

Political.

From the Old Dominion.

SOUND DOCTRINE.

It is well known to most of our readers, that Bishop Andrews of the Methodist Episcopal church, is alike distinguished for his piety and talents. In a late number of the Southwestern Christian Advocate, we find a letter written by him, replete with sound sentiments, from which we make the following extract:

"The failure of so many banks has so far destroyed public confidence, that even those institutions which yet remain are able to do but little business. Paper money is, therefore, pretty much out of use in many portions of Mississippi; gold and silver formed the circulation in many parts of the State last winter. I am not going to discuss the doctrine of bank or no bank—because that is aside from my habits of thought or speech. With political discussions of partisan spirit I have nothing to do; but there are certain aspects of this question which forced themselves upon my observation, to which I would pay a brief passing notice. First, the substitution of gold and silver for the pretty pictures which had circulated as money aforesaid, has removed one cause of restless and feverish suspicion. A man is not afraid to receive money in the morning, for fear it will be worthless before night; nor does he apprehend, as I have often done, in passing through this country, that his money will be out of date in travelling twenty miles. Confidence in the currency of the country is a very important element in the promotion of individual and neighborhood confidence. To be sure, the value of property has increased; or, more probably, it has settled at its real and proper standard; but this very thing may work good for the country. The people, losing sight of growing rich at once, will be content with God's method of getting property. Having given up the notion of being nabobs, they will learn to be content with that independence which results from industry and economy. They will turn their attention to home improvements and home comfort; their negro houses will be comfortable, and the feeding and clothing will improve. Instead of depending on others for their bread and their meat, they will avail themselves of their many advantages of soil and climate for raising their grain and their own stock. Already this is done on a large and increasing scale, so that I found provisions much cheaper in Madison county, Miss., last winter, than they are in middle Georgia. This state of things will of course be favorable to the claims of religion. The people coming down from lofty visions in which they had been indulging, and having become sobered from the depletion through which they have been passing, will be more apt to take time to think of death and heaven, and to give to Jesus and his Gospel an impartial and cordial reception. With such a currency, there will be fewer temptations, because fewer opportunities for the display of rascality. The whole apparatus of costly bank edifices, and the long list of bank officers, may be dispensed with; and the community is saved from witnessing what is, perhaps, after all, the great difficulty of the system—at least as the people of this country have seen it exhibited—the corruption of morals, and the prostration of the great principles of honesty between man and man. I do not say that these things are necessarily so; or that the system of banking could not be carried on without these results; but taking the good old rule, that the tree is known by its fruits—viewing this question in its moral aspects alone, an actual examination of the history of the banking operations of the country for the last few years, would seem to indicate that it is liable to these institutions, or complimentary to human nature. There may be many arguments used against the metallic currency. I have heard one argued pretty confidently—viz., the inconvenience of carrying it from place to place. Now, this may be a very weighty objection with some; but, as for myself, I have never been much burdened with its weight. And now I bid adieu to these institutions, wishing them more specie in their vaults, and more honesty in their management."

QUESTIONS WHICH THE WORKING MEN SHOULD REQUIRE THE WHIGS TO ANSWER.

In what manner do you propose to benefit us by the establishment of a U. S. Bank?

Is not wealth produced by labor?

If wealth is produced by labor, do you propose to give laborers more wealth than they can produce by their own labor?

If you do, what do you expect will produce this wealth, which you propose to give to laborers, over and above what they themselves earn of produce?

Will it be produced by the bankrupt speculators who go around the country, and talk with tears in their eyes about the "wages of labor"?

Will it be produced by the bankers, the brokers, the speculators in corner lots, the idlers, dandies, and purse proud nabobs, without whose aid the whig party would not hold together a week?

It will not be produced by these persons, who will produce the wealth you propose to give us, over and above our own earnings?

If you do not center upon us wealth which we do not produce by our own labor, are not all your pretensions of special favor and regard for laborers a detestable and contemptible humbug, adopted only to impose upon our imagined want of intelligence?

Is not a National Bank a scheme by which a FEW men can live WITHOUT LABOR upon the earnings of the MANY?

Is not a National Bank owned and controlled by a FEW?

Does not that few have power to make paper money plenty or scarce at will?

Cannot they make prices high by the issue of an unusual quantity of their paper money, or make prices low, by withdrawing from circulation that which is already issued?

Cannot those who own and control a National Bank, with their particular friends, in all the cities and villages of the Union, BUY when they have made prices LOW, and SELL when by a larger issue of paper, they have made prices HIGH?

