

Remarks on the above Letter,
By the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

There is something amusing in the
maieute with which the President tells his
correspondents that he pins his faith on the
celebrated Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions.
These Resolutions, having for
their object the restriction of the powers of
the General Government within given limits,
are gravely declared by a President,
who practically attracts to his own office all
the powers, defined and undefined, of the
General Government, to be, in his opinion,
"like the original language of the Bible
in matters of religion," &c. Though his
own Administration has been one of
constant warfare on principles which lie at
the foundation of those celebrated Resolu-
tions, he denounces in no measured terms
the Federalists for having opposed them.
"While," he says, "even the name of the
proud and powerful party which opposed
them has come to be considered a term of
reproach, if not of ignominy and insult, the
principles of the Kentucky Resolutions, in
profession if not in fact, now enter into the
 creed of every political sect; and the once
derided name borne by their apostles and ad-
vocates, is considered an essential pass-
port to popularity and success."

The philosophy of some of the President's
Privy Counsellors must have been tried
not a little when they read this passage.
Senator Hall, who has proudly declared on
the floor of the Senate that he had adhered
to the Federal party as long as there was
any of it left in his state, and who, we
suppose, when the Federal party was
extinct, took up with Mr. Van Buren's party as
the next best thing, is now told by his new
leader, that the name of Federalist is one of
"obscenity." But he is in duty bound to
think so too, and so are Messrs. Buchanan,
Williams, Howard, Hubbard, Wilkins,
and a host of other "proud and powerful"
Federal opponents of the Resolutions of
Virginia and Kentucky, and Federal sup-
porters of the present Democratic Admin-
istration. The President frankly tells us
why he calls his Administration "demo-
cratic." "The once derided name" of
Democrat, he says, "is considered an
essential passport to popularity and success."
We had guessed as much before.

The President's letter is dated on the
fourth of July, the day on which he signed
the sub-Treasury bill. The terms in which
he introduces his comments on this measure
are so remarkable that we subjoin them,
italicizing those passages to which we
particularly desire to call the attention
of our readers.

"I am most happy to inform you, gentle-
men, that I have this day signed the bill
for the establishment of an Independent
Treasury, a measure of which you speak
in decided commendation. By this measure,
the management of an important
branch of our national concerns, after
having been for many years, as you have
brought back to the letter, as well as the
obvious spirit and intention of the Constitution.
The system now superseded was in fact one
of those early measures devised by the friends
and advocates of privileged orders for
the purpose of perverting the Government from
its pure principles and legitimate objects,
vesting all power in the hands of a few,
and enabling them to profit at the expense
of the many."

A State Legislature, should the feelings
of the whole country, should now again be
put forward with the added sanction of the
Chief Magistrate of the Union. And this
is done, too, it should be observed, because
in the vicissitudes of political strife, he
finds it convenient to-day to rally passions
and prejudices in favor of a measure which,
but yesterday, his immediate predecessor
declared to be dangerous to the liberties of
the People, and his partisans branded as
"disorganizing and revolutionary," and
"as a fruitful source of mischief and cor-
ruption."

To one or two other passages of the
President's letter a passing notice is due.
After characterizing the administration of
Mr. John Adams and Mr. Jefferson in
terms quite edifying no doubt to Messrs.
Buchanan, Wall, &c. he says:
"A web more artfully contrived, com-
posed of a high protective tariff, a system
of internal improvement, and a National
Bank; was then twined around the sleeping
giant, in the vain hope of subjecting him
forever to the dominion and will of the am-
bitious and grasping few; and you have
seen how he has scattered the whole to the
winds when roused by the warning voice of
the honest and intrepid Jackson."
"Again, in the triumph of the Indepen-
dent Treasury, we witness the triumph of
the popular intelligence and firmness over
the arts, arguments, appliances, and alarms
of the interested few who desire to enrich
themselves by the use of the public money
—another and most gratifying evidence
that the People, when aroused, are compe-
tent to maintain any just principle, and
correct any abuse, however sanctioned by
precedent or sustained by wealth."

Now how stood Mr. Van Buren as to
this "web?" He voted for the tariff of
1824, without instructions, voted for that
of 1828, under instructions, of which the
secret history is now known, and a curious
history it is, and even those instructions
left him a wide discretion, and he sustain-
ed in its speeches the principle of a protec-
tive tariff. He voted for the system of in-
ternal improvements, even to the extent of
erecting toll-gates on the Cumberland road;
and nobody ever heard a murmur from him
against a national bank, as far as we are
advised, until that eleventh hour when he
vowed "uncompromising hostility" to it.

