

of the wages at which he could get his work done, whilst Jonathan had to pay nearly double price, because most of his sons and grandsons, being a spirited set of fellows, preferred to lead the life of independent farmers, relying for their bread upon nothing but Heaven and their own labor in the most manly and honourable pursuits, rather than be cooped up in a confined apartment, injurious to health and morals, and to be dependent for their daily food upon the arbitrary will of a master. We say, that on these accounts John was able to sell goods cheaper than Jonathan could make them at home, and the consequence was, that Johnathan's sons, who were thus undersold, applied to their father to extend the prohibition against John's fabrics still further. Before agreeing to this, however, Jonathan consulted with his other sons. The cotton, rice, and tobacco growers, the boat owners, and the traders, opposed the project as they had done before. They urged that the reasons assigned in 1816, for special favours to the manufacturers who had rendered services when the family was in trouble, no longer existed, or were not applicable to those who had embarked in late enterprises; and that any further prohibition, intended to raise the prices of manufactured goods, was not only compelling them to pay dearer for the necessaries of life, but diminishing the market for the only products which they could raise to advantage; for that if the family were to diminish its purchases of John Bull, John would be obliged to diminish his purchases of them. They further urged, that any measure compelling them to buy dear and sell cheap, was not only a violation of the principles of common sense, but of one of the very principles in support of which they had spilt their blood, and made great sacrifices during the two quarrels with their grandfather, and that besides this, it was a direct and positive violation of the very spirit and letter of the instrument which, in the year 1789, they had all signed, as the bond of their union.

To all this it was replied, that certain politicians and wise-acres had lately discovered, that their was no sort of industry which could make a nation rich but spinning and weaving—that no other kind of industry was 'domestic industry'—that the way to grow rich, was to buy dear and sell cheap—that individuals were not as good judges of the best direction to give to their capital and labor as governments—that the way to have an abundant supply of clothing, was to prohibit its importation—that the more foreign commerce was destroyed, and the more a nation lived within itself, the richer it would grow—that high duties were not a tax upon consumers—that the prohibition of foreign goods did not diminish commerce—and that no man could pretend to the character of a patriot, who did not believe this whole creed. As to the violation of the terms of the original copartnership, it was urged that there was no violation of the letter or the spirit—that the power to regulate trade embraces the power to destroy it—that the power to promote the public good confers the right of building up one branch of industry upon the ruins of the other two—that the consent of some of the cotton growers and their partizans, to the prohibition of 1816, was proof that there was no such violation,—and that at all events, as a majority of the family have a right to govern, it is very clear, that a minority has no right to complain. These and various other arguments were employed *pro* and *con*, and the result was, that a majority being in favour of further prohibition, an increase of duties was in the year 1824 resolved upon. A short time, however, produced a repetition of the evils above described. The calculation of high prices enticed many new capitalists into manufactures. New improvements in machinery, and increased cheapness in the economy of manufactures, enabled John Bull to regain the ground lost by the new duties. Fresh supplies were sent across the river. Jonathan's spinners and weavers made a fresh outcry. They insisted that John would fill the country with his manu-

factures, even though there was nothing he would take in payment for them, unless he was shut out entirely, and that it was bad policy to have the goods of foreigners brought into the country, even if they could be bought for next to nothing.

This latter argument did not appear to be so clear to some of Jonathan's family who were occupied in farming. They had taken it into their heads, that if the effect of increased duties was to oblige them to give two barrels of flour for a coat, which without such duties they could buy for one, it was injurious to them to increase the duties, and they therefore demurred against the extension of the prohibitory system. Their objections, however, were soon removed, by an ingenious expedient, which was to persuade them, that if high duties made them pay two prices for a coat, they could get two prices for their wool, and that therefore the system would not operate against them at all. This specious doctrine accomplished the desired end, and the whole sheep-raising body of the family, became convinced that it was good policy to buy dear clothes for themselves and families. By this means a majority of Jonathan's sons was secured in favour of a further shutting out of John Bull's cheap goods from their market, and the minority finding that they could not prevent this mischievous proceeding, put their heads together, to see if they could not devise some mode of dividing the majority, and making them quarrel amongst themselves. They knew that some of their brethren were amazingly fond of molasses, and that they carried on a powerful trade with the West Indies in lumber, fish, and notions, which they exchanged for that article, partly to be eaten with their hasty pudding, and partly to be distilled into JAMAICA rum.

