

The North Carolina Whig.

"Be true to God, to your Country, and to your Duty."

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TERMS:

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THE UNITED STATES IN PROPHECY.

The following are the chief conclusions of the most remarkable work, "Armageddon; or, the United States in Prophecy," which we briefly noticed a few days since. The work shows profound and thoughtful investigation, and addresses many arguments and deductions of history and chronology in support of the conclusions here quoted:

"The United States is Israel restored!"

The many hints and declarations scattered through the Canon of Scripture, which have been usually applied to a political restoration and national return of the Hebrew race, are applied to the United States—negatively, by refuting the common interpretation, and positively, by a series of arguments, designed to prove that the United States meets and fulfills all the conditions of prophecy.

The following passages of prophecy—to which can only refer—are thus construed by the author of Armageddon:

Isaiah 60th, 9. Ezekiel 35th, 8. Isaiah 23d, 21. Isaiah 40th, 23. Ezekiel 47th, 13. Jeremiah 30th, 21.

The prophetic epoch applied to the United States, as required by the Times of Daniel, is dated by the author from the "Cessation of the Daily Sacrifice," A. D. 65. The time measures of Daniel's prophecy are reduced to 1758 years, and we are thus brought to July 4, 1776.

The symbolic prophecy of Ezekiel (chs. 35, 39) is particularly explained and applied to the theory of Armageddon, the great fact being a European invasion of the United States under Bismarck as head of continental Europe, and a repulse of the invaders, with a consequent downfall of monarchy.

The vision of Nebuchadnezzar, and the great symbolic prophecy of Daniel, is explained similarly, the United States being the "fifth kingdom," according to the author. "Church and State union," which is the prophetic synchronism in this scheme of the duration of the "Little Horn," is dated from 19th June, A. D. 325—the beginning of the Council of Nice—or from October, 528—the promulgation of Justinian's laws of the Church and State empire.

"Three and a half times" of Daniel's prophetic horoscope are reduced by different modes—for the details of which we must refer to the work itself—to 1240 years, 217 days, and 1539 years 412 days. Dating these eras from the epochal points above noted—325 and 528—the author reaches the 4th July, 1776, and the year 1865. By marginal interpretation, the latter ending is referred by some lines of calculation to A. D. 1877.

The apocalyptic prophecies of the New Testament are so interpreted here, that the opening of the seventh vial is referred to the revolutionary year, 1848.—*Charleston Courier.*

OHIO AND NEW JERSEY.

One of the editors of the New York Express attended the American State Convention of Ohio, held during the last week, and gives the following report of its proceedings:

"The Americans have met in State Convention and nominated a sound, clean, States' rights electoral ticket, all for Fillmore, which starts, it is quite certain, with 100,000 votes, and which will increase, unless the Federalists put up some other man more National, more Union, than Mr. Fillmore himself. By discarding all Giddingses, Chases, Sewards, &c., they may not lose more than they have lost. The American delegates represented about 400 counties, and report also most cheering facts from their counties. Two-thirds of the delegates now here voted for Chase, with their counties, for Governor, upon the presumption that he was 'American'; but now they are all Fillmore. The Southern part of the State preserves entire its old American organization, and things are rapidly recovering in the Center and the North. The 'Republican' gentlemen close their eyes upon these facts, but I have seen and talked with the men, who go into detail and demonstrate them. The American organization is not merely a fact—no figure of speech, but a reality. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, that can be added arithmetically."

The proceedings of the American State Convention of New Jersey, held recently at Newark, were enthusiastic and harmonious, and such, as to encourage the prevailing impression that the State will give a good report for Fillmore to November. Resolutions affirming the nomination of Fillmore and Donelson—affirming the distinctive principles of the American party, as follows:

"The protection of the American citizen in the legal and proper exercise of all his civil and religious privileges, at home and abroad—resistance to all foreign influence against our republican institutions—the placing in all offices of honor and trust, none but native-born citizens—the protection of American labor against foreign competition,—and the preservation of the Union of the States,"—were passed by a vote of 100 to 5. Other resolutions, some of which were entirely unexceptionable, were likewise passed, and the Convention adjourned in the best feeling.

