

John C. Calhoun—The Alabama Tribune, as has been stated in our prospectus, is established for the purpose of recommending John C. Calhoun to the presidency.

Mr. Calhoun's earnest co-operation with the Democratic party for years past—the self-sacrificing spirit with which he came to the support of the leading measures of the late Administration, at the called session of 1837, by which he lost his elevated position in the ranks of the opposition, have healed the breach which separated him from some of his Republican friends during the Nullification era, and have won for him the admiration of the Democracy.

Mr. Calhoun's indifference to his own interests, was never more signally displayed than in the act to which we have already adverted. In coming to the aid of an administration, the signs of whose decay and dissolution were apparent to every one, he had nothing to gain and every thing to lose.

A more striking instance of attachment to principle has never presented itself. And he is now repeating his reward in the respectful admiration of right-minded people. And now that the public eye is looking to the next Presidency, we see everywhere popular movements in his favor.

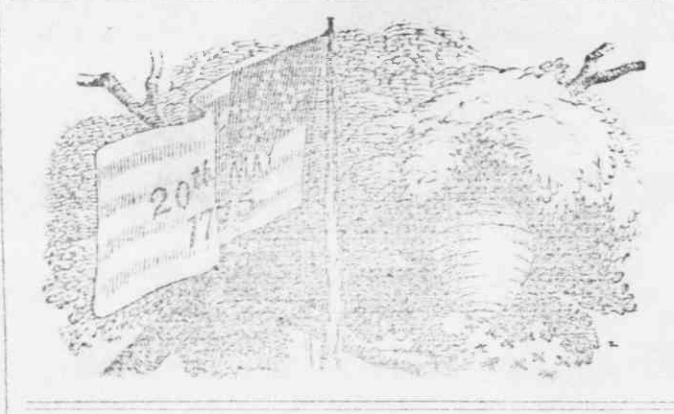
In fact, the fatal encroachments that have been made by the dominant party during their brief period of power upon the rights of the States and the people, have naturally directed the eyes of the Democratic party to Mr. Calhoun as the great exponent of the Southern school of politics.

Such a man is John C. Calhoun—a man of elevated thoughts and noble impulses—a patriot in the fullest and broadest sense—a Statesman, the lustre of whose talents has shed glory over our common country—whose enlarged wisdom and ripe judgment—whose astute intellect—whose extraordinary political sagacity—whose entire freedom from the influence of selfish considerations—whose intimate and thorough knowledge of our form of Government, place him above all the great men of our country, and rank him among the first spirits of the age.

John C. Calhoun and the next Presidency.—As an evidence of the popularity of the talented South Carolinian, I give an extract from a letter, this morning received from one of the shrewdest and best informed politicians in the State of Vermont.

of the course which has been pursued by the "Morning Post," in making the first move in this city and State, for that incorruptible and high-minded statesman. Before six months has gone, you will have other and more decisive evidences of the popularity of the next democratic candidate for the Presidency—John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina.—N. Y. Morning Post.

Mr. Calhoun in New York.—Mr. Calhoun's popularity in New York is manifestly and rapidly increasing. The doctrines of free trade, which are so essential to the prosperity of that city, are beginning to be appreciated, and none doubt that Mr. Calhoun is the champion of these doctrines.



JEFFERSONIAN: Charlotte, North-Carolina, TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 1, 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 its final triumph. The law that still lay upon the table under its single folds, on the 1st instant, is inscribed FAIR TRADE; LOW PRICES; NO DEBT; SEPARATION FROM BANKS; ECONOMY; RETIREMENT AND A STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION. Victory in such a cause will be great and glorious; and if its principles be faithfully and finally adhered to, after it is achieved, much will be returned to the honor of those by whom it will have been won, and long will it permeate the liberty and prosperity of the country."—John C. Calhoun.

MEETING IN CABARRUS.

We are requested to state, that a public meeting of the citizens of Cabarrus county will take place at Mount Pleasant, on Saturday the 5th instant. The Hon. GREEN W. CALDWELL is expected to be present and address the meeting.