Are the farmers and mechanics, and the laborers, even in the secret, so that they, too, can know precisely when to buy and when to sell?

If not, then, does not a National Bank give to a FEW the POWER to accumulate WITHOUT LABOR a portion of the wealth earned by those who do labor?

And is not this the essential and odious principle of monarchies and Aristocracies of Europe?

Would the few nobles and lords give a farthing of their hereditary titles and distinctions, if they did not confer the power to appropriate to themselves, without labor, a portion of the earnings of the mass?

These are the questions to which every laborer should have full and satisfactory answers before he should consent to "go the ticket" that is to place this promising gentry in power. Remember that rights and privileges once voted away, may not be reclaimed except at the cost of bloodshed. "Power never voluntarily relinquishes its grasp," and the

power to control the resources and labor of the nation, if once placed in the hands of a few, when its ramifications are extended through all classes of society, could only be eradicated by a violent convulsion which would shake our republic from its centre to its circumference.—Chicago Dem.

"PECULIAR" CONSISTENCY.

"The course of the Whig party has been peculiarly consistent." Such is the language of a federal sheet now before us. No one, certainly, will be so hard-hearted as to doubt the truth of the proverbial remark.—Here are a few specimens: "for the public eye":

OUT OF OFFICE.

1. They clamored about the 'extravagant' expenditures of Government.

2. They clamored for a bankrupt act.

3. They clamored about long sessions of Congress.

4. They clamored about the extravagance of the White House.

5. They clamored about the issue of Treasury notes.

6. They clamored about blood hounds.

7. They clamored about public debt.

8. They clamored about removals from office for opinions' sake.

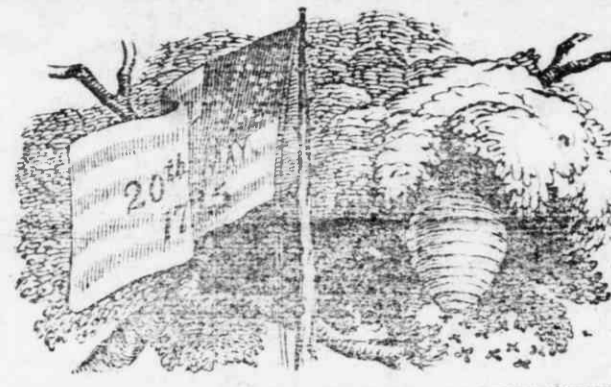
9. They clamored about office-holders interfering in elections.

Who now but will admit that the course of the whig party has been, 'peculiarly' consistent? *Lygia Republican.*

country into paper money, stabs your interest and your happiness in the heart.

The herd of hungry wolves, who live on other men's earnings, will rejoice in such a state of things. A system which absorbs into their pockets the fruits of other men's industry, is the very system for them. A government that produces or countenances uncertainty, fluctuations, violent risings and fallings in prices, and, finally, paper money, is a government exactly after their own heart. Hence these men are always for change. They will never let well enough alone. A condition of public affairs in which property is safe, industry certain of its reward, and every man secure in his own hard-earned gains, is no paradise for them. Give them just the reverse of this state of things; bring on change, and change after change; let it not be known to-day what will be the value of property to-morrow; let no man be able to say whether the money in his pockets at night will be money or worthless rags in the morning; and depress labor till double work shall earn but half a living—give them this state of things, and you give them the consummation of their earthly bliss.

Sir, the great interests of this great country, the producing cause of all its prosperity, is labor! labor! labor! We are a laboring community. A vast majority of us all live by industry and actual occupation in some of their forms."



JEFFERSONIAN:

Charlotte, North-Carolina, MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 4, 1843.

Democratic candidate for President of the United States:

JOHN C. CALHOUN, OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

"The great popularity is already rallied almost en masse around the banner which is leading the party to its final triumph. The few that still lag will soon be rallied under the ample folds: on that banner is inscribed FREE TRADE; LOW DUTIES; 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 firmly adhered to after it is achieved, much will it redound to the honor of those by whom it will have been won; and long will it perpetuate the liberty and prosperity of the country."—John C. Calhoun.

The Fall term of the superior Court for this County was in session in this place last week, Judge SETTLE presiding. A large mass of business was transacted, though the civil docket is yet crowded with cases. We think if Judge S. would make his charges to the Jury shorter and more concise and the lawyers talk less, he would subserve the ends of justice better.

THE BARBACUE.