These two lines beyond a doubt exactly fills this column out.

MISREPRESENTATIONS.

From information we have received from the West, we are satisfied that the account in the Standard of the 21st, of the discussion in Cherokee on the 9th, between Gov. Bragg and Mr. Gilmer, is a tissue of the most glaring distortions and misrepresentations. Mr. Gilmer, we learn, simply explained the position in which he was at the time he gave the votes alluded to—the duties then devolving on him, and the constituency whose feelings and interests it became his duty to represent, and submitted to Mr. Bragg and the audience if it was fair that these should now be used to prejudice him in the East. Gov. Bragg stated to a crowd that they ought not. *Not one word was said about the white cloth.*

Mr. Gilmer opened the discussion. Gov. Bragg commenced his reply by stating that he had been Governor for near two years, and that he had never heard any complaint of anything that he had done; that he had made appointments without reference to party. He concluded in the same way. Mr. Gilmer in his reply reminded the Governor that there had been some complaints, that he had not been entirely free from party bias in the appointments of the State Directors of the N. C. R. Road, and that there were complaints about the Bridges not being covered; the mills and spikes being left scattered along the road. Gov. Bragg, in a tone somewhat excited, demanded Mr. Gilmer to specify. Mr. Gilmer, in reply, after speaking of Messrs. Dortch and Dick, as very worthy and respectable gentlemen, stated that he had heard it remarked by gentlemen of Gov. Bragg's own party, that Gov. Reid, in appointing them, had passed over others of his own party friends, who were more interested in the Road, and of more age and experience; and that Gov. Bragg had renewed the appointments. This has never been mentioned since; and had all the gentlemen who composed the State Directory been present, they would simply have smiled at the mistake of Gov. Bragg, in supposing that he, differing from all other men, had escaped complaints.

We would ask, in simple justice to Mr. Gilmer, that his Eastern friends, and all others, wait and hear him speak for himself. We learn that, wherever he has spoken, he has given entire satisfaction, and is considered an over-matcher on the stump for Gov. Bragg. Our information from the West is encouraging. With the vote that Mr. Gilmer will most assuredly receive in the East and in the West, the large Central counties, by a united effort, can triumphantly elect him Governor of North Carolina.—*Gr. Lat.*

MR. BUCHANAN AGAINST FOREIGNERS.

Mr. Buchanan, as is well known, once upon a time, as early as the year of our Lord, Anno Domini, 1815, delivered a Fourth of July Oration, and a good one it was, in many respects, though we cannot endorse the wholesale denunciation and abuse of the administration of President Madison with which that oration abounded. The Detroit Tribune has rescued that oration from the mass of rubbish of time, and gives from it the following interesting extracts in relation to foreigners:

"The greater part of those foreigners who would be affected by it have long been the warmest friends of the Democratic party. They had been one of the great means of elevating the present ruling (Democratic) party, and it would have abandoned them. To secure this foreign feeling has been the labor of their leaders for more than twenty years; and well have they been paid for their trouble, for it has been one of the principal causes of introducing and continuing this foreign influence before the war, this foreign influence had completely embodied itself with the majority, particularly in the West, and its voice was heard as loud as the seat of Government that President Madison was obliged, either to yield to its dictates, or retire from office. The choice was easily made by a man who preferred his private interests to the public good, and therefore hurried us into war utterly unprepared."

SWEDENBERGIAN DOCTRINES.—Swedenberg maintains that man is a spirit, possessing the form and pervading the entire human system; that the spirit possesses eyes, a nose, hands, a mouth, limbs and feet; and that while in the body, the body is simply a piece of mechanism, by which the spirit operates on material things, and through the medium of which it receives impressions from internal objects; that the spirit may be separated even in this life from the body, and almost unconscious of its existence; that when such is the case, the body retains animal life, but not the powers of action; and when the spirit is so separated from the body, it has full power of sight and converse at will with disembodied spirits; and that at death, the spirit is only separated and freed from the body as the butterfly is freed from the bonds which have enveloped it, and that in leaving the body at that time, the spirit is as unconscious of the separation, as when separated at any other time, as in a swoon.

