

pended and self respect to attempt to justify his course in Mr. Monroe's Cabinet. His allusions to his conduct there were only made to shew its consistency and openness, and the evidence of it was only afforded as the best refutation of the charge of duplicity. How then can this be looked upon as any justification by Mr. Calhoun of his course in Mr. Monroe's Cabinet deliberations? Nothing can be more removed from the semblance of truth. No assertion can be a more wanton insult to Mr. Calhoun. Is there not something suspicious?" continues the *Globe* "in the very length of Mr. Calhoun's reply and the accumulation of his documents?" An honest mind does not suffer its conclusions as to the truth or falsehood of a man's defence to be rated or measured by the elongation or brevity of his publication. Circumstances may render it necessary, as in this case, that a man in defending his character from foul imputation should go much into detail. Multiplicity of evidence is satisfactory if not necessary. Mr. Calhoun published the disinterested testimony of those who were associated with him in Mr. Monroe's Cabinet with the exception of his adviser, Mr. Crawford. This he did to shew that no one of the Cabinet concurred with Mr. Crawford which would, of consequence, render his misrepresentations more glaring. It is no reasonable objection to the truth and sincerity of Mr. Calhoun's defence that it covers fifty two pages. Some of the greatest men that ever lived have written volumes to refute a less serious charge than the one against the Vice-President. We think that his defence is sufficiently succinct, and he passes over in a few words several parts where he might have amplified and expatiated with great advantage. The *Globe* makes the President ask in his letter simply what Mr. Calhoun's course was in the Cabinet. In continuation it says "that the President does not censure him for his acts. He only blames him for making him believe his acts were different." Now what evidence have we that Mr. Calhoun ever tried to impress Genl. Jackson's mind with the belief that he did not favour an enquiry into his conduct? Are the letters to Governor Bibb and Genl. Jackson solely relied upon? If not, has any other testimony been introduced? Not a little. What is the fact in relation to those two letters which were mentioned in our last number? Why that the one to Governor Bibb was written some time subsequent to the occupation of the Spanish Posts—that the other to Genl. Jackson was written to him in Nashville, prior to his setting out on his expedition against the Seminole tribe of Indians, and before such a design as the taking possession of Pensacola and St. Marks could possibly have been thought of. Nobody, except one invested with the gift of prophecy could have foretold that the Indians could have taken shelter under cover of the Spanish forts. Could a letter of the Secretary of War written to the commanding officer approving of the general design with which the expedition was planned be given a prospective interpretation and be made to comprehend a result which could not have entered a mind with the most unbounded foresight? So that the impressions of the President seem to rest solely upon the language of these two letters the dates of which he has entirely mistaken. Upon the whole we think the apology of the *Globe* for the Secretary of State is very impotent. Its poverty is utter nakedness. We find that Mr. Calhoun's course is generally sustained throughout the United States. The impartial prints every where give him the credit of having triumphantly vindicated his character from the unfounded and unjust accusations of his enemies. We have spoken upon this subject dispassionately. We are friendly to Genl. Jackson and to his administration, but when we see a part of his Cabinet form an unholy alliance to destroy the President's good feeling and confidence in an honorable and high minded individual, whom the President himself toasted as "an honest man, the noblest work of God," we feel that we are bound to vindicate his innocence and to expose the malignity of his enemies. This unprincipled junta, wickedly bent upon Mr. Calhoun's political destruction, who is considered a dangerous rival of the Secretary of State, have zealously and successfully toiled to poison the jealous mind of the President against the Vice-President. The President is candid and above concealing himself and detests hypocrisy and duplicity in others. We are well convinced if he were left to himself that his own upright and honest heart would at once acquit the Vice-President and do him justice.

