

vouged by those who were among the most respectable people of the city —by the most honorable families visiting annually here, and by those from abroad, most distinguished by station. To the gravity and respectability of parties thus attended, the appearance of persons constrained by the authority of the Executive, if it could have been exerted for such purpose, would have added nothing. It could have served no purpose to have exacted such a requisition as that now impudently made to the President. To have forced the wife of the Secretary of War, upon that portion of society which was unwilling to receive her, could have added nothing to her reputation. It is ridiculous to impute to the failure of such a design, the dissolution of the Cabinet. You, I think, must know that this step was the result of the diversity of political views, which attached the two parties in the Cabinet to different divisions of the new parties which became apparent in the dissension between the President and Vice President. This produced, in the then state of the Cabinet, combinations in Congress, calculated to defeat the most salutary measures of the administration. In the opposition which showed itself with regard to the Turkish negotiation, the members of the Cabinet favorable to the new born opposition, were expressly exempted in the denunciations of those members of the Senate, who then came out and disclosed, for the first time, their hostility to the President and a part of his Cabinet. That a wish to bring Major Eaton and his family into society here, had no influence in producing the dissolution of the Cabinet, is apparent from the fact that it operated to consign them and him to privacy. The want of the harmony essential to the public welfare, however originated, was pregnant with political effects and produced this result.

You require me to correct the error of my declaration, predicated on the information which Col. Johnson communicated to me, upon the ground that I have no authority to use the evidence which establishes the fact. The testimony which I have in my possession, under Colonel Johnson's hand, satisfies me thoroughly of the truth of the assertion I have made and therefore, I will not admit it to be an error. Your exception to the use I have made of his testimony, may be applicable as a censure upon my course. —But I consider, that circumstances fully justify that course, and I am only responsible to Col. Johnson for my conduct in relation to his letter. Your objection to the authority under which I have acted as to Col. Johnson's evidence, does not, in the least, change the nature of that evidence. It is as convincing as it could be under full authority to use it, and probably more so than evidence purposely prepared for the public eye.

You seem to think that I am bound to publish, on my own account, the correspondence between Major Eaton and yourself, because I have used a paragraph having exclusive reference to the President. I do not think so. I will have nothing to do with the controversy between Major Eaton and yourself. You have a right to bring that subject before the public in any way you please, and on your own responsibility. I will not hesitate to print it, or any part you may choose to embody, in the discussion with me.

I closed my last note to you, by an intimation that it would conclude our correspondence. I did so because the issue between us depended altogether upon the verity of the statements I had made, contradicting assertions in the Telegraph, for which I did not know that you were responsible. When you volunteered to question my statements, I laid before you frankly the ground on which I acted; and then, in a second letter, brought to your view the proof on which, as to myself, I was willing to rest the issue. But as you seem inclined to make, through me, an attack on the President, and to use the correspondence on which you entered (certainly without being called for by any thing I said, as to yourself,) as the medium of bringing on a general discussion of the question of the dissolution of the late Cabinet, I shall certainly sacrifice my inclination in what you consider my duty. My reluctance to continue the correspondence with you, proceeds from no want of respect to you. But I believe the public is sick of the subject; is satisfied with the dissolution of the old Cabinet, and the formation of the new

one; and this induced the inclination I have evinced, to spare the country the disgust of the dissection of a subject, which it seems willing to bury. At all events, the progress we have made will be sufficient for one lecture. If you think fit, we will resume it again.

Yours, &c.  
F. P. BLAIR.

**FROM THE BARRER OF THE CONSTITUTION.**  
A work has lately issued from the press of Messrs. Carey & Hart of this city, which, in our humble estimation, is calculated to do more towards opening the eyes of the people to the true interests of the country, than any publication which has yet appeared. It is a volume of two hundred and sixteen pages duodecimo, entitled "The Working Man's Companion: The Result of Machinery, namely, Cheap Production and Increased Employment exhibited." It is taken from a London edition, published in December 1830, "under the superintendence of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge," and, being stereotyped, is offered at the very low price of 31-4 cents.