SLAVERY IN THE METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.—

In the General Conference of the Methodist church at Indianapolis, the committee on slavery have made a report in which article 1 declares slavery a sin, but "inasmuch as persons may be brought into the legal relation of slaveholders involuntarily or voluntarily by purchasing slaves in order to free them, therefore the merely legal relation shall not be considered of itself sufficient to exclude a person who may thus sustain it, from the fellowship of the church.

Article 2. Wherever a member of our church, by any means, becomes the owner of a slave, it shall be the duty of the preacher in charge to call together the committee, of at least three members, who shall investigate the case, and determine the time in which said slave shall be freed; and on his refusal or neglect to abide by the decision of said committee, he shall be dealt with as in the case of immorality."

From the Asheville Spectator.

GOV. BRAGG AND TAXATION.

In his message to the Legislature at the last session, Gov. Reid said: "Persons and property being the principal objects of taxation, they should bear a just relation to each other in a system of revenue. It is believed that after excepting slaves, each person's estate, real and personal, including money, whether at interest or not, ought to be taxed alike, according to value."

This was the language and doctrine held by the great champion of modern democracy in this State. Let us examine for a moment, what the language—

"Persons and property being the principal objects of taxation, they should bear a just relation to each other in a system of revenue. It is believed that after excepting slaves, each person's estate, real and personal, including money, whether at interest or not, ought to be taxed alike, according to value."

It means, secondly, that the man who is able to own slaves, and difference how much those slaves may be worth, shall pay no more tax on each one of them, than you pay on three hundred dollars worth of your land. And if these negroes should be under twelve, or over fifty years old, then the owner of them shall pay nothing—he shall go tax free, so far as these classes of negroes are concerned. Let us illustrate this by an easy example: Here is a man who is just able to own a small piece of land, worth three hundred dollars, and he pays on this land one dollar and a half tax. There is a man, who is able to own a negro man worth one thousand dollars, and he pays one dollar and a half, just as you do, and if that negro should be under 12, or over 50 years old, he pays no tax, while you still pay the dollar and a half for your land. Thus you see, the man who is worth three hundred dollars in land, must pay just as much tax, as the man, who is worth one thousand dollars in negroes; say, sometimes more. Let us put another case. Here is a poor mechanic, who has a shop and tools enough to carry on his business. This shop and these tools are taxed according to their value, but the man who owns the negro, pays but a poll tax—perhaps not that.

These are fair illustrations of the doctrine advocated by Gov. Reid, and the Democratic party. It cannot be denied by a truthful man. And yet the Democratic party is the conservative party in North Carolina, and Gov. Reid has been the peculiar friend of the poor people in the Western portion of the State! Shame on such a party! Shame on such a man!

Well, how does this doctrine operate upon the two extreme sections of the State? In the Eastern part of the State, the great mass of property consists in negroes; and about one half of these negroes, as we suppose are under twelve and over fifty years old. In the Western portion of the State, the great mass of property consists in lands;—then let us put a case to illustrate the practical working of this doctrine. In the Western portion of the State, a farmer has a tract of land worth thirty hundred dollars. On this land, for every three hundred dollars worth, he pays one dollar, which, on the whole tract, would amount to thirteen dollars. In the Eastern portion of the State, to make the cases equal, there is a man who owns thirteen thousand dollars in negroes, worth \$1,000 each, and on these negroes he pays thirteen dollars tax; just the amount the man in the Western portion of the State pays on the tract of land, worth thirty hundred dollars.—This is a fair illustration of the practical workings of this doctrine in the two extreme sections of the State.

