

Political.

[We have received the following communication from a gentleman of high standing in Georgia. As he is responsible for it, we have not thought ourselves at liberty to refuse its insertion. We must however, by no means, be considered as adopting it for our own.—Ed. TEL.]

The increasing popularity of Mr. Calhoun, for some years past, has excited during the same length of time, the most frequent efforts on the part of his enemies to undermine his well earned and merited fame. That in the different stations of high official trust in which Mr. Calhoun has been placed, he has had an eye singly devoted to the best interest of this great republic cannot be denied; but the secret machinations of envious, malicious, and disappointed enemies will always find out a way whether right or wrong.

It is a cause of exultation to the friends of Mr. Calhoun, that the long but ill digested schemes of Mr. Crawford to blast his fair fame and to pluck from his brow the laurel which so deservedly adorns it, have so completely fallen short of every thing like consistency and truth, that no impartial and honourable mind can contemplate this affair, but with the deepest disgust and abhorrence.

The people of Georgia, who know the feelings and prejudices which have generally characterized the course of Mr. Crawford, cannot at all be surprised at the course he has not in this business, his bosom friends who know him well cannot deny the burning and headlong prejudices which he generally manifests whenever he meets with opposition to his own views or disappointment in his intriguing speculations.

The efforts thus made to injure Mr. Calhoun, in this state, will most certainly produce a reaction in the minds of the people abundantly in his favour. They cannot, they will not bear to see, the second officer of this great republic whom "ought neither be said against him," as called thus undeservedly from such a source.

Mr. Crawford, in my opinion, has done for himself here; if indeed there was any thing remaining to be finished; and it is well for I do not know what farther use we could have for him.

In conclusion, I would remark that if Mr. Calhoun continues to acquit himself with so much honor and patriotism as heretofore, in my humble opinion HE WILL BE THE MAN TO SUCCEED GEN JACKSON AS PRESIDENT WITH THE SUPPORT OF GEORGIA.

A very long and elaborate Report was lately submitted to the New York Legislature, in relation to the finances of that State. This Report recommends, amongst other things, that a Resolution should be adopted, and sent for concurrence to the Legislature of the several States, proposing a distribution of the surplus funds of the general government amongst the States, to be applied by them to internal improvements, and the distribution to be made according to the respective population of the States. We know not whether such a resolution has been adopted by the New York Legislature; but we are perfectly satisfied that the scheme proposed never will be sanctioned or submitted to by the Southern States. It is well known that many States large in population, contribute comparatively little to the federal treasury, whilst others, smaller in population, contribute largely. According to this plan, however the funds would be divided, not upon the equitable principle of contributions, but in proportion to the representation of the States in Congress, by which the non-paying States would receive the most, and the States that contribute most would receive the least. Can any thing be conceived more unequal or unjust? But even if the scheme was fair and equitable, where is the necessity or propriety of adopting it? Why tax the States merely to return them the proceeds of the taxes? Why constitute the federal government a general tax collector for the States? Why divide the States into the subject condition of annual and contentious supplicants at the federal treasury. Where is the necessity for this? Cannot the States construct internal improvements for themselves? Cannot they tax their own citizens for purposes of that kind, whenever they are wanted? Why should the federal government supply them with the means? And, if this scheme should be adopted, how is its execution, or the faithful application of the money, to be enforced? Suppose it be applied by a State, not to internal improvements, but to the ordinary exigencies of the government, how is the misapplication to be corrected? Can the federal government coerce a State, or compel restitution. It surely cannot. These and many other objections might be urged, but there is one which supercedes all others, and which is sufficient of itself to unite the South in indignant opposition to the plan; and that is, that the sole motive and great object of its

adoption is, to perpetuate the Tariff on the Southern States. This is enough. We want no other argument against it. Let the public debt be paid as rapidly as possible. Let all high duties, then, be immediately repealed. Let all the machinery, not absolutely wanted for the indispensable purposes of government, be kept, where it should be, in the pockets of the people. Let this be done—let the Tariff be fairly and honestly restored; so as to give equal and effectual relief to all those interests of the country which it is now destroying and a new and enduring lease may be given to the existence of the Union. But let this scheme of gain to the West, and robbery of the South—this most precious scheme of bribery and corruption, by which the North and West are to be united for the purpose of fixing forever the Tariff oppression on the Southern States—let this scheme be adopted, and we hazard little in saying that it will surely and quickly be followed by a dissolution of the Union.

Charleston Mercury.