Last Tuesday was a proud day for the Democracy of old Mecklenburg. Although the Barbacue was hurried in its preparation, we believe it gave general satisfaction; for it was evident the large assembly came there not so much to eat a dinner as to see and hear the most gifted and patriotic sons of North Carolina's most gifted and patriotic sons—to see, greet, and hear the eloquent, "long-tryed and faithful friend" of their rights. And in this, all were more than gratified. The speech of Mr. HAYWOOD, an imperfect sketch of which we publish to-day, is worthy of his gifted author. It struck deep into the hearts of his hearers of all parties. And how could it do otherwise? A calm, dispassionate recital of FACTS well known to all—no empty declamation or unkind abuse of political opponents, it appealed directly to the reason, patriotism, and good sense of the people, and held up before their minds TRUTH in all its beauty. We are glad Mr. HAYWOOD has made this visit among us. Our people have seen him and heard his eloquence; and they feel a just pride in greeting him as "North Carolina's Senator" in the councils of the nation.

STATE CONVENTION.

Let our remarks of last week in relation to the proposed State Convention, and its action upon the subject of a National Convention, be misunderstood, we will state our views more explicitly.

Our position is this: That the State Convention should touch the subject of a National Convention only so far as to agree to the time and place of holding it, recommend to the people of the State, to meet in their several Congressional districts and appoint one or more delegates for each to attend the Convention, instructed by the people for whom to vote in the first instance, and how they wish that vote given, and then appoint two delegates for the State at large, they to be instructed to vote in every respect as a majority of the district delegates shall be instructed to vote. Our delegates should go to Baltimore with the understanding, that if they cannot get their first choice, in the nominations, to co-operate with the other delegates in any just compromise so as to preserve the harmony of the party. The mere fact of our going into the Convention is a pledge that we will abide its decision, if fairly made; and if all the delegates go there in a spirit of harmony, determined to mete out justice to all the great men spoken of as candidates, we have nothing to fear. All we are opposed to is, that our State Convention shall make any pledges in advance to bind the people of the State;—such a course is uncalled for, and looks too much like a few political leaders setting a trap to catch the people in. With Mr. Haywood, we think if the people would have more to do with these matters, and the politicians less, we would get along better. But whatever the delegates appointed by the people to attend the Baltimore Convention shall agree to, the whole party in the State should be bound to ratify by their cordial support.

Why does not our friend of the Washington Republican send us his paper? We open it with more interest than almost any other of our exchanges.

PUBLIC BARBACUE.

The Hon. WILLIAM H. HAYWOOD, one of the Senators in Congress from North Carolina, having, in making a visit to the Western part of the State, stopped to remain a few days in Charlotte, his democratic friends invited him, as a mark of their respect for the man as well as the politician, to partake of a public entertainment. He accepted the invitation; but as he was compelled to leave in two or three days from the time the invitation was given and accepted, it was impossible to prepare more than a plain substantial Barbacue, and Mr. HAYWOOD having left it to his friends to designate the day for the entertainment, they named Tuesday last. Accordingly, on that day, at 3 o'clock, the tables, which were spread in the pleasant grove of the Presbyterian Church-yard, were surrounded by at least fifteen hundred persons, all eager to see and welcome their distinguished guest, and to partake of the good things provided by the Committee. Col. WILLIAM J. ALEXANDER presided with his usual grace and dignity, assisted by Dr. STEPHEN FOX and Capt. JOHN WALKER, as Vice Presidents. As soon as dinner had been dispatched, the cloths were removed, and the President announced the following toasts, which, (all but the first, which was drunk standing and in silence) were responded to by the whole company:

- 1. The memory of Washington.
2. The Rights and Union of the States.
3. The Constitution of the United States.
4. The Signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.
5. The President of the United States.

Before announcing the sixth and last regular Toast, the President delivered a few preparatory remarks—saying, he felt sure every patriotic heart in the vast assembly before him would respond cordially to the sentiment he was about to read. That he knew personally, (and his friend Col. HOKE, of Lincoln, who was present as an invited guest, could corroborate his statement,) that our distinguished guest had ever been a warm and decided friend of western rights, and had been the main agent in obtaining a reform of our State Constitution, by which we obtained equality of representation in the State legislature, and that he had ever been characterized in his public course by an enlarged and patriotic public spirit. The President then read the Toast as follows:

6. Our Guest, the Hon. Wm. H. HAYWOOD—North Carolina's Senator. We of the West welcome him as our long-tryed and faithful friend.