This volume is ascribed to the pen of Mr. Brougham, and is written in a plain familiar style, adapted to the comprehension of the most unlettered man, and combines a fuller display of sound principles of political economy, with the practical details of manufacturers, than is usually met with in a scientific treatise. It proves most interesting, and in a manner at once instructive and amusing, what is perfectly well known to all sound reasoners, that the whole property and civilization of man is due to the facility or less sacrifice of labor, with which he can supply his natural or artificial wants—that this facility is almost wholly owing to the invention of machines for the saving of human labor, in agriculture, commerce, and manufactures—from the spade to the plough, from the flat boat to the ship, from the distaff to the water-power spindle—and that, so far from any invention having a tendency to diminish the demand for labor, it invariably augments the demand. In proof of these positions, it beautifully illustrates the manner in which civilized man has gradually bettered his condition by the invention of simple tools, which are nothing but labor-saving machines, and afterwards of complicated machinery—and shows that, although by a new invention a few individuals may be thrown temporarily out of employment, yet that the wages left in the hand of their employes is a fund certainly destined to pay wages in some employment or other, equally advantageous to laborers, all of whom derive a positive benefit from the cheap production of the article to the fabrication of which the new invention is applied. In elucidation of the principle, the case is minutely examined of the influence of the invention of the art of printing, upon the employment of those who previously procured their living by the making of manuscript copies of books. When printing was discovered, the scribes no doubt thought they were all ruined, by being thrown out of employment. But what was the result? Why that the invention of printing reduced the price of books so greatly, that the increased demand gave employment to fifty or a hundred times as many authors, printers, paper-makers, ink-makers, type foundries, book binders, and others, as there were copyists thrown out of employment.

We have lately conversed with a gentleman from Fredericktown, in Maryland, who has assured us that the "American System" is getting into bad odor in that part of the State. One of the Candidates for Congress, in that district, openly avows his hostility to it at the public meetings; and the attention of the farmers has been a good deal drawn to the iron duty, which is becoming quite unpopular. Two papers in that part of State, where a year ago not a syllable was uttered against the Restrictive policy, are now on the side of Free Trade.

The tone of the Ohio papers is becoming manifestly bolder and bolder every day. Seven or eight papers in that State now attack the American System, more or less, and some of them have even courage enough to call things by their right names. When we look back to the silence of the press, upon this subject, which was universally displayed in that state, but a few months ago, we are really astonished now to hear that called "robbery," which was before a righteous protection to domestic industry.

A Blacksmith of our acquaintance not long since made a calculation that the wear and tear of the iron and steel tools employed by him in his business, was equal to two tons a year. The present tax upon iron is 37 per ton, and consequently the tax paid by him is \$74 per annum. Now, he says, if this tax was wanted for revenue to support the Government, he would pay it without a murmur; but, as it is imposed solely for the purpose of enabling a few wealthy owners of iron mines to charge a higher price

for their iron than they could otherwise get for it, he wants to know what right the Government has to tax the blacksmiths, who live by the sweat of their own brows, for the purpose of putting money into the pockets of those who live by the sweat of the brows of other people? Being a plain-spoken sort of man, he called it downright robbery; and he insisted upon it, the other day, in conversation with a woolen manufacturer, that he could see no difference between this mode of picking his pocket and being stopped on the highway, except this: that, if he were stopped on the highway he would have a chance to escape, by knocking the robber down, or by taking to his heels—whereas, in the case of robbery through the custom-house, there was no possible mode of escape.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**  
**Kentucky Elections.** In speaking of the anxiety manifested by the opposition in other states, as to the result of the Kentucky elections, the Louisville Advertiser remarks: "Kentucky Gazette." "To this State all eyes are now turned. This fact ought to be kept steadily in view. Mr. Clay's friends throughout the Union have been induced to believe that the Jackson party will be trounced, horse, foot and dragon, in August next, that Mr. Clay is capable of wielding the State of Kentucky at pleasure. To the Republicans we would say: let us in our power to wish them that the people of Kentucky are as firm in the support of their principles, as Mr. Clay is ardent in opposing them."

**Letters of the 24th May, at New York, by the New Orleans, arrived at that port from Havana, state that some activity, accompanied by an improvement in prices, had been experienced in that market for Cotton since the last accounts. The stock is also able to have been short for the season.**  
*Mercury.*

The Greenville Mountaineer of the 16th inst. says: "The weather for several days past has been unusually cold. Fires in the mornings would have been comfortable. We learn that corn crops, on the Saluda, are in many places, ruined by the rains."

The Saratoga Sentinel of the 12 inst. says: "That the number of visitors far exceeds that of any former year. On the morning of the 11th, it was estimated, that there were between 5 and 600 strangers in town. Ballston Spa was also sharing hundreds in the visitation of strangers. Both villages (says the Sentinel) will doubtless soon be thronged to overflowing."

The acting Secretary of the Treasury of the U. States, at Washington, acknowledges the receipt of one hundred dollars, transmitted anonymously, from New York, with the following request: "The 100 dollars enclosed you will put into the Treasury for balance due them."

**THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.**  
Monday was the day of Commencement—and on that day the session closed. Two Oration were delivered by Messrs. Wimbish and Taliaferro—and two Essays recited by Messrs. Radford and Trueheart. One student graduated in Law—6 in Greek and Latin, 2 in Latin, and 1 in Greek 2 in Mathematics—4 in Natural Philosophy 1 in Chemistry—2 in Medicine—4 in Moral Philosophy—and 2 in Political Economy.

