

MR. VAN BUREN.

From the New York Evening Post. MR. VAN BUREN'S SPEECH ON THE TARIFF.

Extract from a speech delivered at Albany, July, 1827, by Mr. Van Buren, Senator in Congress from New York, before the meeting to appoint delegates to the State Convention, of which meeting General Stephen Van Rensselaer was chairman.

"He should, he hoped, be excused if he did not occupy their time in professions of friendship for the domestic manufactures of our country. They had no enemies among our own citizens; it was only when the question was presented whether that interest, like most others, should be left to its own exertions, or fostered by legislative aid, that a difference in sentiment arose. Those who receive are the friends of protection, and those who pay oppose it.

In 1824, upon the often repeated solicitations of the manufacturing interests in several parts of the Union, the whole subject of protecting duties upon the various productions of the country—raw materials as well as manufactured articles—carefully, and as was supposed judiciously adjusted. The law embraced almost all our manufactures, including the raw materials—wool, cotton, iron, hemp, lead, glass, &c. grain and provisions. He had then the honour of a seat in the Senate of the United States, and gave to the tariff of that year his decided support. It was then said and believed, that the subject would be at rest for a long time—these expectations were not realized.

At the last session (spring 1827) applications to Congress for a still higher duty on woollens were renewed by the woollen manufacturers, and a bill was reported applicable to that subject only. The first question which naturally presented itself was, why woollens were selected from the mass of more than 90 different articles upon which the tariff of 1824 acted? Why was Congress asked to pass over all those and derange the adjustment of 1824? The reason assigned was, that the evasions of the tariff of 1824 were so extensive as to defeat the protection intended for the manufacturer. Several amendments were proposed to the bill by members from New York, but they were all rejected or superseded by the use of the previous question; and a bill passed one branch, without containing a single new provision to prevent the frauds complained of but seeking to prevent them by increasing temptation to commit them. He had seen a statement in which it was stated the rate of duties proposed by the bill would range from 27 1/2 to 139 1/2 per cent.

He had seen many conflicting statements of the rate of duties prescribed by this bill, made by very sagacious gentlemen, who could not brook even a question as to their accuracy. He confessed his faith had been much shaken by the speculations on this subject generally, and he feared that the instances in which those not honest imposed upon the credulity of those who were, were not few in number.

One great objection to this bill, said Mr. Van Buren, and one which he would make no apology for presenting very distinctly and fully to the meeting, was, its injustice to the wool grower. It was the decided opinion of the most intelligent wool growers he had consulted on the subject, that as to them the benefit proposed was to say the least, altogether illusory. The disproportion between the protection proposed by the bill to the manufacturer and to the wool grower, could not fail to strike the mind of every one who possessed the slightest knowledge upon the subject. Whilst upon the great body of coarse woollens, the duty was to range from 37 1/2 to 139 1/2 per cent. making an average increase of 15 to 92 per cent. the annual increased duty on raw wool was but 5 per cent. for two years, making only 10 per cent. in all, and the duty on wool was not to go into operation till one year after the duty on woollens; the consequence apprehended from this was, that foreign wool growers would glut our markets with the raw material, and thus enable the manufacturers to lay in a stock of wool upon their own terms, for a long time to come, whereby the condition of the American wool grower would be made worse than it is at present. The tenacity with which this provision of the bill was adhered to, and the sensibility manifested upon the subject since by manufacturers, had confirmed him in the truth of these conclusions.

In the House of Representatives a motion was made by a very intelligent member from this State, to make the duty on raw wool go into operation at the same time with that on cloths. He supported the strong claim which the farmers had upon Congress for that measure, in a speech that did honour to himself and to his State; but the motion was craved by a resort to the previous question.

After the bill came into the Senate, a motion was made by a western Senator to raise the duty on raw wool to the same rate as those upon cloths. Mr. Van Buren had voted for that motion, but it failed. To his surprise and regret he had seen that even the little which the bill proposed to do for the wool grower had given great offence to some of the eastern manufacturers. At their meeting held at Boston to appoint delegates to the Harrisburg Convention, the agents they had sent to Washington were publicly charged with having betrayed their trust, in not having successfully resisted any increase of duty on raw wool. He (Mr. Van Buren) desired to know why protection should not be given to the American farmer, as well as to the manufacturer? What good reason could be given why one should be made secure, and the other left to all the contingencies of trade.