We had not an opportunity to bestow that very early attention upon the able and enlightened speech of Mr. Benton upon the renewal

of the United States Bank charter to which its merits entitled it. Even now we have only been able to give it a very cursory reading. Mr. Benton's objections to the renewal of the charter are strong and powerful. He appears to have considered the consequences to the country in all their bearings. Mr. Benton identifies very properly the power of the Bank with the power of the purse which he considers, under the existing organization of that institution, dangerous to a free government. The direct power of the Bank may be equal to ninety millions of money, whilst its indirect power is calculable. Its influence over the political action of the government from the interest of many of its officers in the Bank—its influence in controlling by moneyed tyranny the elective franchise with its tendency to weaken, when once it intervenes, the disinterested and im-

partial spirit of legislation. These are some of the strongest objections against the existence of a monied institution organized upon the plan of the United States Bank. Mr. Benton objects to the renewal of the charter on account of the exclusive privileges and anti-republican monopoly which it gives to the stockholders. The truth of this objection can be made appear by the production of numerous examples. "The Bank is conducted upon the revenue and credit and in the name of the United States. It is permitted to pay the national revenue in its own notes. To hold all the undrawn balances of that revenue without any premium or compensation. To exclude the reception of the paper money of other Banks in the payment of the revenue. To establish branches in the States without their consent. To be exempt from liability on the failure of the Bank. To have the United States for a partner. To have foreigners for partners. To be exempt from the regular administration of justice for the violation of their charter. To have all these privileges secured to them as a monopoly, in a pledge of the public faith, not to grant the like privileges to any other company." All these are the exclusive privileges enjoyed by this Bank which the sedulous and investigating mind of Mr. Benton has discovered and brought together, and which are certainly enjoyed by no other Bank in the United States, and must therefore be a monopoly which is contrary to the genius of the constitution. The unpropitious effect of this monopoly has been severely felt in several parts of the United States. The United States Bank with its exclusive privileges has with the influence which thereby accrued to it destroyed the permanency and solvency of several private Banking institutions by throwing their money entirely out of the market. Of the power of this Bank to bring destruction upon other Banks even the President of it admits in express terms. These are his words: "There are very few Banks which might not have been destroyed by the power of this Bank." Here is proof of its immense magnitude and power—of what it might accomplish if it suited its purposes. This is a dangerous engine in the hands of the stockholders and might scatter ruin and devastation throughout the land. The destruction of the State Banks being accomplished or brought under entire suberviency to this great National Bank, how unlimited must be its power and influence over every order and rank in Society. The United States government will be brought under its yoke or there must be greater wisdom and virtue in its administrators than ever has been known to prevail in any age or any quarter of the world. The power of a great monied Aristocracy is the most potent and formidable in the world. The moral force and power of the human intellect with all its rare and combined talents cannot withstand its influence. Great men must have money and they will attach themselves to that body of persons who can spare it with the most ease and with the greatest readiness. By means of its immense Revenue the Bank can control the talents of the nation which will constitute it the ruler *de facto* of the Union. What must be the result of such a state of things? The consequences would be inevitably certain. We loose our political independence, which being once surrendered we must become the pliant and slavish subjects of the Ruler whom the choice of the United States Bank might select to set over us. This result is not at all improbable since the Bank of England with a much less flattering beginning has in the majesty of its strength enslaved that powerful Kingdom. Is it not right then that we should exhort the course of the English government and not by granting a renewal of the charter subject ourselves to the possible contingency of being enthralled? The establishment of branches of this Bank in the several States, without their permission, is a dangerous inroad upon the Sovereignty of the States. It is through the agency of these branches that the Great Central Bank expects, and wisely too, to extend its unbound influence. When it has effectually subdued the sovereignty of the States and, trampled upon their rights how little will the Bank lack of having acquired unlimited influence? How easy will it be to shift their funds and bring, one by one, the several States under entire suberviency, and scatter ruin and degradation throughout the land? There are a thousand ways in which its power may become despotic, and destroy the liberties and fortunes of our citizens. We hope that the opponents of the Bank will prevail and that the proposition to renew the charter may be rejected.

