

TO THE FREEMEN

Twelfth Congressional District of North Carolina. FELLOW CITIZENS: I had intended addressing a circular to you giving my views upon the state and condition of our common country...

The public debt on the 1st January, 1831, only amounted to \$32,132,191 68. Thus we see that twenty-three millions seven hundred and thirty-eight thousand four hundred and ninety-seven dollars and eighty seven cents of the public debt has been paid since the commencement of the present administration...

With the 3d of March will end the period for which you elected me to serve you in the councils of the nation. If in the discharge of the high trust confided to me, my course has met the approbation of my constituents, the object of my highest ambition will have been attained.

SAMUEL P. CARSON.

FROM THE BANNER OF THE CONSTITUTION.

An Ohio newspaper, before us, thinks that it is the interest of that State to advocate an equitable distribution of the surplus funds amongst the several States, in preference to the present system of appropriations for works of Internal Improvement.

That nine millions are better than one million, no one can doubt, and we do not therefore wonder that Ohio should prefer the system that will give her the largest sum. But what will the States say which profit more by the present system than they would by the equitable distribution plan?

It is true no man can look forward to the future scramble for public money,

which is to take place under the glorious American System, without being horror-struck at the corruption and improvidence which must inevitably be introduced. As to the distributive plan, we have no idea that it will ever be seriously thought of. No alteration of the Constitution can ever be obtained to authorize it, and the Union can survive no forced construction that will usurp the power.

Will the people of any State deliberately agree to a system which will merely give them back what they pay? Will the people of the States agree to a system which will give them back less than they pay? If not, how can a majority of the people ever be found to agree to an alteration of the Constitution which would have that effect?

LIFE AND TIMES OF GEORGE IV. by the Rev. George Croly, N. Y. reprint. J. & J. Harper, 1831. Mr. Croly has acquitted himself very handsomely. His subject is one of much interest, and he has treated it with unusual impartiality, except in two or three instances where his national pride and the prejudices of his education have had undue influence.

With these exceptions, and a few others of minor importance, we must credit Mr. Croly with much independence and impartiality. He exhibits these traits particularly when he speaks of Queen Caroline. We have always looked upon Caroline of Brunswick as an injured woman, in the early part of her career, previously to her departure from England.

The best evidence in her behalf is the fact that George the Third, a man of rigid personal integrity, gave her his countenance, protection, and friendship, during the family disturbances and after the separation. The truth is, the prince married in order to have his debts paid by parliament. He neglected and slighted

the princess, instigated by that female lagoon, lady Jersey, and Caroline, who had more temper than judgment, made matters worse by her uncompromising course. Mr. Croly throws much light on this subject, and he deserves praise for the frank, bold and manly manner of his expressions.

A word with regard to Mr. Croly's style, and we have done. It is chaste, classical, and beautiful, and it may be taken as a model of fine writing. It is worthy of his genius and his education.

The Richmond Enquirer "could not believe" that Mr. Calhoun would publish the correspondence. Why not? He was grossly misrepresented in all the opposition prints, and nothing was more natural, therefore, than that he should himself lay the whole controversy before the people, and thus enable them, impartially and understandingly, to decide upon its merits.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman residing in the middle of Virginia, to his friend in this city, dated March 2, 1831.

You ask me "what has been the effect in this part of the Old Dominion, of the publication of the correspondence between the President and Vice President of the United States." You may very readily suppose that it has been the general topic of conversation in all circles since its appearance.

When I use the terms unanimous, &c. I wish to be understood as excepting the "lence men" and "fence papers"—they are "mum." But it may be safely predicted of that worthy tribe of politicians that they will come over to the strong side in the end.

It is said that in a certain school, "all things are considered fair in politics." In old Virginia, thank God, a different code of ethics prevail. It is not here required that a man, when he becomes a politician, shall cease to be a gentleman.

"Right a wrong wherever given, Tho' 'twere in the very face of heaven."

U. S. Telegraph.

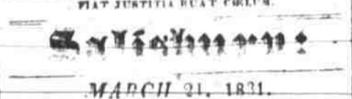
Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated Pennsylvania, March 3, 1831.

The correspondence between the President and Vice President, since its appearance, has been the topic of universal conversation. It has placed the Vice President on high and honorable ground. The base and insidious attempt to destroy him is regarded with indignation by the people, who abhor intrigue and unfairness.

Although this common subject of conversation in every circle, yet, I assure you, I have not heard a single individual, on any occasion, justify or defend the Secretary of State, and those concerned with him in this vile plot to destroy Mr. Calhoun, who is now decidedly more popular in Pennsylvania than he ever was before.

The independent and firm stand you have taken on this occasion cannot fail to command the approbation of all honorable men, and increase the already extensive circulation of your paper.

U. S. Telegraph.



MARCH 21, 1831.

To be a free people it is necessary that the body politic should make a constitution, and that the provisions of that constitution should never be departed from. It is this principle upon which our government is administered and which has deservedly given us a rank in the grade of nations which Greece and Rome might well have been proud in the advanced periods of their renown as free States.

authority that it is a clear case that all treaties which are not confined within the bounds of the treaty-making power are unconstitutional. How are we to ascertain the limited authority of the treaty-making power? We cannot pursue a clearer method in the investigation of such an enquiry than by ascertaining whether a treaty makes any encroachment upon the reserved rights of the States.

STATE BANK.

It appears that Mr. Cameron has resigned the presidency of the State Bank, and that Mr. Brown has been appointed to fill the vacancy. The appointment, if we justly understand the motives which led to it, together with the time at which it was made, has justly excited surprise and no small degree of indignation in this section of the State.