Some instruction might be derived from the course of things in England. There, as wool had been reduced—thus benefiting the manufacturer at the expense of the farmer. What had been the consequence? If they would look at the papers of the day, they would find Parliament beset with remonstrance against the act, and petitions for relief—it was said (Mr. Van B.) not to be wondered at that manufacturers should thus every where get the better of the farmers. They generally operated through large and wealthy companies, between whom a concert of action was easily established;

but the wool growers were scattered over the country, and took but little part in the matter. The agents sent to Washington, were generally very intelligent men, and had vast influence in what was done, were mostly appointed by the manufacturers, and what was of no less consequence, paid by them too.

It was far from his intention to excite any prejudices against the manufacturers. He felt none himself, and had no desire to cause any in others. But if he should be driven to make his election, he could have no hesitation in electing the Farmers of America as the objects of his admiration and respect in preference to any other class of men on earth.

Mr. Van Buren said—that having now stated his general views upon the subject, of affording legislative protection to the manufacturing interests by wise and temperate laws, and his readiness to aid in the passage of all such laws, he would submit some ideas of the mischief to be apprehended from extravagant and ill-advised measures. He then adverted to the facilities for smuggling afforded by our widely extended Atlantic and inland frontiers—pointed out their demoralizing effect on the public mind—and stated that in Europe all the marine and army of Custom House officers could not keep out articles upon which great profit could be made.

Mr. Van Buren said,—that in maintaining temperately the great interests contended for, reason, policy, and justice admonished us to remember that the manufacturers and wool growers, are not the only classes in the community entitled to the protection of a good government.

Of the great community in which we live, how very small is the proportion of those who hold stock in factories, or sell wool, compared with the number of those who pay taxes imposed by way of protecting duties without receiving any immediate advantages from them.

If, said he, (which he did not believe, and which he prayed Heaven to avert) the manufacturers of the country should suffer themselves to be marshalled into a political band to be attached as a body to this or that party, or to follow the fortunes of this or that individual, and thus expose themselves to the imputation of rendering personal fealty, in return for high dividends, they would expose their dearest interests to ultimate and certain destruction.

He had now done with the subject. His situation with reference to wool growing interest was well known to most of them; he had farms devoted, and which he meant to devote, to that business; and whilst he would not feel himself at liberty to withhold his aid from the support of a great and salutary public measure, because he might be benefited thereby; he would forever despise himself if he could be found capable of availing himself of his official station to secure his own advantage at the unjust expense of others."

From the North Carolina Journal.

The Raleigh Star of the 15th instant, contains a lengthy notice of the Milton Spectator and ourselves, its effort has however only served to verify the old maxim that men when driven to extremity, will anticipate accusation with the hope of escaping detection. Letting the arraignment of our motives by the Star, pass without further commentary, we would ask, how far they have satisfied our several enquiries, we will stop here to remark that their assumption that Judge Barbour can command a majority of the Jackson electoral votes for the Vice Presidency, is without a shadow of foundation; for suppose that he could command the whole of the Southern States, would that give him a majority? We say not; let us test this matter. The six Southern States give an aggregate vote of 71, which is all that the most sanguine friends of Judge B. claim for him, the other decided Jackson States, viz. New York, Maine, New Hampshire, four in Maryland, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Tennessee, throwing Pennsylvania out of the calculation, would give an aggregate vote of 96, for Mr. Van Buren beyond a doubt, and will give him a majority of 25 votes in the electoral colleges over Judge B.; to this may be added Georgia, which will vote for Mr. Van Buren in preference to Judge Barbour, and will leave the vote thus:—Van Buren, 108; Barbour 60; making the majority for Mr. Van Buren over Judge B. in the electoral college, 47; so that the Star must seek for some other reason to justify its detection for the doubtful States of New-Jersey Ohio and Kentucky, which if given for Gen. Jackson will be given for Mr. Van Buren beyond a doubt, are not taken into this calculation, if they were it would stand thus—Van Buren 154; Barbour 60. The Star is equally unhappy in its attempt at proving its decided character between Gen. Jackson and Mr. Calhoun. The Star should remember that there is such a thing as "damning a man with faint praise;" place the most favourable construction on their language and it will become proverbial as an exemplification of this rule. We give them credit for the candor of the admission, that they have attempted to serve two masters in this particular, and no doubt the endeavor to believe in Jackson and Calhoun at one and the same time required more discretion than most men possess to cover their predilections for their first love; it would eke out in spite of them. So much for their decided friendship for Gen. Jackson. The Star does not recollect to have advocated the Baltimore Convention, "and if it did, it has not done so since its designs were discovered." Truly these are the days of discovery! How long since its designs were discovered? How long since its keen perceptions have been quickened? Have the few assemblages of the nullifiers of some small number of the Roanoke Counties had the effect of illuminating the Star? Or it may be that the advice of some nullifying traveller, some Ex-Governor, or ex-Senator may have aided the Star in arriving at a "right conclusion," (we make no allusion to the venerated and much honored Macon,) or perchance it may have received its lesson from its very accurate and calculating Washington correspondent, that Mr. Calhoun's interest could not be promoted by that Convention. Let the Star turn over its files from January last up to its open desertion of the party, and perhaps it will discover that its Editors had some agency in the appointment of Delegates to that same abused Convention,—yet the Star does not remem-