We perceive by the United States Telegraph that Mr. Van Buren in a note to the Editor of that paper requests that he will publish for him a general disclaimer of all knowledge of or connection with the subject matter of correspondence between the President and Vice-President. This disclaimer should not, and can not benefit Mr. Van Buren. Circumstantial evidence is too strong against him to acquit him of all connection with this base transaction upon his own assertion unsupported by any corroborating testimony. The more disclosures that are made the more palpable is Mr. Van Buren's connection with this affair. We should betray an entire ignorance of the human heart if we should place any reliance upon Mr. Van Buren's disclaimer. Could we suppose he would acknowledge his connection with a plot so infamous and unprincipled? Did ever man yet who was found mean and low enough to engage in

such intrigues confess that he had any share in their conduct? We challenge the history of the world for an example. Besides it is in perfect keeping with Mr. Van Buren's known reputation for conducting all his schemes by intrigue. Mr. Van Buren appears with a very ill grace in the paper with his defence before any charge is directly made upon him. It is true that he was alluded to indirectly, but it does not become one in Mr. Van Buren's station to make such allusion the pretext for appearing in a public print to vindicate his character. He should have waited for a direct reference to his agency in this transaction. Attorney Hamilton of New York has made his appearance in vindication of his conduct. He is not at all pleased with the agency which has been assigned him in the conduct of the plot for the destruction of Mr. Calhoun. He says he had no other motive in procuring this letter of Mr. Crawford than to gratify the curiosity of Genl. Jackson who

had understood Mr. Calhoun's conduct in the cabinet in a very different light from that which it was made to appear in that letter. Who informed Genl. Jackson that Mr. Crawford had made a different statement of the affair from what Genl. Jackson had all along supposed to be the true one? Upon this point there is a guarded and intentional silence. Was not Attorney and Secretary *pro tempore* Hamilton the very man who first informed Genl. Jackson of what Mr. Crawford was willing to attest was the truth of this Cabinet transaction? It was upon this suggestion of Attorney and Secretary Hamilton that Genl. Jackson expressed his desire to see Mr. Crawford's statement which Mr. Attorney and Secretary Hamilton promised should be gratified. Then it was that this letter of Mr. Crawford was obtained through the agency of Mr. Forsyth and placed in Genl. Jackson's hands.

It is very easy to evade the true point of discovery, which is done by Mr. Attorney and Secretary Hamilton. He does not say whether he knew how Genl. Jackson came into possession of the knowledge of the fact that Mr. Crawford had made this statement or was willing to make it, which Genl. Jackson professed a strong desire to see and which Mr. Attorney and Secretary Hamilton promptly pledged himself to produce for the inspection of Genl. Jackson. Who does not detect the baseness of this artful and unprincipled reprobate, Hamilton, who, under a pretence of defending Genl. Jackson's character from an expected assault touching his conduct of the Seminole war, pending the Presidential contest, strives to betray Mr. Calhoun into some unguarded expression which he might use to procure Mr. Calhoun's destruction upon this very occasion! But Mr. Calhoun's uprightness and honesty frustrated his base attempt and he now reaps the reward. This Hamilton was a warm political friend of Genl. Jackson, as was likewise Mr. Calhoun, and when he called on the latter gentleman to get information of what was acted in the Cabinet, he declared it was to vindicate Genl. Jackson who was about to be arraigned for his conduct of the Seminole War, and now in his own vindication he says it was asked with a view to bring about a reconciliation between Mr. Crawford and Genl. Jackson. What shameless tergiversation! What a palpable contradiction! It is the best evidence that neither was the design of the information sought by Mr. Hamilton from Mr. Calhoun. The recent disclosures by the last publications have rendered it necessary that Mr. Calhoun should add a few remarks by way of supplement to his pamphlet which we find in the Telegraph. We will publish them next week if possible. Mr. Crawford's defence of himself in his letter to Mr. Calhoun, published by Mr. Forsyth, is weak and unsatisfactory. It is as is usual with all his writings of late, full of contradictory statements. They appear from notes appended to his letter as published in the Telegraph.