The President thinks fit to designate
"the triumph of the Independent Treasury"
as "the triumph of the popular intelli-
gence and firmness over the arts, argu-
ments, appliances, and alarms of the inter-
ested few who desire to enrich themselves
by the use of the public money." This is
said to a reading people, every individual of
whom that knows any thing knows that the
sub-Treasury was carried against the popu-
lar will, by the persevering, untiring in-
fluence of the Executive, and a host of
"arts, arguments, appliances, and alarms,"
skillfully employed in getting up a party
drill as perfect as the tactics of the Prussian
army; and that the proximate instrument
of the sovereignty of the State of New Jersey,
which produced a state of things that re-
sulted in a majority in favor of a measure
against which a legal majority of Repre-
sentatives had been returned.

Again—we are told that the Sub-Treasury
was opposed by the "interested few who
desire to enrich themselves by the use of
the public money." This appeal is made to
the People by their President, in favor of
a project which confessedly whatever may be
its other features, gives him and his official
subordinates a good currency, and gives
the People an inferior currency! Their
response to this and similar invocations
made in this extraordinary letter will, we
doubt not, furnish evidence that they are,
indeed, "in intelligence, integrity, and de-
termined resolution, equal to the task of
self-government, although the evidence
may not be of a kind the most "gratifying"
to the President.

The President, it will be observed, closes
his letter with the following paragraph:
"On these evidences of popular intelli-
gence and firmness the republican patriot
rests with well-grounded faith that all
means which may be used to mislead or
intimidate the People, now or hereafter,
into a surrender of their Constitution and
their liberties, will, as they ever have done,
meet with a signal and withering rebuke."
If present appearances are to be relied
on, "the republican patriot" may confi-
dently expect that, in November next, the
People will give "a signal and withering
rebuke" to the means which are now used
to "mislead or intimidate them into a sur-
render of their Constitution and their lib-
erties;" and on few of those "means" is the
rebuke likely to fall more heavily than on
the PURSE-AND-SWORD SUB-TREASURY.

BLOOD AND CARNAGE.
Amos Kendall, in a late address to his
Federal associates uses the following lan-
guage:
"Band together and prepare to march to
the polls, not with arms, or knives, or clubs,
to beat and butcher your fellow-citizens,
but with hearts firmly resolved, by an honest and
independent exercise of the right of suffrage
to avert the possible necessity of MARCH-
ING HEREAFTER IN BATTLE AR-
RAY to put down usurpation."

In other words, if the People ever elect
the clique, the office-holders are to be marshaled
in "BATTLE-ARRAY to put down the usur-
pation." This is pretty strong language
for a "hireling" who has for years been
fastening on the spoils of a plundered peo-
ple. But to leave no doubt of his meaning,
he indulges in the following threats, which
he would doubtless gladly carry into effect,
if he had his standing army of 200,000:
"But should you by listlessness or in-
difference suffer the enemy to get posses-
sion of your Government, of its treasury
and its army, you may not be able hereafter
to place in Congress, in the Executive chair,
or even in your State Legislatures, repre-
sentatives of your choice; the usurpations
attempted at Harrisburg may be every
where consummated, and your free
government be at once transformed into
one of usurpation and of arms."

What charges are there that these men
have not brought against Gen. Harrison—
what epithets have they not bestowed upon
him—what slanders have they not fabricat-
ed and promulgated—what abuse and vil-
ification have they not heaped upon him?
And who is Gen. Harrison, thus vilified
and abused and robbed of his fair fame by
men whom in peace he served, and in war
defended—defended, while they were pul-
ing in their nurse's arms, or skulking from
the scenes of danger? Can it be possible
that he is the same Gen. Harrison—the
same "Republican General" that many of
these calumniators when he was not in the
way of the man of Kinderhook, were so
loud in praising—aye, praising with lavish
and unbounded eulogy—and lauding to the
very skies?

Is this "petticoat General"—this imbe-
cile grumpy—this "skulking coward"—
this "supernatural dotard"—this friend,
not of irredeemable Treasury Notes, but of
banks—this "Garrison Abolitionist"—this
"black cockade federalist"—this Indiana
Governor that had "poor white men, and
poor white women"—gallant swains and
beautiful damsels—"flogged at the whip-
post" for debt, and sold as slaves to the
free negroes and mulattoes—is this the Pa-
triot General, and victorious leader of the
armies of the Republic, for whose gallant
deeds and glorious services and achieve-
ments in the last war a certain Mr. Ritchie
exhausted the vocabulary of praise? Was
it for old "Hard Cider" that the welkin thus
rang, and that men in Mr. Ritchie's pre-
sence had to save their ears the best way
they could, when the venerable Editor's
patriotic steam got up to horse power?