It was therefore foreseen that if an additional duty upon molasses could be also made to appear as advisable, it would have the effect of inducing the molasses eaters to vote against the whole scheme. But how was this to be effected? The converting of molasses into rum, was an advantageous branch of manufacture, and to impose a high duty on the former, would break up the latter. This was a dilemma, but it was soon obviated in the following manner. In was contended by some of the parties, that rye whiskey made out of Indian corn, was a more wholesome and a more patriotic liquor, than rum—that just in the degree that the distillation of rum was diminished, that of whiskey would be increased—and that even if one man in one part of the country, was made poor, by breaking up his business, another would be made rich, in another part, by this operation, and that therefore it would be all the same thing. To render, however, this measure still more palatable, it was agreed, that, as a part of Jonathan's family were sugar growers, who only had a protection of about fifty or seventy-five per cent, and did not reap from their capitals more than twenty or thirty per cent per annum, it was right, that they should come in for a share of the benefits of the system.

This ingenious contrivance, however, only partly succeeded. Several similar ones were tried, but without effecting the object of defeating the proposed scheme. A further increase of duties was resolved upon, and although the whole project met with the approbation of no one of the family, yet a majority of the twenty-four, the actual number of Jonathan's sons, were found to give it their sanction. This happened early in the year 1828, and since that period there has been more ill nature and dissatisfaction exhibited in Jonathan's family, than was ever before displayed.—(RAGUET.)

SENATOR HAYWOOD.

We noticed with pleasure the honors shown to one of our Senators in Congress, the Hon. Wm. H. Haywood, during his recent travel in the Western part of the State.

The speech delivered by him to the citizens of Mecklenburg, who complimented him with a public dinner, is characterised by so much good sense, and exhibits, in such glowing colors the deceptive and ruinous policy of the Whigs, that we would gladly grace our columns with it, but for its length.

The first reading of this Speech satisfied us of its superior merits, and we know, if submitted to the reason and fair judgment of the Whigs themselves, that many of them would enquire and solve for themselves the question, "what have we gained by Whig measures?" and if we had not this evidence of its merits, the effect produced on the Whigs, their denunciations and wrath poured out

upon it, and their zealous efforts to parry and counteract its effects, are convincing proofs, that its blows are felt. The fluttering of wounded pigeons shows the effective aim of the shot.

The Whig Editors may resort to their usual tactics, of abusing and misrepresenting both speech and author; but they dare not republish it, or undertake a fair criticism of it. They professed on his election to be proud of it—preferred him to any other Democrat, and before he had taken his seat, or given the first vote, he is proclaimed as an upstart and hypocrite. His speech is denounced as demagogical, without citing any instance in it bearing the slightest tincture of it. Without attempting to explain why, they say they are ashamed of him.—No doubt their sense of shame is strongly developed, at their own exposure and deformities, which has been shown by a master's hand. Their shame and confusion is at their own exposure, and not the Orator's.

But they have singled out one expression in his Speech, which seems to have shocked their whole nervous system; and for the want of some other point of attack, have twisted and tortured it into a hideous deformity—that ill-fated expression which has to bear the brunt for the whole Speech is, that he called himself 'the Senator of his party.' By misrepresenting the application of it, and making it refer to a different meaning, they have sought to give it a shocking signification.—Unless they claim him as the Senator of their party, or their principles, they ought not to object to the expression. But the manner in which the expression was used, and its plain obvious meaning, as indicated by its reference to the subject he was then speaking of, frees it from any illiberal or improper meaning or bearing. He was speaking of the possible dissensions in the Democratic ranks in the selection of a candidate for the Presidency, and the preferences of the party for different persons—and declined to declare any preference himself, because being "the Senator of the party," and not of any portion or fragment of it, he desired to encourage no breach, but to keep the party united; to dictate no choice to others, or to take side in the dispute. He preferred their union and harmony, and to represent their united counsels. It was in this sense he called himself 'the Senator of his party,' and there was no impropriety in it.

The Whigs seeing their only chance of success is a division of the Democratic party, try every means to effect it; and nothing would have pleased them better than for Mr. Haywood to have called himself the Senator of a part of his party. They cared not, whether the Van Buren, Calhoun, or Johnson part. Their fingers ache to foment a family quarrel among us, and because Mr. H. is not weak or treacherous enough to subserve their purposes, he is to be abused. No, Mr. Haywood has all his life, both in public and private, been a devoted Democrat, honest, true, and consistent—and the great Democratical principles he has always so zealously sustained, he has recently been selected by the voice of his State to represent in the great councils of the country. And we have every confidence that the duty will be ably and faithfully performed. And without praising or censuring him in advance, we are perfectly willing to abide the test of time for his conduct and ability.—[Tarborough Press.]