Fire!—On Saturday night last, about half past 8 o'clock, the offices belonging to the estate of the late James M. Hutchison were discovered to be on fire.

The fire originated by accident—having caught the facing of the fire-place, and when discovered was running up between the ceiling and chimney and soon burst out at the roof of the house. By the timely and efficient extinguishing of our citizens, the fire was subdued with but slight damage to the building in which it originated. If the fire had been discovered a few minutes later, the consequences must have been most disastrous to our town, and county—for, in the room adjoining that in which it originated, separated from it only by a partition, is the office occupied by the Clerk of our County Court, where he keeps all his books and papers;—and within three feet of the Clerk's office is the office of the JEFFERSONIAN, which connects with the extensive tavern establishment occupied by Messrs. Hughes, and that adjoining the stores of Messrs. Carson and Williams. By the kindness of Providence, we have escaped this calamity—will not our citizens take warning? And we again appeal to our Town authorities, and beseech them to have prepared fire-hooks and ladders. At every occurrence of fire, we hear the Commissioners roundly abused for not having these articles prepared; but as soon as the hurry of the moment is over, all is forgotten. We beg them not to neglect this important matter any longer.

We have returned the communication of "G. W. K." It is too lengthy for insertion in our columns at this time;—but if the writer will abbreviate it, and write it in such a style as that we will not have to copy it off for our compositors, we will publish his piece with pleasure.

The Raleigh papers publish the official vote for Governor. Morehead's majority is 4,592. We will publish the official table next week.

We intend publishing a regular and full synopsis of the proceedings of the next Legislature; and we expect also to have a correspondent at Raleigh, who will give us weekly the latest news of what is going on there, and all the news of the day. Those who wish to know what our servants at Raleigh are doing, by subscribing for the Jeffersonian they shall have a faithful and full report as quick as we can obtain it.

The Crops.—The Greenville (S. C.) Mountaineer, says the cotton crop in that District is better than usual, and that the corn crop is an abundant one; corn will not command more than \$1 to \$1.25 per barrel, (or 20 to 25 cents per bushel.) We hear the same news from all parts of South Carolina. In this part of our own State, we believe the corn and cotton crops will be about fair average crops. As the Mountaineer says—"In fact, the whole country seems to be overstocked with everything but money, and that is more difficult to obtain than has been the case for twenty years."

Hon. Caleb Cushing, who has lately been making (like Mr. Webster) some strong anti-Clay talks to his constituents in Massachusetts, has been nominated for re-election. He declines, for the reason, it is now positively asserted, that he is soon to take Mr. Webster's place in the cabinet. It is also said Mr. W. is to go out as Minister to France in place of Gen. Cass.

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

Do our Farmers, when they are buying their store goods, reflect how much of the price they pay is a tariff tax, and that this tax goes as a bounty to the manufacturers of the north? We hardly think they do, or their complaints against this unseen system of plunder would be more general and deep-rooted than they are—even our Whig Farmers, we imagine, would no longer follow the lead of Clay in advocating a protective tariff.

For the following plain and striking illustration of the practical operation of the tariff, we are indebted to a speech made at the last Session of Congress, by the Hon. MARK A. COOPER of Georgia. Read it, Farmers of North Carolina; and know that at least one-third of this tax thus filched from your hard earnings goes as a bounty to the New England manufacturers. Read it, and then say if you can go "Clay and the Tariff!"

A TABLE.

Showing the foreign cost and charges of certain articles delivered into the United States; the quantity supposed to be bought by one small family, and the aggregate of tax paid on that amount; with the duty or tax levied on each.

Table with columns: Names of articles, Foreign cost and charge, Quantity bought by one small family, Duty on each or per cent, Aggregate of tax paid by family.

Total foreign cost & charge, 140 77. Total tax, 60 05. Added together, 200 82.

I have here supposed that a farmer or planter lays out \$209 82 in the purchase of these articles named. I show you what they cost at the New York wharf, without the importer's profit—without charges from New York to the shop of the retailer merchant—without the charge the importing merchant makes for advancing this tax to the Government for the farmer—and without adding also, the retail merchant's profit. I have shown that, in expending \$140 77 for these articles, \$69 05 are added for taxes.