Having been alluded to by Col. Alexander in his remarks, Col. HOKE rose and delivered a few eloquent remarks, cordially welcoming Mr. HAYWOOD among us, and testifying to his long and ardent devotion to equal rights—the pure spirit of democracy. As soon as Col. H. took his seat, Mr. HAYWOOD rose, and addressed the assembly in nearly the following language. His remarks have been hastily prepared from the notes of the speaker, and therefore may be somewhat imperfect. Mr. H. said, in substance, that—

In rising to address this assembly, his first impulse was, to speak of the people around him as a people who were distinguished by their patriotism and their devotion to the rights of the people. He felt that he had met with, for kindness to him by all he had met with, the compliment of this flattering notice, and the relation in which he stood to them all as one of North Carolina's representatives in the Senate of the United States, constrained him to feel not so much like a stranger, as a son of the venerable grey-headed men his eye rested upon, and as a brother of those who were his equals or below him in years. To each and to all he expressed his grateful thanks for such a reception, which should stimulate his zeal hereafter in their service at the high post he had been assigned to occupy, as it now gratified his pride personally to receive the notice by such a crowd of N. Carolinians.

The sentiment which had been proclaimed by the President and responded to by his fellow-citizens, had such a direct reference to his humble agency in the Legislature in passing the Convention Bill of 1834, that he must not permit it to pass without saying something of it, though self was a topic, always difficult and sometimes embarrassing to a speaker, and commonly tedious to his hearers. It is just 12 years (continued Mr. Haywood) since the People of Wake, who had resisted a change of our State Constitution for 30 years, and whose representatives had uniformly persuaded them that the demands of a majority for equal representation were both unreasonable on the part of the West and dangerous to the State at large, honored him by sending him to the Legislature to oppose it. He was but a tyro in politics, and not many years past the age of manhood, when he accepted the trust and went to the Assembly chosen by the people of Wake for the very purpose of resisting the West.— He entered upon the subject with the zeal of a young politician, and the prejudices of his association, and of his education; but with the fixed principle which he had endeavored both before and since that time to adhere to—to do right if he knew it—to respect justice, though at the expense of encountering prejudices. Seated in his own study, to prepare himself for the work he had been selected to perform, and with all the predilections of an advocate for the other side, he yet became convinced that the western people, who formed a majority of the State, were not fairly represented under the old Constitution—that in a republican government this majority of the People had the right to elect a majority of the lawmakers of the State, and that resistance to their demands for this right was anti-republican and unjust. It cost him no violent struggles under such circumstances to do his duty to himself and to those he represented, without surrendering the great interests of North Carolina. His conscience pointed with unerring certainty to the way of his duty, and he pursued it because it was his duty—not because it was the cause of the west. His judgement allowed of no doubts, that such a reform in our State Representation as might restore harmony every where by doing justice to the demands of a majority of the State, was the true interest of the whole State; and he did not long hesitate.

To reconcile this duty with his obligation to the constituents whom he represented, he voted against the Convention in 1831; but as soon as a fit opportunity offered, he laid his commission at the feet of the people of Wake, retired from the Legislature, and disclosed to his own constituents before he had made it public to any others, that he ought not and would not again represent them to Oppose a Convention. In doing this, he had now the gratification to remember that he believed he was then making a final surrender of all his ambition to a sense of duty and his own conscience. The struggle