MR. CLAY'S AVAILABILITY.

As the Richmond Whig and other Clay priaty are so fond of enlightening us in regard to the availability of our candidates, we beg leave, by way of reciprocating the compliment, to demonstrate the availability of their idols:

In 1824, Mr. Clay was a candidate for the Presidency, and being the hindmost of the four voted for by the people, he was excluded from the House of Representatives upon which body the election devolved!

In 1828, he was so identified with Old Johnny Q., that a condemnation of the one was necessarily a condemnation of the other. The people spoke out in a voice of thunder against Old Q. and his Secretary of State, giving a mi-

nority in opposition to them off from one to two hundred thousand.

In 1832, Mr. Clay was brought out by a National Convention as the anti-Jackson candidate, and received 49 electoral votes out of 261. In the popular vote, the majority against him must have exceeded five hundred thousand!—Even the opponents of Jackson in Pennsylvania, New York and Vermont, refused to vote for him!

In 1836, owing to his acknowledged unpopularity, his friends declined placing him in nomination for the Presidency.

In 1839, he was a candidate for the nomination of his party, and was badly beaten by General Harrison. Some of the delegates to the Convention were instructed to vote unconditionally against him!

Early in the year of 1841, Mr. Clay was put forward as the candidate of the Whigs for 1844, and they have scarcely gained a victory since! Ohio, which gave a Whig candidate upwards of twenty-thousand majority in 1840, goes for the Democracy now when Mr. Clay is the Whig candidate! In Kentucky, the "Banner State of Whiggery" in the days of Harrison, there has been a drawn battle between the Democrats under Old Tecumseh, and the Whigs under this boasted commander, Old Harry!

With these facts before him, will any one have the hardihood to question the availability, the overwhelming popularity of Henry Clay! Who is so stupid as to believe his defeat within the range of possibility! Is it not just as certain as any future event can be, that he will be—just as successful as ever! We entertain no doubt of it.—Lynchburg Republican.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN RICHMOND.

Yesterday evening the Democracy of Richmond met at the City Hall, and organised a Democratic Association. Our worthy old friend, Capt. Wm. D. Wren, was appointed President, Mr. Boshier and Col. Wicker, Vice Presidents. The meeting was addressed by the Editor of the Republican, Mr. Caskie, Mr. Crump, Mr. Munford, Mr. Young, and the Editor of the Enquirer. The best spirit prevailed, and every thing argued a determination on the part of Richmond Democracy to do their duty in the coming contest. A very large Clay audience had assembled for the purpose of witnessing a division in our ranks, or to use their own classical and elegant phrase, a "dog fight"—these good people were unfortunately disappointed, and from what we saw last night, we venture to predict that the Democratic Association of 1843, will do as the Democratic Association of 1840 did, conquer the Log Cabin, and carry the Old Dominion for the Democratic nominee

Petersburg Republican.

From the Democratic Review of October.

The election of '44, is to be no joke. Confound the Whigs—they are like John Barleycorn—why will they not "stay dead?"—although it did so satisfactorily seem, at one time, that "the brains were out." It is, however, a fortunate thing for us, that we have met this year with the two sudden checks, in our general career of sweeping prosperity, by which we were brought up rather unpleasantly, it must be confessed, in North Carolina and Tennessee. Like the voice of the slave, whose duty it was to sit in the triumphal car, to remind the conqueror, that he was but a man, and mortal, they have come to us—as warnings of which, we adjure our friends not to be unmindful, that even in the midst of all our present exultant strength, we hold our pride of place by a difficult and doubtful tenure. Let those who stand, take heed, lest they fall. At one time, indeed, so overwhelming, in every direction, appeared the reaction, from the still marvellous popular delirium of 1840, that the only question, respecting the Presidential succession, appeared to lie within ourselves—upon which of our great political leaders and representatives the crowning honor of that office should be bestowed, by that nomination which was regarded as synonymous with an election. It is to the prevalence of this feeling, that is to be ascribed the violence, intemperate, sometimes, to the point of suicidal recklessness, of ulterior consequences, with which some portions of our number have carried on the canvass for the nomination, and the discussions respecting the organization and mode of action of the Convention, by which it is to be made. It was felt, that no serious danger attended this course—

(Concluded on 2nd page.)