**Camden.**  
"Rider was"—A Pennsylvania paper called the "Brobacher" says a snake two feet long was lately caught at Lebanon, with a bead at each end.  
*Camden Journal.*

The Lehigh Pioneer asks if we don't intend to exchange? Not till you stop your devil from sending us his blotted revises. We consider the Journal entitled to a fair copy. Besides you have not sent us the difference in "Stone Coal" about which you boasted.

The Philadelphia Butchers are in active belligerency with the antagonist faction of the "Shiners." We don't pretend to know exactly what these Shiners are, but according to the opinion of their enemies they would be accurately described by leaving out the aspirate. The Guelphs and the Gibbelines made little figure in history, compared with the renown that awaits these immortal gentlemen.

**Rogues in Grease.**—We have no sort of doubt but there will be counterfeit hobbals before long. Lorenzo Dow has already been forged, and spurious squashes palmed upon the public for genuine. We learn now from an Albany paper that sperm oil has been made the subject of the Crime *falsi*. They pass off common Whale for bona fide "best matter."

The Pensacola Gazettee says, Capt. Roussseau, of the Navy, left his station in ill health on the 28th inst., for New Orleans, accompanied by Dr. Sproston, Surgeon of the fleet, on his return to the North.

Ex-President Madison has transmitted to Governor Stokes, as a present to the State, a copy of *Lawson's History of North Carolina*, to supply the place of the one destroyed in the State Library by the late fire. There are but few copies of the work extant; and it is highly probable that, had not Mr. Madison generously presented the one in his possession to the State, much difficulty would have been experienced in procuring a copy.

**ELECTIONS RETURNS.**  
Pitts. Alfred Mays, Senate; Roderick Cherry and Henry Toole, Commons. State of the Poll. Senate—Mays 340, Marshall, Dickinson 251. Commons—Cherry 547, Toole 481, Joseph Worthington 378, Benj. F. Ehorn (no candidate) 233. Congress—Joseph R. Lloyd 650, Thomas H. Hall 372.

The following sentiment was offered by the Vice President of the United States at a public dinner given at Pendleton, S. C. on the 4th inst.  
"The States and General Governments—Each imperfect when viewed as separate and distinct Governments, but taken as a whole forming one system with each checking and controlling the other, unassisted by any work of man, in wisdom and sublimity."

**Supreme Court.**—Since our last, Washington L. Latus, of Wilmington, has been admitted to the practice of Law in the County Courts.

By the death of Governor Martin, George Howard, Esq. President of the Council, becomes Governor of the State of Maryland, until the session of the next Legislature.

**Salisbury:**  
AUGUST 8, 1831.

**MR. NILES, THE AMERICAN SYSTEM, &c.**  
In our last, we attempted to show the absurdity of the idea that the doctrines of "free trade" had a tendency to lessen the comforts and enjoyments of the laboring people of the United States;—that the restrictive policy had that effect, by taking away from the poor laborer, a portion of the proceeds of his labor, equal to the duty upon every article which he consumed; that the dereliction of such a course of policy which is the object of the friends of "free trade" to produce was the only thing which would prevent the same misery and wretchedness among the agricultural portion of our population, which the high restrictive policy of Great Britain has produced among the agriculturists of that country. If the restrictive policy has the effect of taking away from honest industry its proceeds, it must have the effect of depriving the laborer of a right which Mr. Niles says he enjoys and which we say he ought to enjoy, namely, the right of living well. This is an "inalienable" right and charity ought to make us believe that no man would, knowingly, take this right away, yet we cannot believe it, for it has been taken away and by those too, who ought to know it and who we must believe do know it.—That right has been taken away by a majority in Congress—that majority knew it, but it had not strength enough to resist personal aggrandisement though in opposition to it were placed the interests of millions. And all this has been done to satisfy the avariciousness of the Northern manufacturer.

The part of the address to which we would now call the attention of the reader is that which treats of price and value and the inference which are drawn from a distinction between them. To this part of the address we would call particular attention, and we think that no unprejudiced man can any longer give his support to a system which contains such a glaring absurdity as we shall now expose. "Let us understand" says Mr. Niles "what is price and what is value?" He says that these have been, very erroneously, considered as synonymous, but that they are totally different. We agree with him that price or rather exchangeable value differs widely from value or more correctly speaking, value in use. He adduces many examples to show the difference;—we will take one as quite sufficient: Gold has price but no value,—water has value but no price. The object of Mr. Niles by making this distinction, if we understand him rightly, was to show that a country which had products which had value should never have a free trade with one whose products had a great price but not much value. This is quite awful. But let us examine into it a little. We will take his own example. He says that France has more products which have more value than England, that these products are cheaper in France than in England; that England has many manufactures which cost two thirds less than the same cost in France; that France has grain which will command three times as much in England as in France and yet that France has no right to complain because the British are compelled to pay to their own Farmers twice or thrice as much for bread as it costs in France; nor has Britain to be offended because that France pays