Now we ask candid men of all parties, everywhere, if this system of taxation, nay, of oppression, is just! Is it right that the property of the people of the Western portion of the State, should be taxed, simply because it happens to be land, instead of negroes? We appeal to Eastern men themselves, to know if this is right? No man, no party, that loves justice, equity and equal rights, ever did, or ever will advocate such oppressive policy. Why not tax the negro of the rich man, according to what he is worth, as well as the land of the poor man, according to what it is worth? Or, if a man, is ever so rich in landed property, why make him pay more tax, than the man who is equally as rich in negro property? This policy is wrong in every point of view. It is dangerous to the institution of slavery itself. It will beget in the bosom of the honest, proud, and patriotic poor men, such a hatred of the slave owner and the slave, that slavery itself will be unsafe. These are facts and conclusions obvious to every thinking mind.—How strange, that we have men and a party among us, who advocate such a doctrine. This is the Democratic doctrine; it has been for years; but the leaders of that party, here in the West, are afraid to avow it. They are aware of the storm of indignation that they would bring down on their heads if they dare to do so.

The reader asks what has Gov. Bragg to do with this doctrine? We answer, Gov. Bragg believes in this very doctrine, and will, we predict, advocate it openly in the Eastern portion of the State. Mr. Gilmer, his competitor, exposed its oppressive workings, in his speech in this place, on the 17th inst., and appealed to Gov. Bragg to know if he endorsed the doctrine. Gov. Bragg, on this subject he was dumb as death. If he condemned it, why did he not say so? He could have done so. He knows that his party is committed to it, and if he intended to do justly and fairly, why not say, as Mr. Gilmer did, that he was opposed to it? He is a candidate for office, and our people want to know his views on political questions, especially on questions that interest them as this one. Nay, they have a right to know his views, and we are of opinion that they will know them before they will hazard their votes for him. We undertake to say, that a candidate who conceals his views in reference to vital questions like this, ought not to receive the

votes of the people interested in such questions.

We think that our people in the mountains, ought to speak out and condemn the oppressive policy of the Democratic party towards us. That party has, for years, endeavored to make a fool ball of us, and we have submitted long enough. No man true to himself, to his family and his neighbors, ought to advocate the doctrine we have called attention to in this article. We charge Gov. Bragg, the Democratic candidate, with endorsing this doctrine, and we shall continue to do so. It is shameful for him to expect to be elected upon the people of Western North Carolina, as their friends and supporters. We man, while he holds to such a policy.

THE ROMAN CATHOLICS THREATEN THE DEMOCRACY.—

The good understanding which has so long prevailed between the Irish Roman Catholics and the Locecofe party, by which Mr. Clay was defeated and Polk elected in 1844, and Scott defeated and Pierce elected in 1852, appears to be in some danger of interruption. We see that Archbishop Hughes's paper in New York last-mentioned House of Representatives, and particularly the Locecofe portion of it, for refusing to institute an inquiry into the killing of the water at Willard's by Mr. Harbit. The water was an Irish Roman Catholic, and the origin calls aloud for vengeance on the murderer. That sin, it says "is on the Democratic party, and it is cursed, he who helps such a party into power, until that blood is lawfully purged away."

It thus proceeds a little more clearly to point out, that somebody in particular has the matter in hand. It says:

"Let them not suppose this matter is going to drop here. One who seldom drops anything has it in hand, and he distinctly warns the Democratic Representatives at Washington, that if justice is not done on the murderer, Harbit, they will be held accountable, as the party who interposed to screen and protect him from the penalty of his guilt."

The tendency of all this is to a union of the Archbishop and his sect with the Black Republicans.—*Fay Obs.*

INQUIRIES OF THE PENSION BUREAU.