had been going on for 30 years—local parties had arisen upon it, and every year seemed to draw them further from a compromise of this family State dispute. Many doubted if it were ever to be settled—few believed it would happen in his life time. In 1832 and 1833, however, the friends of Reform—the representatives of the West—placed him upon Committees to write addresses to the people of the State, and by persevering honest appeals to the understanding of the people, and especially to their love of the great Republican doctrine of the Revolution, that in a State the majority ought to govern, there was created, much earlier than had been anticipated, a spirit of forbearance on the part of the majority, and of concession on the part of the minority, which promised success to the effort for compromising this vexed question in the Legislature of 1834. Time and study had only strengthened his conviction, that such a result was necessary to the peace and prosperity of the whole State, and that such a result was due to the west, where a majority of the people resided, and who demanded their right to be equally represented in the Legislature. Encouraged by the belief that this happy consummation might be brought about, and "holding fast without wavering" to the political faith that a public man who feared to differ from the people, lest he might lose their favor, was a practical repudiation of the doctrine that they are "capable of self government," he offered himself as a candidate to represent the Democracy of Wake county in 1834, though he knew there were but 100 men out of 1500 voters in the County who did not oppose the convention. Appealing to the common sense and patriotism of the people, they elected him, though they did not agree with him upon that great point, and confided to him the responsible, but honorable trust of compromising a controversy that had disturbed our State councils for 30 years and more. I point to it, (exclaimed Mr. H.) because it is first alluded to by you, as a living instance of the practical truth of Democratic principles. Let it be remembered with advantage, where there is any cowardly hesitation by a public servant to disclose his sentiments without reserve—where a dread of popular distrust shall tempt a selfish representative to seek the favor of his constituents by deluding them, rather than ask their confidence by frankly opposing error, or what he believes to be an error of the public mind. His kind friends, (Messrs. ALEXANDER and HOKE,) had ascribed to his agency the success of the convention question in 1834, and he believed he might accept the compliment without blame. He had borne all the responsibility of such a position where it was unpopular at the time, and it would be affliction on his part to put away the honor of it since it had been generally approved and universally acquiesced in. "But, my countrymen, (said Mr. H.) though it was peculiarly the cause of the west, this was not my motive for upholding it. I advocated—sustained, and aided to give triumph to the question because it was Right—because it was Just—because it was Democratic."

That the West should thus express to him their recollection of his services, he sincerely thanked them. The allusion to his political relations with the State, demanded some notice from him. Were he to consult his own feelings, he would have avoided the present occasion to speak on that topic. But to decline it would give room for false inferences.— His visit to the west had already, of itself, been made the ground of unjust suspicion. It was a mistake to believe he was in the service of any one party-leader, who was aspiring to high station. It was a mistake to believe he would come here as the agent of a particular presidential candidate. He was no man's partisan pedlar. Circumstances which he could not control, had induced the representatives of North Carolina to elect him a Senator in Congress. The period when his active duties in that station were to be commenced was near at hand, and having never seen the State he was appointed to serve in the national Legislature, he believed it was his duty to see, if as he had long desired to do; and for this purpose he came hither, and for this purpose he should go farther, hoping at the same time to lay in, in these western hills, a fresh stock of strength to invigorate his constitution, which had been greatly shattered for several years. If life was spared to serve out the term of his office, he expected to renew the visit, for it was full of instruction, profit and pleasure to him.

Unexpectedly, the Democratic people of Mecklenburg had asked him to meet them here to-day, and though he did not have much opportunity for preparation, the occasion demanded an expression of some of his views and opinions upon political questions, which he could not slight if he would. Nothing was more common than to denounce and abuse political opponents to an assembly of political associates, thereby exciting acrimony and perpetuating party prejudices. He would abstain from all personal attacks (as it was his habit to do) and address the attention of the people to public measures, leaving the men to the tender mercies of the people themselves. As the fairest method of discussing such points, he would endeavor to present the acts of his political opponents, and then test their patriotism and policy by their own principles and their own professions. Every party consists of the politicians, who lead it, and the people, who sustain them. The former when in office are desirous to keep in, and if they are out, they strive to get in. It is very different with the people. Their interest is not promoted by these perpetual feuds. Their interest (no matter what party they belong to) is that their government shall be well administered. "no matter who is the Captain." Looking to the last three years, and addressing himself especially to that portion of the people (not the politicians) in the assembly, he asked, what had they gained by the triumph—the triumph of 1840? (Mr. H. here drew a picture of the high excitement of that period, after remarking that he meant no offence by this faithful history of facts that were well remembered by all who were present, and even by their wives and children; he proceeded: Well, my countrymen, the Whig people of the West! when you followed this political party, it led to a perfect triumph, and a complete overthrow of Van Buren and the Democratic majority in Congress.

A Whig President and Vice President, or "Tippecanoe and Tyler too!"—a Whig majority in the Senate! a Whig majority in the House of Representatives! a Whig majority in the State Legislature. These were all that the Whig politicians asked the Whig people to give them. Give us these, said they, and "we will do you good!"— They were given all they asked, and now three years after it Mr. H. appealed to the Whig people of the Western Counties of North Carolina to answer, what THEY have gained by it? To enable them to decide upon it, as far as any such were present, he would exhibit to them a picture of what the Whig politicians had done, and then undone, and how they left matters in the nation and State! It would then be in the power of the Whig people of the West to say how they liked the change.

First: He said it would be recalled that the Tariff of 1828 had so excited popular resistance, that in 1832 all the germs of disunion—violence and