thrice as much to her own manufacturers for her manufactured goods as the same cost in Great Britain—such restrictive laws being absolutely necessary to the preservation of the national independence of each or; at least, to the support the SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT which they have respectively adopted." Now we will take an example to show the extreme absurdity of the above paragraph. We will suppose that two French farmers raise each one hundred bushels of wheat—one being a great stickler for the "National independence" sells his wheat to a home manufacturer and takes his goods in pay—the other, wishing to get as much for his labor as he can, sells his to a British manufacturer and takes his goods in return. Wheat in France sells for two thirds less than in England, agreeably to Mr. Niles' own admission and manufactures sell for three times as much. He who trades at home sells his wheat for 30 cents per bushel, which brings him thirty dollars, he wants three pair of drawing chains, 3 scythes, 3 ploughs, and 3 weeding hoes, these says Mr. Niles cost three times as much in France as they do in England, we will put them down thus:

3 pr. drawing chains	at 32	100	96.00
3 scythes	at 1.50	4.50	100.00
3 ploughs	at 6	18.00	100.00
3 weeding hoes	at 50 cts.	1.50	100.00
Total cost of Goods	at 830.00		830.00

he makes then nothing clear but gives what he might have made for the "preservation of the national independence." Now let us see what he makes who carries his wheat to the English manufacturer. He gets three times as much for his wheat as he who preferred the home market, this would be 90 cents per bushel and would bring him 90 dollars, he buys:

3 pr. drawing chains	at 66 2/3 cts.	200.00	100.00
3 Scythes	at 50 cts.	1.50	100.00
3 Ploughs	at 32	100	100.00
3 Weeding hoes	at 16 2/3 cts.	50	100.00
Total cost of Goods	at 810.00		810.00

take this from 90 dollars which he gets for his wheat and he leaves 80 dollars in his pocket while he who worked as hard and made as much wheat but who loved the "National Independence" has not one cent!—This is the restrictive system! This is the system which Mr. Niles wishes to see maintained in this country! This is the system which has the misnomer "American"! This is the system which is to reduce us to beggary and want. This is the system which was introduced into the English Government before the reign of Queen Elizabeth, under the name of the Mercantile system, and which has brought the agriculturists of that country to their present starvation condition. This is the system which Smith, Say, McCulloch and others have so ably refuted. This is the system which M. Colbert introduced into France during the latter part of the reign of Louis the fourteenth, from which time may be dated the decline of that once flourishing Country, and which has been the final cause of her two revolutions, for though not the immediate one it brought such poverty into the country as to compel her Kings in order to keep up their style and magnificence to tyrannise over the people. And this is the system which will one day sever the bonds of our Union and introduce anarchy or anarchy among us, God forbid such an event! May the wisdom of the people prevent it by tearing asunder the veil which conceals the poison with which our liberties are to be drenched and Destroyed!

**THE VICE-PRESIDENT'S NIFICATION.**  
We copy the following piece touching the Vice-President's views upon the subject of nullification, from a paper published near his residence.  
"We have just received and hastily glanced over, a very interesting communication from the Vice President on the subject of the differences between the General and State Governments. It will appear in our paper next week. We have no doubt that from the present attitude of affairs, and the high source from which it emanates, the article will be eagerly sought for, and extensively read.—Public curiosity has been excited on the subject of Mr. Calhoun's opinions on this question, and we have observed for some months past, repeated calls through the papers, for an exposition of them. They are now explicitly declared.

**ANTI TARIFF CONVENTION.**  
Every mail brings us some account of meetings for the purpose of choosing delegates to the Anti-Tariff Convention which is to be held in Philadelphia, on the thirtieth of September. We will again, suggest to our readers, in this district, the propriety of appointing delegates to represent us in the convention. We all complain of the evil, but few of us make an exertion to rid ourselves of it. Should this be so? Shall we be behind hand in every thing? We hope not. We hope that the citizens of this district will have meetings and send delegates to a convention, which will, doubtless, by showing the injustice, inequality and unreasonableness of the system, do much towards breaking it down.  
**Estill's Convention.**—This convention met on the 15th June agreeably to appointment and proceeded to take into consideration the object of its meeting viz. The connecting the head of Steam Boat Navigation on Sandy Hook Kentucky, with some point on the line which separates N. C. from Tennessee. The subject is worthy of the most serious attention of the people of N. Carolina. We will meet again, when we have more room and leisure.