To the remarks of "a citizen of Raleigh," in the last Register we only think it necessary to reply that the statement made in our paper of the course pursued by Governor Owen during the progress of the election for United States Senator is substantially correct, and that, were it necessary, we could corroborate what we have said upon that occasion by several respectable citizens of Raleigh and of this place who were witnesses of the conduct of Governor Owen upon that occasion. What we said of Governor Owen did not proceed from any hostility towards him but from a determination to publish the true history of the election of U. S. Senator. Governor Owen is a supporter of this paper, and is, so far as we know and believe, friendly to its success. Whatever the writer in the Register may believe, our statement is nevertheless true as many "citizens" of Raleigh know and believe.

We have given no Congressional summary this week because the length of the correspondence between the President and Vice-President excluded it. Our readers will not lose much by its exclusion since matter of such interest supplies its place. The supplement of Mr. Calhoun to his first Correspondence we hope to publish next week. This additional appeal to the people was made absolutely necessary by the publication of some letters which were suppressed but which it was afterwards thought proper to publish. Other letters important to a full understanding of the conspiracy are yet behind, and we presume there is not much likelihood that they will be presented to the public since they would reveal too much baselessness for the safety of the honor and credit of those concerned.

The conduct of the North Carolina Journal has been relinquished by Mr. Cameron and transferred to Messrs. Hyatt and Strange. In their prospectus they promise their support to the present administration whilst it is conducted upon the principles it has hitherto supported. They profess to advocate the doctrine of State Rights and to be opposed to the Tariff. They will no doubt sustain the respectable character of the Journal which will secure them success. They have our best wishes.

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The Hon. HENRY W. CONNELL passed through this place on Thursday last on his return from Washington city.

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Mr. O'Connell has been arrested for conspiring to evade the Proclamation act.

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We are indebted to the Hon. THOS. H. BENNETT for his speech upon the Bank question.

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Witness, JAMES G. SPEARS.

State of North Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

JANUARY SESSION, 1831.

SAMUEL STANFORD to the use of Isaac J. Thomas vs. the heirs at Law of William Parks. In this case it appears to the Court that Ezra Parks, one of the heirs at Law of the said William Parks, lives without the limits of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, published in Salisbury to be and appear at the next County Court, of Cabarrus, to be held in Concord on the third Monday in April next, to Shew Cause, if any, why the plaintiff shall not have Judgment of execution, against the real Estate, of Wm. Parks dec'd., or Judgment will be entered according to acta.

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Witness, JAMES G. SPEARS.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

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The last accounts contain nothing definite as to the course of affairs upon the continent. England is still in an unsettled state. There have been rumors abroad that a change was shortly to be made in the Ministry, and that Peel and Wellington were to come into the administration, the former as first Lord of the Treasury. For this conjecture there does not appear to be any foundation. The Revolutionary spirit in Ireland gathers strength as it progresses—the repeal of the Union is determined on. Mr. O'Connell's popularity daily increases. The chances, we think, are strongly in favour of a rebellion in Ireland. The conciliatory and firm course of the Lord Lieutenant may, for a time, retard the spirited action of the malcontents, but he has not influence sufficient to allay it entirely. The Emperor Nicholas has issued his proclamation to the insurgents of Poland in which he charges the revolutionary spirit of the Poles upon some discontested conspirators against his authority. He exhorts the Poles to return to their former allegiance, to listen to the counsels of a father and obey the commands of their King. The manifesto of the King does not appear to have had any influence in controlling the disturbances. They seem determined to regain their Liberties or perish in the attempt. They were basely defrauded of them and we hope their cause will prosper. If any people ought to enjoy perfect liberty the Poles ought. None deserve their freedom more, and none are better capable of enjoying it. The Revolutionary spirit has extended itself to Switzerland. Many of the Cantons have established constitutions for their government with the most perfect order and quiet. Belgium is yet without a King. Prince Otho has accepted a previous invitation to ascend the throne of Greece.