ber to have advocated that Convention. The Star seems anxious to know our course when Jackson was assailed as a murderer, &c.; we can readily inform them: in 1824 we acted with a large portion of the Democratic party in the support of Mr. Crawford, in 1828 we acted with the undivided party in the support of Gen. Jackson, and in 1832, with the blessing of God, we shall be found acting with them again, and for that purpose. Those who know us will hardly charge us with a want of decision in that particular.

Public Sentiment.—The last Raleigh Star, published an article, headed Public Sentiment, in which it sets down, of the papers in this State, five only as advocating Mr. Van Buren's election to the Vice Presidency, 15 as opposing it, and 5 as neutral, or unpledged. The more effectually to expose this attempt to impose upon the people of this and other States, we will briefly advert to the political complexion of the press in North Carolina—of the 25 papers published in this State, we set down ten as being decidedly and unequivocally in favor of the re-election of Andrew Jackson in preference to all other candidates or persons; seven favourable to Mr. Clay; two who observe a strict neutrality; and six, five of whom profess to support Gen. Jackson's re-election, and one which has openly opposed it. Of the 10 papers which we believe to be decided one has avowed its determination to be neutral as to the Vice Presidency, the other nine, to wit, the N. C. Spectator, the Milton Spectator, the N. C. Constitutionalist, the Warrenton Reporter, the Windsor Herald, the N. C. Miscellany, the N. C. Advocate, the N. C. Sentinel, and the N. C. Journal all support Mr. Van Buren, the nominee of the Baltimore Convention; now add the other five who profess to advocate the re-election of Gen. Jackson, namely, the Raleigh Star, the Roanoke Advocate, the Oxford Examiner, the Western Carolinian, and the Washington Union, which will make in all fifteen papers in the State who may be called Jackson, and of this number we have nine who are in favor of Mr. Van Buren, five who are in favor of Mr. Barbour, and one who is neutral. If our opinion, as above expressed, be correct, and we believe it to be so from an inspection of the several Journals, public sentiment in this State, so far as the papers furnish a criterion, would stand thus as regards the Vice Presidential election, Van Buren 9, Sergeant 7, Barbour 6, neutral 3; what then becomes of the Star's boasted outcry of public sentiment? "It is weighed in the balance and found wanting."—We would recommend to the Star to try again.—Ib.

From the Raleigh Constitutionalist.

For the gratification of our friends of the Fayetteville Journal we will give them a brief history of the celebrated State meeting held at this place in January last—as far as we are acquainted with it. We have waited with some curiosity to learn the apology the senior editor of the Star might offer, for the course he has thought proper to take in regard to the Baltimore Convention, and the Vice Presidency.—This apology has been given to his readers in the 'brief history' to be found in his paper of the last week, of what he is pleased to term the 'celebrated state meeting' held in this city in January last. How far this brief history is founded in romance or fact, the public will be enabled to determine from the statement we now make, founded upon the true circumstances of the case. In January last, agreeably to a notice published in the Star and in this paper, the friends of Andrew Jackson, were invited to attend a public meeting at the Court House in this city, for the purpose of adopting the necessary measures in regard to Electors; and for considering the propriety of appointing Delegates, to the Baltimore Convention." To this meeting the members of the Legislature friendly to the objects proposed were invited to attend. The Editor of the Star was not only apprised, by the terms of the advertisement of the object of the meeting, but as we learn from the gentleman who called the meeting, was advised with about it, and knew full well that a proposition would be offered approving of the Convention. The Governor was called to the chair as a respect due to him, not only as chief Magistrate of the State, but as an original and consistent friend of Gen. Jackson.—Amongst the resolutions offered was the following.