There is abundant evidence in the papers from every part of the country, that the tariff system is every day losing friends; and that the cause of Free Trade is gaining ground. In the New England States public opinion, on the subject of protecting duties, is rapidly undergoing a change. Not only do people doubt the constitutionality of laws imposed for protecting manufactures, instead of for raising revenue, the object expressed in the constitution, but the policy of the measure is every day more and more seriously and more extensively questioned. The Sullivan Mercury, a well conducted paper recently established at Charleston, Massachusetts, has taken a firm and decided stand on the subject. The following explanation of the misapprehension "American System," is from that paper:

The "American System" means—High Tariff and Internal Improvement. High Tariff, translated into English, is a measure of palpable fraud and injustice. Of all policies it is the most odious. It taxes, not the property which is productive, but articles of consumption. It does not tax the rich man, but it taxes the poor man for the benefit of those already wealthy. The lordly farmer in New England who owns 1000 or 3000 sheep, has his income increased four fold—but it is at the expense of those who possess but small flocks or no flocks at all. Money is six per cent.—but the manufacturers in this country are making from 25 to 75 per cent, on the interest of their capital. How do they acquire it? By well merited exertions and industry. No; their work is done at the lowest possible price, and they only toil in splendid coaches to their counting houses once a day, to remain but an hour. Is it by risk that they are entitled to such heavy awards? No such thing. They risk nothing, so long as prohibitory duties are imposed on goods of foreign growth and manufacture. Have they embarked their capital to promote the prosperity of the people of the U. States? No! You do not find a capitalist who will employ money at 6 per cent, when he can procure a return of 75 to benefit any one—much more millions for whom he cares nothing. But whence are these enormous profits derived? From the pockets of the people, say, even the poorest of the poor, who are compelled to pay from 15 to 100 per cent, on every article of food and clothing which they consume, and those who are already worth millions may be worth millions more.

FROM THE BANNER OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Should the next session of Congress pass over without such material reduction in the duties of the existing odious Tariff, as will give assurance of a return, after the extinguishment of the public debt, to an equitable scale of revenue duties, the cause of free trade will, in our humble estimation, be forever lost. Our readers will recollect that we have, ever since the establishment of this journal, favoured the belief that the public mind north of the Potomac was in a capacity of receiving the truths of political science, and that a love for the Union would outweigh all the calculations of selfish, local, and ambitious interests, and would lead to such a spirit of conciliation as could not but eventuate in a settlement of the disputed questions, without the further excitement at the South, of revolutionary feelings. It is, therefore, with reluctance that we now feel ourselves constrained to confess that our faith in the potency of argument and reason is beginning to waver. The efforts making at the South and Southwest, to extricate the country from the trammels of the restrictive System, are not supported, at the North, as they should be; and, strange as it may appear, there exists upon the subject, even amongst those who depend for their support upon foreign commerce, an indifference which almost indicates a bowing of the neck to the restrictive System, as the settled policy of the country. If, therefore, the merchants, whose interests are most directly affected by the anti-commercial policy, no longer feel themselves identified with the advocates of free trade—if they

will neither by their intellectual nor pecuniary aid contribute to the support of the only means, short of revolution, by which the policy favorable to their interests can be restored—how is it to be expected that those who possess less intelligence, more limited means, and a less direct interest, will do it? That we may not be misunderstood, we shall descend to some particulars.

The City of Baltimore is a commercial city of considerable extent, possessing a population of probably 80,000. The tonnage of Maryland, chiefly, as we presume, belonging to Baltimore, was in the year 1826 Registered 62,127 tons, Enrolled and Licensed 90,338—making an aggregate of 152,665 tons. The imports of the State, in that year, were \$4,928,569, and the exports \$3,010,748. In that City there is not a single paper, as far as we can learn, that even breathes the name of free trade!

The City of Philadelphia contains a population of about 140,000. The tonnage of Pennsylvania, all belonging to Philadelphia, was, in 1829, Registered 63,443 tons, Enrolled and Licensed 9,242—making an aggregate of 72,685 tons. The imports, in that year, were \$13,773, and the exports \$8,331,722. In Philadelphia there are seven daily and several weekly newspapers, and, amongst them all, there is but one which ever ventures to publish an article touching even upon the heart of the American System! Since the removal of the Free Trade Advocate from Philadelphia, in November, 1829, there has not been issued, from the whole press in Pennsylvania, as much, against the restrictive policy, as is contained in one No. of the journal.

The city of New York contains a population of upwards of 20,000. The tonnage of the State almost wholly belonging to the city, was, in 1826, Registered 161,452 tons, Enrolled and Licensed 146,946—making an aggregate of 318,398 tons. The imports, in that year, were \$38,113,630, and the exports \$41,947,791. In this city there are nine daily papers, of which three are favorable to free trade, and are politically opposed to the American System candidate for the Presidency. The rest, with one exception are opposed to the present Administration, and if they are in favor of free trade they touch upon it so slightly, that from the complexion of their columns, one is led to believe that most of them would prefer their favorite candidate and the American System, to his defeat and free trade.