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Witness, JAMES G. SPEARS.

State of North Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

JANUARY SESSION, 1831.

SAM'L. STANFORD to the use of Charles Harris' Executors vs. the heirs at Law of William Parks, scilicet to charge real Estate. In this case it appears to the satisfaction of the Court that Ezra Parks one of the heirs at Law of said William Parks, lives without the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made in the Western Carolinian printed in Salisbury, to be and appear at the next County Court of Cabarrus, to be held in Concord on the third Monday in April next, to shew cause, if any, why the plaintiff shall not have judgment of execution against the real Estate of Wm. Parks, dec'd. levied on or judgment will be entered according to acta.

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Witness, JAMES G. SPEARS.

SADDLERY.

HILTON and OSKES of Concord will give constant employment to four or five Journeyman workmen at the Harness and Saddle making business. Liberal wages will be given. Feb. 17th, 1831. 59f.

\$40 REWARD.

RUNAWAY in May last, a negro man named Jacob, about 33 years old, five feet ten inches high, very black, quick spoken and fast walk, has a scar on his left leg. Any person delivering him to me near Salisbury, shall be paid \$40, or \$25 if confined in any jail so that I get him again. ARCH'D. G. CALDWELL. January 1st, 1831. 52f.

NEW YORK WHOLESALE FANCY DRY GOODS STORE.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers have entered into Copartnership under the firm of A. G. & F. COCHRAN, and have taken the extensive premises, 132 Pearl Street, for the transaction of the general Fancy Dry Goods business.

A. G. COCHRAN,
FERGUS COCHRAN.

New-York, Sept. 21st, 1830.

A. G. & F. COCHRAN

HAVE now on hand, such an assortment of Fancy Goods, as they believe is not surpassed by any other in this country, in variety and selection, comprising the following articles in Canton, French, Italian, and Fancy British Goods:

Blk. and Col'd. Italian Lustre, Imitation, plain and changeable do.

Blk. Col'd. and changeable Gros de Naples, Fig'd. do. in great variety.

Co'd. changeable, blk. and blue blk. Marcelline.

5-4 Blk. and Col'd. Bombazines.

Crape de Lyons, plain and fig'd. Mandarines.

Plain and Fig'd. Poplins, Algerines, Palmerynes of the newest styles.

French Prints and Ginghams, and Foulard Muslin.

Pongees and many other articles for Ladies dresses.

Spitalfield, and Pongee Flag and Bandanns Hdk's.

Gros de Naples, Gauze and Crape Hdk's, and Scarfs.

Hill and Kid Stocks, and Fancy Cravats.

Black and Colored Italian Cravats, Imitation, do.

Buck, Beaver, Silk and Horse-skin Gloves.

Gros de Naples and Gauze Garniture Ribbons.

Cap and Belt do. of the newest styles.

English and French Silk Hoses, and 3 Hose, Embroidered and Open work do.

Linen Cambrics and Cambrie Hdk's.

Black and Colored French Crapes, Worsted Hoses, Brown Cottepsy, &c.

Sewing Silks, Twists, Braids, Fancy Buttons, Hooks and Eyes, &c. & c.

They will also have an extensive assortment of Lace Goods, consisting of English Bobbinet, Gimp and Thread Laces and Edgings, Caps, Capes, Pelicines, Chemisettes, Black and White Lace Veils and Shawls, with a complete assortment of 4-1, 5-4, 7-4 and 8-4. Thibet and Merino Shawls, Cashmere, and Merino Long Shawls, &c.

A. G. & F. C. have selected their stock with a particular reference to the Southern and Western markets, and as they will add to their assortment constantly as fresh goods arrive, their stock will be kept up throughout the year. All of which they now offer for sale at low prices and on the most liberal terms, and most respectfully invite purchasers to call and examine their stock.

Orders will be promptly executed with care and fidelity.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1831. 1266

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