A correspondent of the Richmond Whig says: "I am thoroughly convinced that the Pension Office is one of the most corrupt departments of the government; and it ought to form a conspicuous point in the coming canvass. There are, at Washington, and we challenge its denial, a number of agents, who have relatives and warm friends in high position in the Pension Office, who can get any claim passed they wish, meritorious or not, for almost a hundred dollars to their clerks. If an honest claimant fails to give one of these peculiar agents a fee, his claim is rejected, his honor attempted to be blighted, and he notified by vague surmises and base insinuations; and that under the authority of the government. It is common at the Office for some hiring clerk to take prejudice to a claimant because he can't get a fee, and charge the claimant, with fraud, hunt him down, prosecute him and then pay the cost. Perhaps, at no period of our country's history has such corruption with arch-rep, from the causes named, been practised at the Pension Office. It is emphatically the seat of corruption at Washington now. A Southern claim, unless bought through, stands no chance there; and if you challenge an investigation, it is done secretly, not honorably, or openly, but like the midnight assassin, it is performed in the dark, with a design to murder."

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—

We are informed by Mr. Garnett, Superintendent of the North Carolina Railroad, that some fine or funds in human shape made two attempts, on Wednesday last, to throw trains from the track, in one of which they were successful. The particulars are as follows: About two miles east of Raleigh, a large oak rail or rafter was placed across the track; the passenger engine coming first, moved the obstruction more than a hundred yards from the cow catcher, without being thrown off the track. This occurred about 9 o'clock, A. M. In the second instance, which was about 10 o'clock, A. M. heavy planks had been placed across the rails, at the same crossing, and the gravel train, backing down from this place, had five ears thrown from the track, down an embankment over ten feet high. There were twelve negroes on the cars at the time, four of whom were severely injured; some limbs were broken, but no one killed. Drs. Himes and Haywood were soon on the spot, and rendered all the medical aid necessary. We learn the injured negroes are doing well. As this attempt appears to have been premeditated, it should, by all means, both for the safety of passengers, and the welfare of the road, be sifted to the very bottom, and the perpetrator, if detected, be made to suffer the full penalty of the law.—*Raleigh Register.*

AMERICAN TRIFLE.—

At the recent municipal election in New Orleans the whole American ticket, with the exception of two Councilmen, was elected. The Mayor has 2000 majority. We believe the Americans were badly beaten at the preceding municipal election. This great triumph now is the more gratifying as it was unexpected. There was a great deal of rioting and fighting during the election.—The Clerk of the 1st District Court was shot and stabbed by the Sicilian gang in the Eleventh precinct, and three Sicilians were killed.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.—

That Gov. Bragg's county, Northampton, voted largely against ratifying the new State Constitution, giving the vote of Governor to the people—286, to 12,—and now one of Northampton's favorite sons, (the Gov.) is soliciting the votes of the people for that same office!

From the Charleston Mercury (Democrat).

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The third resolution of the new platform adopted by the Democratic Convention, reads as follows:

"Thirdly—Resolved, That the great highway which nature as well as the assent of the States most immediately interested in its maintenance, has marked out for the most important achievements to be realized by the people of this country, in the openable energy of our people; and that result should be secured by a timely and efficient exertion of the control which we have a right to claim over it. And no power on earth should be suffered to impede or clog its progress by any interference with relations that it may suit our policy to establish with the Government of the States within whose dominion it lies; and we can, under no circumstances, surrender our preponderance in the adjustment of all questions arising out of it."

It breathes the same spirit of aggression, the same assumption of superior right to conquest and dominion, which marks the assertion of the Monroe doctrine. This great route lies to the South-west of the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea. On the extreme Northern border of these waters, near the coast of Florida and the South-western States, the United States hold dominion over a few barren groups of islands, while in the midst of them Spain has the rich colonies of Cuba and Porto Rico between which is the great island of St. Domingo; to the South-west of which is the long established and once valuable British colony of Jamaica, and on the Eastern border lie a grand group of islands, the possession of England, France and Denmark.

