

Politics of the Day.

From the North Carolina Standard.

He who lives in a glass house should not throw stones. Mr. Loring: In a communication in the Register...

How pitiful and unbecoming it is, for one who is a Lawyer, thus to attempt to deceive the public...

But we now apply the adage at the head of this article: "He who lives in a glass house should not throw stones."

Will he do the public the justice to examine the journals of the Senate, at the last session of the General Assembly...

Now, after the payment of these many liberal fees, what will the people think, when they are told that their whig Legislature, at its last session, actually voted George E. Badger an extra fee of Two thousand five hundred dollars...

But the extravagance and injustice of the thing does not stop here. Gen. Saunders, who had been engaged in the suits throughout, and who, after his resignation, under a resolution of the Legislature, was directed to be paid by the Governor such fees as he might think reasonable...

Now, Mr. "One of the People," as you seem to be so expert at figures, will you tell us how much the day and hour the services of Mr. Geo. E. Badger amounts to, for his Four thousand Five Hundred Dollars?

When "One of the people" shall figure out the sum we have here given him, it is possible the sums paid to other distinguished whigs may be brought to his notice.

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.

Postage Account. Nov. 1826 to Nov. 1827.—Executive 100 74. " 1827 " " 1828 " 95 33.

July 1838 to Sept. 1840.—Executive 790 03. " 1838 " Jan. 1840.—Treasurer 54 33.

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 Whigs officers were telling the people of Wake county, particularly, that we were on the verge of ruin by the extravagance of Mr. Van Buren.

Now does not the exhibition of this postage bill, alone, show the hollow professions of that party, with Governor Morehead at its head...

Executive, postage Newspapers, \$42 27. Treasurer, " " 1 30. Comptroller, " " 4 11.

Tariff Convention.—The Whigs held a County Convention in this town last week, to assist in deluding people into the belief that a high tariff will prove a grand panacea for all the ills which flesh is heir to.

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Breakers ahead!—Let the South beware! Another Protective Tariff is coming upon them. The Distribution is a prelude to the measure.

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

Same section taxes every kind of woollen goods nearly as high as by the tariff of 1823, and taxes some articles cumulatively, to wit: so much for ad valorem, and then a specific duty besides.

Same section puts 30 per cent. on cotton yarn and thread, rates all plain cottons costing less than twenty cents a yard at twenty cents, and then puts 25 per cent on that fictitious valuation.

Same section puts a duty equal to 50 per cent 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 proposed to be repealed?"

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...

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.

We have but one word to say to this prosier 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.

MORE OF THE BEAUTIES OF THE BANKRUPT LAW. We have been favored with the following extract of a letter which will show the truth of the predictions made by Democratic opponents to this measure...

"My DEAR :—I am sorry to inform you that misfortunes have again overtaken me. This awful Bankrupt law, which has lately been passed, by causing the failure of almost all who owe us, has caused the failure of—"

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

RHODE ISLAND. Our readers will find, in another column, a letter from President Tyler to the Governor of Rhode Island, on the subject of the disturbances existing there.

The Philadelphia Spirit of the Times makes the following remarks on the President's Letter: "The Evening Journal of Wednesday contains the letter of John Tyler to the Governor of Rhode Island, in which it is found that he, John Tyler, is a foe to the people, and in favor of the lordling landholders, riding rough shod, booted and spurred, over a long oppressed and insulted body of human beings."

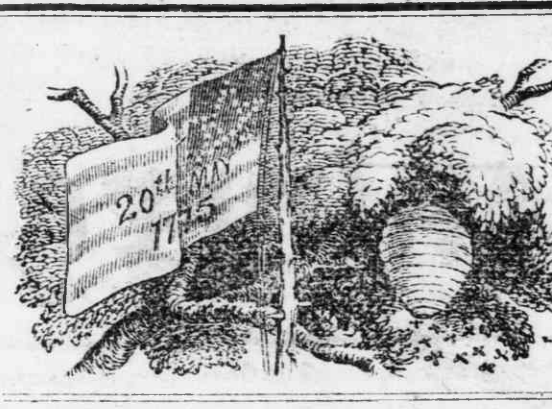
Rhode Island.—The election of the People's Constitution party, throughout the State, went off peaceably. In Providence, 1,154 votes were polled. In other parts of the State, the election was quite animated.