The City of Boston contains a population of upwards of 60,000. The tonnage of Massachusetts was, in 1829, Registered 185,177 tons, Enrolled and Licensed 183,280—making an aggregate of 368,457 tons; but what proportion of it belonged to Boston we are unable to say. The imports of the State were, in that year, \$17,061,482, and the exports \$10,998,662. In Boston there is but one paper which advocates the principles of free trade!

From the foregoing exposition it will be seen, that in the cities of the North, the ancient commercial spirit has become almost extinct. Political devotion to certain individuals, hatred of others, have overturned the sound theoretical and practical views for which our merchants were formerly distinguished, and it unfortunately seems, that, for the purpose of placing some men in power, and putting others out, the press is kept in a state of silence upon vital questions, which are of far more importance to the country than the elevation or rejection of any individual, whoever he may be. Men, not Principles, is now emphatically the doctrine of thousands, who formerly would have repudiated so immoral a precept, and it is, no doubt, this perversion of honest and honorable feeling that the press is made to bow.

The time once was, when the American merchants prized their eyes upon their acquaintance with the true interests of the country, and when they took a lead in the advocacy of the principles by which alone those interests can be promoted. The time came was, when, as a body, they were looked up to for light, when their influence in all our commercial cities controlled the press and made it subservient to the cause of freedom and general prosperity. We well recollect the day when the columns of every paper, save one, in Philadelphia, were open to the most full and free assaults upon the restrictive policy, and when a merchant who was favorable to that policy would have been regarded, with amazement. Shall we ever again behold those days? We fear not. The redemption of the country from the bonds of the restrictive system will be accomplished, if ever it be, by the sons of agriculture, and it is to that portion of our fellow citizens to whom we are mainly to look for our rescue. As evidence of what the commercial character, intelligence, and spirit of the country, once was, we have a document, which we shall shortly lay before our readers. It is a Memorial, adopted in the year 1820, by a "Convention of Delegates, representing the merchants and others interested in commerce, assembled at Philadelphia." It is replete with sound views, exhibits a masterly acquaintance with the principles

of national economy, expressed in language of no ordinary cast, and cannot fail to be read, by every lover of the doctrine it so able espouses as a precious monument of the mercantile wisdom of days that are past.

"The American System."—In Newark, at the late New Jersey election, most of the manufacturers, who employed from 50 to 100 hands each, on the Saturday previous to the election called their work men together, and (after settling with them) informed them "that if the Jackson ticket should succeed at the ensuing congressional election, their business would be ruined, and consequently, they would, have to discharge all their hands, and shut up their shops." Who can doubt the result of this base artifice? Their means of daily subsistence were at stake, if they refused to obey the mandate of their aristocratic masters.

Both Advocates.

A Letter to the Editors of the National Intelligencer from a Member of Congress, not an opponent but a friend of the present Administration, who has reached his own country on his return from Washington, says—"In my intercourse with the People, I find the general current of opinion setting strongly in favor of Mr. CALHOUN in relation to the 'Bank.'" "So far as I have been enabled to observe, I think the indications of public sentiment in favor of union, liberal politics, and talented and enlightened States' men, are greatly increasing in this State." (A State friendly to the Administration.)

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.—We have frequently said this Bank had the power to control the elections in many sections of the country, if they choose to direct their means and influence to effect it; that, therefore, the institution was a dangerous one to the community. The following extract from the Pennsylvania Inquirer, since than proves our assertion; it contains a direct threat that the influence and power of the bank will be brought against the re-election of General Jackson, because he has felt it his duty to direct the attention of Congress to the Bank in his messages.

The hostility which the President has now, in two of his messages, shown towards the Bank of the United States, has justly excited the regard of a large portion of the warmest friends of his administration, and has placed a weapon of no ordinary magnitude in the hands of his opponents who certainly will wield it against him with their utmost force.