Such is the condition of the seas separating the United States from that great highway of travel and trade, over which it is now proposed that the United States shall assume a "preponderance" as a natural right. The distance between our most Southern possessions and the nearest point of this "great highway," is very nearly equal to the distance from New York to the Cape of Florida. Yet this ocean gap of one thousand miles, thus filled with the established possessions of four European nations, all of whose rights date back beyond the period of our Revolution is to be coolly taken possession of by the Democracy, of North America, who themselves a late colony from Europe, are to assume that they alone, of all the offshoots from that illustrious ancestry, have the right to hold dominion in this Western Hemisphere. The pretension is not only absurd, but it is offensive, and we see no good that is to be gained by it. All that we want is a free passage across the Isthmus; and, for this object, all that we need and ought to ask is, not "preponderance," but equality—and this no European nation is disposed to deny us. This equality is the true foundation of peace between the nations of the earth, and it is the claim, open or covert, of preponderance, that has caused two thirds of the wars of civilized Europe. Are the Democratic party prepared to drive their ship upon such perilous rocks as these? And when they come into power, will they so abuse it as to jeopardize, by this wild and desperate game, the national character and peace of the country; and this, too, when every object really of any value to us in the matter, can be obtained quietly and without bluster or violence? The truths, these illiberal propositions were adopted as grateful to the lawless spirit which prevails so many quarters of the country, before which conservatism and the rights of other nations are of no consequence. But, as we have already stated, our hope is in the character of the nominations, and in their restraining influence over fanaticism at home and aggression abroad.

WHO OPPOSES MR. FILLMORE.

Clingman, Seward, and the Pope. Clingman opposes him, because, having taken a position against the American Party, he cannot support him, without endorsing the party he has so shamefully abused. It is not forgotten, however, that, in 1852, he was clamorous for the nomination of Mr. Fillmore, who is the same man, and quite as meritorious now, as he was then.

Seward opposes Mr. Fillmore, because the latter has proved himself one of the most deadly enemies to the Abolitionists, and has signed and enforced the Fugitive Slave Law.

The Pope and his minions oppose the noble Fillmore, because he is opposed to the union of Church and State in this free country. While Mr. Fillmore would guarantee to all men the right to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences—whether Protestants or Catholics—yet he and the American Party are opposed to establishing any religion in this country by law, and more especially that of the Roman Catholics.

Thus seeing the grounds of opposition to our noble standard bearer, can Southern men, good men and true, hesitate to support the American Ticket for President? We trust not.—*Asheville Spectator.*

The Spartanburg, S. C. Express says: "The Mercury is out in favor of Buchanan, not because he is the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention, oh, no, but because he is acceptable to the people of South Carolina. Now is it not strange that this paper, the acknowledged organ of the South Carolina fire eaters, should come out so boldly for Mr. Buchanan, the man perhaps most objectionable of the great trio before the Convention? What does it mean? We are unable to answer, unless it is that South Carolina, though opposed to National Conventions, always supports, and always intends to support their nominee. If this be the solution of this mysterious problem, then South Carolina is as strong in favor of National Conventions as we desire her to be.—*W. Herald.*"

From the Fayetteville Argus.

WILL HENRY CLAY WHIGS SUPPORT BUCHANAN?

Will old "Henry Clay Whigs" support Mr. Buchanan? We have no idea that they will. Their self respect forbids the idea of any such degradation. Mr. Buchanan was in our estimation, the prime mover and active getter-up of that infamous charge of bargain and corruption between Henry Clay and John Quincy Adams—whereby the greatest statesman produced by the country since the days of Washington was kept out of the Presidential chair, perhaps, for all time to come. Let facts be submitted to a candid public.

It will be recollected by the intelligent reader that in 1824 there was no election of President by the people. The election, therefore, had to go before the House of Representatives. Three persons before that body, according to the provisions of the Constitution, from whom a selection had to be made, were John Quincy Adams, General Jackson, and William H. Crawford. Messrs. Jackson, and Adams were the more prominent; and it was well known that the contest would be decided by the votes of Mr. Clay and his friends. How they would vote was not generally known, and, of course, both parties were anxious to secure their support. On the 28th of January, 1825, twelve days previous to the time appointed for the election by the House, a letter appeared in a Philadelphia newspaper, purporting to have come from a member of Congress, in which it was stated that the friends of Mr. Clay had for some time hinted that they, like the Swiss, were ready to fight for those who would pay best.

