questions and of prominent politicians with the facility hear every freeman answering, No!-away with such political weather-cocks.

MR. CALHOUN.

We hope all our readers ere this, have carefully perused the "Review of the present position of the Republican party," published in our last. There is at the conclusion of that document one argumen why Mr. Calhoun should be the candidate of the Republican Party for President that should be couclusive with every southern man of either partyindeed, with every friend of constitutional liberty, north or south. It is thus stated:

"For the last few years a war of extermination has been waged in England, as well as in our own country, against the institutions of the slave-holding of a letter which will show the truth of the predic- his speech here on Tuesday last was the most pow- States. They are, numerically speaking, the weakerful effort they ever listened to. And mark it : If er portion of this Confederacy. They have a right to feel sensitive as to the lawless and unhallowed movements that have been made against their most State during this campaign, we are no prophet, or vital institutions for the last few years. Whilst they have been persecuted and slandered by them bitter opponents, let their friends and Republican good work is progressing is, that the Whig leaders | brethren do some act that will heal over the wound that have been inflicted, and that will revive with ardour all their feelings of loyalty and devotion to this Union, as their great shield of peace at home, and power abroad. The North gave us our last Republican President, and South Carolina gave him her almost unanimous support in the contest, and stood by him to the last, whilst State after State fell from his support under the popular tide that then rolled through the land.

"There could be no more effectual way to silence those malignant factions, who now, under the guise of Abolition, are undermining this Union, and to put them to rest during our day and generation, than for that has ever characterized it, to come forward and confer the highest honor of the Government upon the distinguished and favorite son of the South, in whom, under trial and persecution, she has garnered up all her feelings of admiration and attachment Place him in such a situation, and you give confi dence to the weaker portion of the Confederacystability to this glorious Union-and peace and pros-

perity to a great Republic-We have full confidence that the Democracy of the nerth will, as one man, rally with enthusiasm around the standard of this great champion of free principles, if the South-our noble Democratic phalanx in the Southern States, once hoist his colors. New York, to whose favorite son South Carolina ble contest of 1840, when State after State was transcendent talents, imperishable public services, and the commanding influence of Mr. CALHOUN party lines, and unite us once more under the old Republican standard, in defence of the Constitution more propriety take the lead in this matter than the noble Democracy of North Carolina? Our opponents have hoisted the banner of CLAY and Mo-NOPOLIES. Let us show our colors too; and "when Greek meets Greek, then comes the tug of war!" We are ready for the contest; we believe the Democracy of our State are panting for the conflict-determined that they can, MUST, and WILL

IF Salisbury Convention .- Old Orange has appointed one houndred Delegates to attend the Salisbury Convention on the 20th; and Martin County has appointed Twenty. What a gathering of the Democracy of our State that will be!

The following names were omitted in the list of Delegates from this County published in our last: John Weeks, Jas. B. Robison, Adam Kerr, John