This illustrious man and patriot, whom
Washington and Jefferson and Madison
trusted, and who has distinguished that trust
in an eventful life, interwoven in his coun-
try's history—has been presented to the
American people in the present great crisis
of their affairs, to perform perhaps his last
act in the grand drama of his public serv-
ice—the last; for he has solemnly declar-
ed, if elected to the Presidency, that he
will be a candidate for one term only. He
has been presented as the people's candi-
date. He was no aspirant after office; but
he has been called, like Cincinnati, from
the handle of his plough, to bear aloft the
victorious flag, (if victorious it shall be,) of
a glorious cause—the cause of his coun-
try.

Before he occupied the unenviable atti-
tude of a candidate for the Presidency,
never man possessed a name purer, or a
fame more unsullied than Gen. Harrison.
The purity of his life stood around him like
a wall of adamant; and his superadded
public and self sacrificing services in his
country's defence in the field, and in de-
fence of her constitution, and great interests
in council, was a tower of strength that
gigantes shrunk from, and giants could not
beat down. A well spent life of unsullied
integrity, and a long and distinguished ca-
reer in his country's service, had enrolled
him upon the loftiest heights of the patriot's
fame, and the man, and the soldier, who
had so often risked his life in leading the
armies of his country to victory and to glo-
ry, was at home, in peace, cultivating his
farm, and reaping his only reward in a
whole nation's gratitude.

How is it now? What does it avail the
old war-worn soldier that has led, and so
often led, his country's armies to victory
and glory? What do all his faithful pub-
lic services avail him? What avails it
that he executed so many and vast public
trusts with unsurpassed skill and fidelity?
What does it avail him that millions of pub-
lic money in executing those trusts, passed
through his hands, and that not a cent ever
soiled his palms? What does it avail him
that he has ever been the poor man's friend,
and the advocate of the rights of the peo-
ple? What avails it that the revolutionary
veteran is indebted to his exertions for a
scanty pension? What avails it that he
has educated the fatherless sons and daugh-
ters of many a soldier that fell under him,
fighting his country's battles? What
avails it that he has ever been the advocate
of republican government at home and
abroad? What does it avail him, that a
Virginian by birth, and the son of a signer
of the Declaration of Independence—what
avails it that he inherited her principles,
and his father's principles, and stood up by
her side, and by the side of the South and
of the Constitution upon the solemnest ques-
tion that ever shook the foundations of the
Republic—the Missouri Restriction—sacrif-
cing himself, while "the Northern man
was Southern principles was striving might
and main against Virginia and the South,
and their principles and great interests?"
What do all these things, and his whole
history, built up in monuments of exalted
virtues, avail him? What has the destruc-
tion of a thousand patriots and their fail-
ure to do with the edicts of a party,
whose motto is "party first, and country
last;" whose watch-word is "sink or swim,"
if our Republic topples upon its founda-
tions? What if the idolatrous temple of
the gods be saved, that the builders of the
temple of liberty, and its sentinels at the
door shall be sacrificed?

Is Van Buren to be borne into power
only by discarding the man who has shed
the greatest lustre upon their country's his-
tory, and by tearing from the rolls of fame
the name of one of its noblest patriots?
In the history of the whole world—in the
bitter party strife that ever existed
amongst men—were ever so many and
such foul slanders, destitute of foundation as
"the baseless fabric of a vision," concoct-
ed and fabricated to destroy a noble and
chivalrous victim? Yes; the slanders
have gone forth! "He of Kinderhook"
must be saved, per fas, aut ne fas. Tear
the laurels from the brow of every patriot
that ever lived, but save "him of Kinder-
hook!"

Where is the guarantee to be found
against the machinations of wicked men—
what barrier, of virtue or illustrious serv-
ices, between the calumniator, and him
whom it is the calumniator's passion or
interest to destroy? Who, if the venera-
ble gray hairs of the war-worn soldier is to
be imbued with the slanderer's poisonous
slaver, can be safe from his fangs? The
venerable and hoary headed patriot finds no
more protection from his assaults in a life-
time spent in arduous, dangerous and un-
requited services for his country, than the
lamb from the wolf, or the bird of peace
from the hungry hawk, provided the slan-
derer has an object to gain in the attack
upon his prey. The common slanderer
is like death; and death, as we have
seen him, in the books of our childhood, is
like the slanderer: they are twin brothers,
and aim at shining marks; death too often;
the slanderer always—just as the debauchee
and villain strikes his blow at the first
flower in woman's form. The father of
his country was slandered in his day, and
the man who stood up for the South upon
the Missouri question, and sacrificed him-
self in the act, and who never gave his
sanction to a law more objectionable than
laws on the statute book of Virginia, and
the other States, has only met the same
fate—alike from principals and endorsers.