Overtures were said to have been made, "by the friends of Clay, offering him the appointment of Secretary of State, for his aid to elect Adams. And the friends of Clay gave the information to the friends of Jackson, and hinted, that if the friends of Jackson would offer the same price, they would class with them."

On the first of February 1825, Mr. Clay published a card in the National Intelligencer, denouncing the author of the statement contained in the Philadelphia paper as a base and infamous calumniator, a dastard would reveal his name, he (Mr. Clay) would hold him responsible. Two days afterwards, another card appeared in the Intelligencer, in which George Kremer, of Pennsylvania, (then a member of the House of Representatives) tendered his respects to Mr. Clay and informed him that by reference to the editor of the *Columbian Observer*, he might ascertain the author of the objectionable communication.

George Kremer was a simple-minded old man, to have called upon whom for personal satisfaction would have been perfectly ridiculous; and, besides, he told Mr. C. that his character might be vindicated—Mr. Forsyth of Georgia, a political opponent of Mr. Clay, but a gentleman of probity and honor, felt the justice of the Speaker's appeal, and moved a resolution that a committee should be appointed. This resolution was zealously opposed by those who had their own reasons for wishing to smother an investigation, but was finally passed by a vote of 125 to 69. Immediately after Mr. Forsyth sat down—when he had concluded the speech which he made on the occasion—Mr. Kremer, supposing that he had a part to perform on the occasion, and not having been prompted by those who had him in keeping, bounded up and said: "If upon investigation being instituted, it should appear, that he had not sufficient reason to justify the statements he had made, he trusted he should receive the marked reprobation, which had been suggested by the Speaker. Let it fall where it might, he was willing to meet the inquiry, and abide the result."

The committee appointed by the House consisted of P. P. Barbour, Webster, McLane, Forsyth, Samuels, and Rankin, all opponents of Mr. Clay in the election of 1824; and they convened for the performance of the task assigned them, but, alas! Mr. Kremer's courage had all oozed out of his fingers' ends! His keepers refused to let him appear. He sent a long letter, declining to act either as an accuser or a witness; and from the language in which it was couched it was already surmised that it had been dictated by Mr. Ingham of the Pennsylvania delegation, who had made a speech in opposition to Mr. Forsyth's resolution. The committee were compelled to report that they had been able to obtain no testimony to establish the charge preferred against the Speaker and his friends; and so the matter ended. Nobody could be reached, and no one was responsible.

The object of the publication evidently was to drive Mr. Clay into the support of General Jackson, under the apprehension that his fair fame might be tarnished by a different course. But he was not the man to be driven from what he regarded as his duty. He reported Mr. Adams because he thought him best qualified for the duties of the presidency. Mr. Adams offered him the situation of Secretary of State, and he accepted it only in compliance with the earnest and repeated solicitation of his friends. It was unfortunate for him and the country that he suffered their importunities to overcome his own inclinations.

In the spring of 1827 the Fayetteville Observer published in the Fayetteville Observer:

"NASHVILLE, March 8, 1827.

I have just returned from General Jackson's. I found a crowd of company with

him. Seven Virginians were of the number.

He gave me a most friendly reception, and urged me to stay some days longer with him. He told me this morning, before all his company, in reply to a question I put to him concerning the election of J. Q. Adams to the Presidency, that Mr. Clay's friends made a proposition to his friends, that, if they would promise for him (General Jackson) not to put Mr. Adams in the seat of Secretary of State, Mr. Clay and his friends would in one hour make him (Mr. Jackson) the President. He (General Jackson) most indignantly rejected the proposition, and said that he would not, easily and fairly made the President by Congress, he would never receive it. He declared, that he said to them, 'he would see the whole earth sink under them, before he would be a party to it.'