Table with columns: Do., To sundries as per bill rendered, at the foreign cost and charges, To tax or duty on sundries bought by New York, To commission due to your merchant on \$69 05; tax advanced to Government for you—2 1/2 per cent for advances.

In order, therefore, to get for his family \$149 77 worth of necessary articles, he must pay \$209 82. The present law levies the tax or duty "ad valorem"—that is, on the value or cost of the article. Your bill levies it according to the quantity of the article—per yard or per pound—on many articles. That is what you call "specific duties." In resorting to this rule, you tax many articles to prohibition. This destroys revenue; and, therefore, violates the compromise act, as well as the Constitution.

Again: you fix a price on various articles, the lowest which your collectors shall adopt in assessing the "ad valorem" duty. This is what you call the "minimum principle." It operates thus: A piece of calico, the foreign cost and charge on which is six to eight cents per yard, by this bill is valued at 20 cents at least, and shall be taxed 50 per cent. ad valorem. Fifty per cent. on 20 cents per yard (the minimum price fixed for calicoes) is 10 cents per yard tax on calico, the actual cost of which is six to eight cents. Here, again, is prohibition, at the sacrifice of the revenue, for the sake of "protection."

I now proceed to show how cheap my constituents might buy, if they were allowed to trade in the cheapest market, on the principles of "free trade." This I have in part done, by giving the "average foreign cost and charges" of various articles. I will now be more explicit, to wit: A man may buy—

Table with columns: Cost in Eng-land, Cost in the U. States.

These articles of clothing, ready-made, may be thus bought in the city of London from 100 to 200 per cent. cheaper than in the city of New York—so may saddles and bridles. And why, sir, should one portion of the people be thus taxed? Your tariff advocates and tariff committee have told us it is for "protection"—for relief! but whose relief?

Senator Rives opposed to Clay.—A dispute has been going on lately among some of the Virginia papers, as to the present position of Mr. Senator Rives. The Charlottesville Republican (Mr. R.'s organ) settles the matter, by stating that he is unalterably opposed to Clay, that he holds to the doctrines of the old Republican party, of opposition to a national bank, protective tariff, &c. This settles the question of a Democratic majority in the U. S. Senate after the 4th March next.

A good 'un!—The Whig papers of Ohio have been proclaiming that there were five hundred thousand Whigs at the great Dayton coin carousal on the 29th last September. Well, the election is over, and Corwin, the Whig candidate for Governor, received only 130,000 votes in the whole State!—Where were the balance of the five hundred thousand? Vanished, like Whig promises.

THE LEGISLATURE—OFFICE-SEEKING, &c.

We cordially subscribe to the following judicious and sensible remarks of the Fayetteville Carolinian, in regard to our next Legislature: "Upon this Legislature depends the future ascendancy of the Democratic party in this State. Let each individual of that party remember this when he is about to cast his vote for or against a measure. Let him especially remember this in his votes on resolutions from, and appointments to, office."

"We solemnly warn them against all scrambling for office. Let them remember that that is what we blamed the whigs for; and we cannot too strongly express our detestation of their opponents for certain abuses, and practise the very same themselves when they get into power. No man who would be guilty of such conduct can ever after have the support of this paper for any office."

And there is another abuse which has become common in our Legislatures, which is not mentioned by our brother of the Carolinian. We allude to the practice of filling all the important offices in the bestowal of that body with members of the Legislature. So common has this practice become of late years, that the first step an office-seeker takes is, to warm himself into the confidence of the people and get into the Legislature; there he begins to log-roll it and electioneer with his fellow-members, is elected to a fatter office and snaps his fingers at his constituents. Look at the last Whig Legislature: There were Jones, Bynum, Mangum, Graham, and perhaps others, all members of the Legislature, and all elected to office—the two first named held on to their seats until the adjournment, thus, in effect, holding two offices at once; and when they could no longer draw pay as members of the Legislature, they threw up that commission, and took another office, which they could hold longer and make more money in. These are dangerous precedents, and if followed up, will result in converting our halls of legislation into an arena for the mercenary to scramble for office. Our party very properly and severely condemned this conduct of our last Whig Legislature, and shall we have the mortification of seeing our friends, who now have power, perpetrate the very same wrongs? We hope and trust not—for the honor and success of our party and principles in the State, we hope not.