We hold that every thing which may lead to a development of the character of the impudently given to the public eye, who are or now he can do, for public offices should be laid before the people. With this view we have published an account of what transpired in the Senate of the United States upon the report of the committee on internal improvement. It appears that a special committee was appointed to report upon that part of the President's message which related to the subject of internal improvement. A report was drawn up by Mr. Tyler of Virginia with the views of which, Mr. Foote another member of the committee concurred whilst Mr. De Bevo of New York held the report without any apparent willingness to come to any decision upon the subject. The other two members were opposed to the ground taken in the report denying the power of the general government to make internal improvements. So that two members of the committee were favorable to the adoption of the report and two opposed to it while Mr. Dudley stood aloof, unwilling to commit himself which prevented the regular and usual course of the report to the Senate as is usual when committees have arrived at any definite conclusion. This movement of Mr. Dudley showed his want of decision and has given rise to some suspicion of the sincerity of the republican principles of the party to which he belongs. It is a clear indication that the Van Buren party does not wish to commit itself upon the question of the constitutional authority of the United States government to make internal improvements. It is desirable that the political sentiment of the nation, and more particularly of that portion which is most likely to give its support to Mr. Van Buren, should be clearly and distinctly ascertained before he and his organs venture to join either side. What other motive could Mr. Dudley have had in retaining a report upon the subject of internal improvement which was written by another and which was only handed to him for his opinion or disapproval? This report was called for several times and the two members of the committee who concurred with the views taken of the subject in the report could only reply, that it was placed in the hands of Mr. Dudley, the Secretary from New York, who had

delivered it to that State without awaiting termination whether to vote for or against the report. If this was not the reason of Mr. Van Buren's backwardness why was he silent? Why was he called for as to the motive he withheld it? Was not some explanation to the Senate as well as to the other members of the committee? What but the want of a plausible reason which would cover the real view could have silenced the Secretary of New York? Had he concurred with the report it would have excited the same curiosity as to which side of the two parties Van Buren would have attached himself? Would not have suited the trimming of this artful avenger. It would have been an avowal—there was no hope to be gained by which he could creep out of having suited his purposes as any other change his political sentiments. This spoke the plain, fearless and unadorned sentiments of a writer who the unadorned and unadorned sentiments of a writer could not approve. Had the drawing not been committed to his hands not a moment's hesitation would have been felt by Mr. Van Buren giving his opinion. Talleyrand could not well be continued as favorable to limited monarchy than Mr. Van Buren would exhibit in drafting a report in which he might have been found of internal improvement against it. It is the peculiar character of this man's mind that he cannot consider anything in favor and against each side. The people of the United States have had too few evidences of the doubtful and unsteady course of policy which has hitherto and will be pursued by the administration of the President. He might suit very well to manage our relations where he had similar characters himself to deal with, but he is totally unfit for the office of President of the United States. It is the day is most probably a distant one when he will be a candidate for the Presidency; the subject is spoken of so frequently that we deem it nothing but proper that the people should be thoroughly acquainted with his character. He is known to be an unprincipled intriguer, who would not scruple to sacrifice his own elevation at the sacrifice of the liberties of his country. He would be a Career if he possessed the unbounded finance over the people of this country of that ambitious aspirant possessed over the United States are too enlightened and independent to be duped by a Career man by the little man Martin Buren. He sinks into the insignificance of a Coffee shop politician when compared with some of the Statesmen of our country. But in time he will find his proper level.

In imitation of the event of Federal final Republicans have put forth a Manifesto addressed to the people of the United States, in which they openly declare, in common of what they sneeringly term "the National Intelligencer." They rejoice at an event which has not yet taken place—they mistake if they judge the personal differences of the President and Vice-President have alienated the present administration. If such an event occurred of their own volition they are premature. It is not Genl. Jackson's political principles which the Southern and politicians supported and they will withdraw their support from him notwithstanding they may believe he has committed his best and strongest friends without recourse. We do not question for a moment the sincerity of the President's declaration who says he believes the Vice President has wronged him. Mr. Calhoun is too great a friend of his country and has too much magnanimity for anything that has not influenced his political course. Let not the "National Intelligencer" be too sanguine as to the ultimate of this "family quarrel." They will not take the advantage to their party which is so confidently anticipated by them. They reckoned without the host if they calculate Mr. Clay in consequence of this quarrel to occur. The manifesto will but mate the correspondence had nothing to do with the "general welfare," with the "good" of the country. Why should we what purpose would Mr. Calhoun have to the welfare and safety of the United States in a correspondence which related to himself and the President—which was designed to vindicate his character from commercial and to dignify a base combination designed to effect his political destruction? It have been the height of absurdity and for Mr. Calhoun or the President either connected their disputes with the good of the country. But do the National Republicans inhibit any patriotism in the exhortations they have put forth at the supposed issue of "family quarrel"? Their joy is in fact, and that they hope to carry any measure signed to confer any benefit to the country it is that they expect to elevate Henry Clay to the Presidency. What love of country is there in a single expression of this kind? They mock the State Republicans and cast odium upon their efforts to preserve sovereign rights of the States by representing their appeals to the people as the grumbling of a discontented faction.