New Jersey too!—The ball of revolution is too passing over this State! The Trenton Emporium of Friday gives returns from various township Elections, and remarks: "Every breeze says change; every mail brings the intelligence of the defeat of the present dominant party."

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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 Governor are, LOUIS D. HENRY, a Democratic Republican, and JOHN M. MOREHEAD, a Federal Whig.

A Democratic Republican means one who goes for equal rights, the liberty of the People, and the Rights and Union of the States.

A Federal Whig means one who is on the outside, 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 addressed a very large assembly of our citizens on Tuesday last.

It is impossible for us to give even an outline of MR. HENRY'S address. It was eloquent and lucid, and his facts irrefutable.

The Federal leaders expected to hear abuse and denunciation, and therefore many of them attended to gather something out of which to make political capital.

But we "guess" they went away with "a fear 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 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 professing one thing before obtaining office, and practicing the reverse afterwards—their extravagance when economy was promised—their wicked and dangerous measures, and their ruthless proscription for opinion's sake, when they had promised 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 his speech here on Tuesday last was the most powerful effort they ever listened to. And mark it: If LOUIS D. HENRY does not revolutionize this State during this campaign, we are no prophet, or the son of a prophet.

The best evidence that the good work is progressing is, that the Whig leaders in this part of the State are scared almost to desperation.

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 twenty 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 name 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. MOREHEAD 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 this same Mr. Clay in 1828? Mr. BADGER, at that time a Jackson man and professed Democrat, drew up an address in behalf of the Jackson party to the people of North Carolina. In this address he said:

"Mr. Clay of Kentucky was one of the four Candidates for President, (in 1824) but having the least number of electoral votes, was excluded from the House. The State from which he came had instructed support Gen. Jackson, but under the influence of Mr. Clay, a man of intrigue, (mark that!) and of eloquence, and of unbounded ambition, (mark that!) 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 generally 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 distrust in Mr. Adams' political integrity and patriotism!"

How, then, are we to account for Mr. Clay's support of Mr. Adams, in opposition to the declared wishes of Kentucky?

"Take these facts, (says this address) and answer for yourselves, whether it be harsh or uncharitable to conclude that he voted for Mr. Adams in the expectation of being Secretary of State, and that this expectation decided his vote. Let the friends of Mr. Clay protest against this conclusion with whatever earnestness they may press into the service,

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 his 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 GUILTY against CLAY by casting the vote of the State for Jackson. Here, then, were the two great leaders of the present Federal party in North Carolina in 1828, deliberately branding Mr. CLAY with intrigue; 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!

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 and Van Buren both; and afterwards denounced and opposed them both.

He harranged the people the State over in 1840, in favor of "Tip and Ty;" and now vilifies Tyler as a corrupt, weak man, totally unworthy of public confidence. And 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 the chameleon changes its color? We fancy we 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 argument why MR. CALHOUN should be the candidate of the Republican Party for President that should be conclusive with every southern man of either party—indeed, with every friend of constitutional liberty, north or south. It is this 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 States. They are, numerically speaking, the weaker portion of this Confederacy. They have a right to feel sensitive as to the lawless and unallowable movements that have been made against their most vital institutions for the last few years. Whilst they have been persecuted and slandered by their bitter opponents, let their friends and Republican brethren do some act that will heal over the wounds that have been inflicted, and that will revive with ardor 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 the Republican party, with that generous confidence 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 confidence to the weaker portion of the Confederacy—stability to this glorious Union—and peace and prosperity to a great Republic."