True, there may be instances in which an indulgence in this practice could be justified;—but it is only when suitable men to fill the offices cannot be found out of the Legislature.

In the language of the Carolinian—We solemnly warn our friends in the Legislature against scrambling for office. Fill the offices of the State with trustworthy, substantial men, and turn your faces against all mere office beggars, such as are always croaking—"office, office!"—"give, give!" (for there are some such even in the Democratic ranks.) We have great confidence, however—may we feel well-assured, that the next Legislature will not be disgraced by such an army of office-beggars as swarmed about Raleigh in the fall of 1840.

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

The pecuniary embarrassments of the people of Tennessee must be great in the extreme, if the proceedings of their Legislature are to be taken as evidence. Petitions are piling in praying "relief" in various ways. Some for a stay law, providing that no property shall be sold, unless it brings two-thirds its appraised value; others praying the passage of a law to authorize the Banks of the State to suspend specie payments; and others to authorize the Banks to issue two millions of post-notes payable at 12 months to be loaned to the people, &c. Accordingly, the Legislature has, by a solemn vote, postponed every other subject, until some measure of relief can be passed.

A resolution has been presented to withdraw the State's subscription of \$650,000 to the Louisville and Cincinnati Rail Road Co; another to abolish imprisonment for debt; another to alter the judiciary system of the State, (so judgements cannot be taken, we suppose); and another authorizing the Bank of Tennessee to issue and put in circulation, for the relief of the people, two millions of post notes, payable at 12 months. This latter proposition caps the climax of political folly. The flood of irredeemable paper money issued by the Banks is the very cause of the distress now pervading the country; and yet here is a proposition gravely made in a legislature to cure the evil by repeating and redoubling the worthless issues of the Banks. Of course, by this rule, when pay day comes on this two millions, it must be liquidated by another issue of four millions. Is not this financiering worthy the genius of Nick Biddle? We are glad to see the Columbia Democrat and Nashville Union denouncing this project as the greatest curse that could be inflicted on the State.

It seems to be the impression of the Tennessee papers, that from the unhappy division of parties in the Legislature, no Senators in Congress will be elected at this extra session, and that they will fail to agree on any scheme of Districting the State for Congress or the Legislature. If so, it is a pity they assembled at all.

Take Warning, People of the South!—HENRY CLAY recently made an electioneering visit to Indiana; and while at New-Albany, he was waited upon by a committee of Abolitionists, who requested him to give a pledge to emancipate his slaves. He declined giving the pledge; but said he believed SLAVERY to be a GREAT MORAL and POLITICAL EVIL; that he had long been in favor of its abolition in Kentucky, and thought that event had been retarded thus long only by the course of the ultra Abolitionists. He said he had fifty slaves, and that he would set them all free, if the Abolitionists would subscribe the worth of them, and give the money to the slaves. We find these facts related by a correspondent of the New York Tribune, the Clay organ in New York;—and what do the Southern people think of them? The rankest Abolitionist in New England would not go farther than to say he "believes slavery a great moral and political evil," and that therefore it must be abolished. This is the very ground occupied by old Adams, Tappan, Garrison, & Co. Is this coincidence of opinion on the subject of Abolition the secret chord of the new and intimate union between Clay and Adams?

DEMOCRACY FOREVER.