Resolved, That this meeting approve of the National Jackson Convention proposed to be held in Baltimore in May next, for the purpose of nominating a suitable person to the office of Vice President."

This resolution was read, amended as it now stands and unanimously adopted. The Editor of the Star was present and offered neither reason or protest against it. When it was proposed that the Delegates to the Convention should be named by the members from the respective electoral districts, the Editor of the Star expressed the opinion, that it would be best to leave it to the people to choose their delegates, but on its being stated that the people would have it in their power to change the persons designated, if they thought proper to do so—no farther opposition was made, and the resolutions passed without objection.

The proceedings of the meeting were published in the Star without censure, nothing being then heard of protest or disapprobation. At the time this meeting was held, the nomination of Mr. Van Buren had not been acted upon by the Senate, and no one then contemplated his rejection. So far from the meeting being combined with the view of promoting the views of Mr. Van Buren, it was divided between Judge Smith and Mr. Barbour.—No one then thinking of Mr. Van Buren. It was from this division amongst the Jackson party, that the Baltimore Convention was approved and no nomination was made, that the Convention might be left free to choose the strongest candidate. It was not until after it had been ascertained that Mr. Van Buren had been rejected by the casting vote of Mr. Calhoun, that the Star expressed any distrust of the Convention. As the Calhoun party became more open in their movement in this State, and seemed to promise themselves fairer prospects of getting up an opposition ticket, the Star became louder and louder in their note of preparation, until finally the whole Baltimore Convention was denounced as a mere partizan movement of Mr. Van

Buren's friends. We feel well satisfied that the Baltimore Convention contained a much fairer representation of the true friends of Andrew Jackson, than the opposition Convention recently held in this City, though honoured by the presence and sustained by the 'talent and weight of character' of the editors of the Star. From the foregoing state of facts, the public will be enabled to learn how far the Editors of the Star have acted with consistency in voting to approve of the Baltimore Convention one day—and afterwards denouncing it.

QUERY.

We propose the following Query to such of our correspondents as may have it in their power to answer it satisfactorily.

Where was Spencer O'Brien, one of the delegates at the late Barbour Convention held in our city, from Granville, at the contest between Jackson and Adams; and how long has he been so zealous in the cause of states Rights and nullification?

As an advocate of Mr. O'Brien for the time being," we beg leave to inform his friends that he is accused of having once opposed Andrew Jackson and supported his opponent, and sanctioned the Tariff, which he now denounces, as his friend from Orange would say "with such bad taste." There are probably some friends of Mr. O'Brien who can answer the charges which have been made upon his political character, as well, and with as much taste, if not with as much tact as the friends of Mr. Van Buren at the Barbour convention repelled the charges which his learned counsel stated there as having been alleged against him.

The Barbour Conventions.—These bodies have had their place in the calendar of the political movements of the day, have served their turn as far as they could, and have adjourned. If we may be permitted to judge from appearances, we should say that both were complete abortions, particularly that of Virginia—out of 110 counties in that State, there were but 9 counties and 3 towns represented in the Convention; it is true that resolutions and an address were adopted, but it was found convenient to renominate those Electors who had already been nominated as the Jackson Electors by the legislative caucus at Richmond. Now gentle reader what does this look like? A friend who sits at our elbow says, very much like a water haul. The twin sister in this State, was rather more imposing; we learn that 18 counties were represented out of 64, and that between 35 & 40 delegates attended! that the convention was organized by the appointment of a President, three Vice Presidents, and three Secretaries. Now bating the conceit which this array of officers involuntarily forces upon the reader, we proceed to the business effected by the Convention.—Resolutions and an address were adopted by it, and an Electoral Ticket formed in part. We regret also to learn from the Constitutionalist as well as from a private correspondent, that nullification was openly broached at this meeting, and that its President, ex-Governor Iredell, avowed himself an advocate of this political heresy. Thus our worst suspicions have been realized. Many persons we doubt not, who were members of that convention, are as much opposed to this absurd doctrine as we are, and never had a suspicion that any thing was intended that did not appear; but we have always believed that the leading object of the originators of this political hobby, was the promotion of the disorganizing schemes of some of the leading politicians of S. Carolina. Let the People of N. Carolina look to it, let them at once rally around the standard of Union and the Constitution and all will be well—let the approaching anniversary of our Country's Independence call forth throughout our State, one general sentiment of patriotic devotion to the Union, which will paralyze at once every effort to propagate principles which if carried to their legitimate conclusions, must eventually result in treason. We again admonish those who are sincere in their attachment to the Union—who appreciate its value—who share its benefits, "not to tamper with the unclean things," but to shun it as they would a pestilence; we may be told that our fears are groundless; that was the language used to the fearless opposers of the doctrine in our sister State; but "the rebuke was ill timed, the monition true.—N. C. Journal.