This letter had the effect that was doubtless anticipated by its publication. It created much attention; and coming, as it did, from Nashville, it was looked upon as a sort of "By Authority" publication. Some excitement was created, and Mr. Carter Beverly was ascertained to be the author of the letter. The charges which it preferred were contradicted and Mr. Beverly called on General Jackson for the confirmation of what he had said. The General, with his usual frankness, and over his own signature, reiterated the charge with more particularity than had been before used, and said that he received the information from a member of Congress "of high respectability." Mr. Clay responded in appropriate terms, and, in a speech delivered at Lexington, on the 12th of July 1827, held this language:

"If he (the General) had rendered the 'distinguished member of Congress' a little more distinguished, by instantly ordering him from his presence, and by forthwith denouncing him, and the infamous propositions he bore, to the American public, we should be a little better prepared to admit the claims to unimpaired integrity which the General so modestly puts forward. But, according to his own account, a corrupt and scandalous proposal is made to him; the person who conveyed it, advises him to accept it; and yet that person still retains the friendship of General Jackson, who is so tender of his character, that his name is carefully concealed, and reserved to be hereafter brought forward as a witness!—A man, who, if he is a member of the House of Representatives, is doubly infamous—inasmuch for the advice which he gave, and infamous for his willingness to connive at the corruption of the body, of which he is a sworn member—is the credible witness by whom General Jackson stands ready to establish the corruption of men, whose characters are never questioned."

Now let us inquire, what was the advice given by this distinguished member of Congress, and what was the corruption at which he was willing to connive. Let General Jackson himself answer. Over his own signature, on the 15th of July, 1827, he said:

"The statement contained in my letter to Mr. Beverly, is this: That, in January, 1825, a member of Congress, of high respectability, visited me, and observed, 'He had been informed by the friends of Mr. Clay, that the friends of Mr. Adams had made overtures to them saying, if Mr. Clay and his friends would unite in aid of the election of Mr. Adams, Mr. Clay should be Secretary of State; that the friends of Mr. Adams were urging as a reason, to induce the friends of Mr. Clay to accede to the proposition, that, if I were elected President, Mr. Adams would be continued Secretary of State (meaning, there would be no room for Kentucky); that the friends of Mr. Clay stated, that the West did not want to separate from the West; and if I would say, or permit one of my confidential friends to say, that, in case I were elected President, Mr. Adams should not be continued Secretary of State, by a complete union of Mr. Clay and his friends, they could put an end to the Presidential contest in one hour; and he was of opinion it was right to fight such intriguers by their own weapons.'"

"This disclosure was made to me by Mr. James Buchanan, a member of Congress from Pennsylvania, a gentleman of the first respectability and intelligence.—The evening before he had communicated substantially the same proposition to Major Eaton, my colleague in the Senate, with a desire warmly manifested, that he should communicate with me, and ascertain my views on the subject. This he declined doing, suggesting to Mr. Buchanan, that he, as well as himself could converse with me, and ascertain my opinion on the matter—though from his knowledge of me, he thought he could conjecture my answer, that I would enter into no engagement whatever. It was the morning succeeding this interview, after Major Eaton had refused to converse with me on the subject, and before I had set out from my lodgings to the capital, that Mr. Buchanan came to visit me, and when the conversation I have stated took place. The answer returned has already been published, and will not be here repeated."

It therefore appears, according to the testimony of General Jackson, that Mr. Buchanan said that a bargain was going on between the friends of Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams; and that he advised General Jackson to enter the shambles and see what he could do by bargain and intrigue himself. The General, no doubt, believed what Mr. Buchanan told him, though he refused to play at any such game—even if it was recommended by a member of Congress, of high respectability."

But now the cat was out of the wallet.—The name of this respectable member of Congress was divulged; and it was necessary for Mr. Buchanan to say something.—He was between Scylla and Charybdis—afraid of Clay and Jackson both; and how to get out of the difficulty in which he had placed himself was the problem to be solved. With a view of accomplishing this detestable feat, he sat down and wrote a letter for the Lancaster Journal, in which he