How would you like to see Van Buren clothed with
power, with which he has called upon Con-
gress to clothe him, taking out a commis-
sion of bankruptcy against every banking
institution of every sovereign State of the
Union? How would you like to see, un-
der this authority, a federal officer lending
your trusty and well beloved friend, Doctor
Brockenbrough, to the door of the Vir-
ginia Bank, and, like Cromwell's Captain,
when he turned the parliament out of doors,
walked off with the key in his pocket,
strutting like a turbaned Turk amongst ac-
cused slaves? How would you enjoy
the sight in this proud old commonwealth
of ours—the land of Washington, of Hen-
ry, and of Jefferson?

Thou, the friend of State rights—
and thy allies "the chivalry!" And do
you expect to deceive any body but credu-
lous simpletons or willing dupes with your
moonshine about State Rights? Where
was your voice, when you saw, but the
other day, at the bidding of your master,
for the purpose of carrying an odious and
ruinous scheme, which you had denounced
as disorganizing and revolutionary, an un-
principled and servile Congress arbitrarily
disfranchising a sister State, and insolently
turning out of doors her accredited func-
tionaries, with the commission in their
pockets of the organ of her authority, and
stamped with the seal of her sovereignty—
where was it?

Ritchie and his allies the friend and
champions of State Rights! A hundred
hungry wolves outside the folds never
made louder noise with their hideous howl-
ings, waiting for aught than to rush upon an
unhappy flock of sheep, than these men ever-
lastingly making about State Rights and
Democracy, and their love of the peo-
ple; loving the people precisely as the
wolves the sheep; not to eat them up as
cannibals, but to throw dust in their eyes,
and to use them for their own and the ad-
vantage of the party. Is it State Rights
and Democracy, and love of the people to
be advocating in time of peace a standing
army of 200,000 men? Shall the training
of their own militia according to the
solemn guarantee and behests of the con-
stitution, be taken from the States; and
without insurrection or invasion, (the sole
and only sanction in the constitution for
calling into service the militia,) shall the
Republican President of ours, General Van
Buren, be empowered to raise a militia
standing army of 200,000 men, subject, at
his beck and call, to be marched and coun-
termarched from one place to another at
his will and pleasure, and exposed to all the
rigid rules and articles of war; the com-
mander in chief muzzling the freedom of
speech, and the seditious law itself, in its
most hideous form in full force, over 200,
000 freemen; not to speak of the oppress-
ive and silly conception in the scheme of
compelling a freeman to arm himself at his
own expense, under the severest penalty
for failure to do so!

State Rights men and strict construc-
tionists! State Rights maintained by sup-
porting the man that voted for the erection
of toll-gates upon the Cumberland road,
taxing the citizens of sovereign States for
passing along upon their own soil! Strict
construction advocated in supporting the
election of him who has sanctioned, during
his short administration, a larger aggre-
gate of appropriations for internal im-
provement by the general government than
any other administration since the founda-
tion of the Government, saving and excepting
always the administration of his "illu-
strious predecessor?"

But, Hercules' labor would not be suffi-
cient to pursue the loathsome examination
that has drawn the writer from the main ob-
ject he has in view. That object shall be
more attended to in the following num-
bers.
[From the National Intelligencer.]
In 1832, the American Senate decided,
through the casting vote of the Vice Pres-
ident John C. Calhoun, that Martin Van
Buren had degraded his country by his in-
structions to Mr. McLane, then Minister to
Great Britain, on the Colonial trade, and
that he was unworthy on that account to be
himself confirmed as Minister to England,
to which post, on the return of Mr. McLane,
he had been appointed by the President.
These instructions were, in substance,
"Tell the British Ministry that we who are
now in power supported British claims and
opposed American pretensions as to the col-
onial trade; our opinions upon that sub-
ject were submitted to the American people,
and because we entertained views favorable
to British claims, and hostile to American
pretensions, the people placed us in power,
and prostrated our opponents."
On our side, according to Mr. Van Buren,
all was wrong; on the British side, all
was right. We brought forward nothing
but claims and pretensions; the British Gov-
ernment asserted, on the other hand, a
clear and incontestable right. Mr. McLane
was commanded to avail himself of all the
circumstances in his power to mitigate our
offence.
"You cannot press this view of the subject
too earnestly." What view? Why, that
those who favored American pretensions
have been put down; and we, who support-
ed British claims, are lords of the ascen-
dant.
This was the interpretation put upon Mr.
Van Buren's instructions to our then Min-
ister to London, and for this we were de-
cided by the Vice President and twenty-three
Senators of the United States unworthy to
succeed him.
Their remarks, made in the "Debate in
the Senate on the nomination of Martin Van
Buren to be Minister of United States to
Great Britain," may be quoted to show the
intense feeling of reprehension.
It was asked, "Is this dignified diplo-
macy? Is this statesmanship? Is it patri-
otism, or is it mere party?"
"The unheeded, unparalleled, and most
revolting experiment was to be, (other sym-
plomatics having failed to move the royal
sympathy,) how far an unparrying condem-
nation of ourselves would disarm a British