With what a glow of proud satisfaction, and the Democrat who withstood the political whirlwind of 1840, look back upon his course in that memorable contest, and the changes that have since taken place. He can exclaim in the majesty of a freeman—"Truth is mighty and will prevail." Wedded to the everlasting doctrines of the Democratic party—doctrines based upon justice, truth, equity and the inalienable rights of man—he has long been in the dark hours of disaster and defeat—when an overwhelming majority of the people of almost every State in the Union seemed to have lost their reason, and given themselves up to debaucheries and the worship of idols, he now, in the stormy space of less than two years, beholds his cherished doctrines triumphing in almost every nook and corner of the Union; he beholds the people awaking to consciousness, and casting from them those who spell-bound them in 1840, re-asserting their rights as freemen, tearing down and trampling in the dust the senseless idols erected by the Federal leaders, and running up the glorious unspotted banner of Democracy bequeathed to us by the early fathers of the Republican Church. In '40, we were alone, deserted, and wearied with defeat; but the Democracy faltered not in attachment to their principles. They had the cheering consolation, that they were defeated while battling in a righteous cause, and they looked forward with confidence to its future triumph. But who thought their fond hopes would so soon be gratified, and so abundant? And what have our opponents now to cheer them in their universal defeat? Empty cider-barrels and dried coon-skins! Oh! who would not be a Democrat!—and who would be a modern coin Whig!

Sick of it, eh!—The Editors of the National Intelligencer say, they wish some person more ingenious than themselves would invent some other term than locofoco to apply to the Democratic party; they are tired of using so ugly a word. That's the way. Our opponents apply to us ugly names, and the goodness of our cause makes them popular, when they hunt up something else. The term Democrat was first applied to our party by the Federalists as a reproach. Then they called us buck tails, butt-enders, radicals, agrarians, levelers, and locofocos, and our party and principles have marched on to victory under it all; and now, since the late elections, they want to drop locofoco, and invent some other raw-head-and-bloody-bones name to scare the women and children with. We wish them great success in their researches.

Who would now be a Whig—a modern coin Whig, we mean. The party is beaten to death in almost every State in the Union, and its prominent men constantly quarrelling with each other;—one swearing this is Whig principles, and another declaring something else comprises his idea of the party's doctrines. And the general defeat and rout of the coons would not be so supportable, if they were contending for any fixed and permanent set of principles. Then there would be some glory in dying—and some hope of a resurrection at some future day. But just to die, as they have done, like a scattered flock of "varmints," some in cider barrels, some in brush-holes, some in sink-holes, some up a tree, and others in hard crotch holes, shows that the present race of coons are woefully lacking in the art of eluding the Democratic hunters, and in that game which prompts them to die only in the "last ditch," which belongs to their fore-legged brethren of the forest.

Did not the Editor of the Fayetteville Observer feel a little mean when writing that paragraph in his paper of the 19th ultimo, in which he calls the Boston Courier, "the locofoco Tyler organ in Boston," and Bennett's Herald, "the locofoco Tyler organ in New York"? Does not the Editor of the Observer know, that the Boston Courier is among the most consistent, bitter Federal Whig papers in the whole Union—that it is the organ in fact of the Federal party proper in Massachusetts, supported Harrison in 1840, and industriously propagated all the Whig humbugs of that day? And does he not also know the same facts in regard to Bennett's Herald? Be nice candid, Mr. Oh—such unblushing misrepresentations is a shame even in a Federal Whig press.

Another ill Omen for Clay.—The New York Commercial Advertiser, among the most influential Whig journals in that State, and which had the name of Henry Clay for President again last month for months past, immediately on receiving the late speech of Mr. Webster at Boston, hauled down the Clay flag, and has not mentioned the name of "Harry of the West" in its columns since. This shows the influence of Webster with the northern Whigs. The fact is, he has literally killed off Clay in the middle and New England States; while Clay's tariff doctrines and his war upon the Constitution, has killed him in the South and West.

The Raleigh Post-Office has been made a Distributing Office, and the Distributing Offices at Greensborough and Fayetteville discontinued. This is as it should be.

Col. ARNSTEAD BURT of Abbeville, and Col. WHITEFIELD BROOKS of Edgefield, are candidates for Congress in the District now represented by Hon. F. W. Pickens in South Carolina. In our neighboring district of York, Col. F. W. DAVIS of Chester, Capt. JAMES A. BLACK of York, and Col. HERNDON of Union, are spoken of as candidates. We have not heard whether the Hon. JAMES RODGERS, the present member, declines a re-election or not. The elections for Congress will not take place until the State is Districted by the Legislature, which meets shortly.

The number of foreign emigrants arrived in this country since the first January last up to 30th September, is sixty-six thousand and eighty-six.