From the [N. J.] Emporium.

Reasons why the Clay party want to turn Gen. Jackson out of office: Because he has removed Arnold, Watkins, Nourse, and the other defaulters. Because he has paid off the National Debt, and proposes now to reduce the taxes of the people. Because he will not destroy the Union and commence a civil war with some of our sister States. Because he says he will not approve of any Bill which he believes is unconstitutional. Because he is for pacific and conciliatory measures—and wishes to adjust all our difficulties in the spirit of compromise. Because he defeated the British at New-Orleans, and prevented the government of 1813 and 1814 from being "brought on its marrow bones." Because his constitution has been impaired in the wars of his country. Because he is honest enough to speak what he thinks, and has no concealment about him. If there is any other reason than the above seriously urged as cause for his removal, we have never seen it. His enemies vituperate, and bluster, and brag—but the whole of their reasons, when reduced to plain English are embraced above.

PROSPECTS OF MR. CLAY.

Any candid and intelligent man who takes a careful survey of the present aspects of the political parties in this country, and who notes the "signs of the times" as he finds them, and not as he would wish them, can hardly fail of acknowledging the utter hopelessness of Mr. Clay's prospects as a candidate for the Presidency. The most honest of his supporters freely and frankly admit this, as a fact not to be controverted. The Free Press, (an anti-masonic paper and

a most violent opposer of President Jackson's administration,) and some of the Clay papers have been engaged in a most delectable controversy, as to which is the strongest candidate of the opposition—Henry Clay or William Wirt—the one insisting that Mr. Wirt can command the greatest number of votes, and the other that Mr. Clay is the man. The Anti-masonic paper seems to be the most candid and honest, and evinces a willingness to look at things as they are, and to tell something like the truth, which is more than can be said of the opposition prints.

That our readers may see what opinion the editor of the Press, (who is as decidedly opposed to Jackson as any of the Clay papers,) entertains of the chance of Mr. Clay, we subjoin a few extracts from that paper. The editor says—

"It is not with any pleasure we speak with openness and truth of the faults of an eminent individual, whose general merits as a public man have always excited our humble admiration. But the condition of the times demands a bold and energetic enforcement of truths which a portion of the moral and discerning of our fellow citizens, seem determined to regard as mere fictions. The press is not true to the people, and will not inform them of the real fact, that the election of Henry Clay to the Presidency is not within the bounds of possibility. False hopes are excited, young men and old men are put in requisition to make a deceptive show of strength, and the good of the country is to be sacrificed to fruitless partizan efforts to elevate Mr. Clay to the Magistracy.

"Men who look calmly on cannot but see that every effort made to sustain Mr. Clay, is only adding assurance to the success of General Jackson. Place the two in the field alone, and Mr. Clay could never command success. Expediency might justify a choice of evils, but even expediency does not sanction a preference of evil.

"Let the true state of the case be known—let the people of New England understand that Mr. Wirt at this moment can count upon assembly votes as Mr. Clay can, and that if those who prefer private virtue to private vice would evince it by their votes, he would count a great many more. Let this fact be understood, and the fruitless efforts now made for Mr. Clay, would be abandoned by the people, even though they were persisted in by the Press."

Nor is the Boston man the only individual of the opposition who have given up all idea of electing Mr. Clay. Mr. Hammond who has been a leading Clay editor in Ohio, has abandoned the contest as hopeless.—Maine Democrat.

Indian Sovereignty.—The Indians in the West are giving a practical illustration of the theory that the possession of this country by the white-man is an act of usurpation. The advocates of this theory now see where it leads them. The massacre of our western friends, and all the horrors of an Indian war, should suffice to correct the delusion which has been produced by holding out expectations to the Indians, which can never be realized.—Augusta (Me.) Age.

NEWBERN PRICES CURRENT CORRECTED EVERY TUESDAY.

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including items like BEESWAX, BUTTER, CANDLES, COFFEE, CORN, COTTON, FLOUR, IRON, LARD, LEATHER, LUMBER, MOLASSES, NAILS, NAVAL STORES, OIL, PAINTS, PROVISIONS, SALT, SHOT, SPIRITS, STEEL, SUGAR, TEA, and WINE.