

# NORTH CAROLINA SENTINEL.

LIBERTY...THE CONSTITUTION...UNION.

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### TERMS.

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## CENTRAL HICKORY CLUB.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ADDRESS  
Of the Washington City Central Hickory Club, to the Republican Citizens of the United States. Adopted October 9, 1832, and ordered to be printed.

### THE CHARGE OF PROSCRIPTION.

From our own knowledge, and information acquired from others with whom we associate, we are enabled to state the following facts:

When Gen. Jackson came into power, there were in office in this city—  
Of his enemies, about 288  
Of his friends, about 71

### Majority of enemies

217  
Of these, forty-three only were removed, and three of them were re-appointed. He, therefore, removed only one-fifth of his enemies.

There had been, last spring, eleven resignations and twelve deaths.

The whole number of vacancies which had occurred, up to the present year, deducting the three Clerks re-appointed, was sixty-three.

There had been a moderate increase of Clerks, mostly in the General Post Office, rendered necessary by the extension of the public business. Including these, the relative strength of parties in office, in 1831, was as follows:

Gen. Jackson's enemies, 173  
His friends, 140

### Majority of enemies,

33  
No material change has taken place since; and at this day a considerable majority of the office-holders in this city are the enemies of the President!

It is well known, that few of the actual removals were made on political grounds. In most cases, peculation, neglect of duty, intemperance, immorality, or imbecility, was the moving cause. Some of the few who were removed for political reasons, were afterwards discovered to have been guilty of gross abuses and frauds, as well in their official trusts as in their private transactions.

The proportion of removals of public officers, out of the City of Washington, has been still less. Of the Postmasters in the United States, but one in fourteen has been removed, embracing all causes whatsoever. In some States, nearly every Postmaster is now the President's political enemy, and in all of them, a large proportion.

Of the District Attorneys, Marshals and Custom-house Officers, the proportion of removals has been somewhat greater; but a majority of those offices is believed still to be in the hands of the President's enemies.

The list of removals recently published and now circulating through the Union is not only imperfect, but grossly incorrect. It is imperfect, because the name of Tobias Watkins, one of the removals which made the most noise, is entirely omitted; and it is grossly incorrect, because it contains numerous names of men who have never been removed, and some names twice over. All whose terms of office had expired, and who were not re-appointed, are put upon the list. These names make up something like two-thirds or three-fourths of the whole.

We will now select a few cases to show what it is that the aristocratic party censure, by displaying this list before the people.

Samuel R. Gilman, Collector at Castine, is one of this list. The records of the Treasury show that he had used \$3,519 of the public money.

Myndert M. Dox, Collector at Buffalo, is another. He was detected in taking false receipts to obtain credit at the Treasury for payments never made; and afterwards insisted that the parties should receive payment in beer, he being a brewer.

Robert Arnold, Collector at Perth Amboy, is another. He was discovered to have embezzled about \$88,000 of public money, and fled into Canada to escape punishment.

James Robertson, Collector at Petersburg, Va. is another. He had collected public money, and reported bonds in suit which had been paid; so that his default was \$24,857.

Andrew P. Hay, Receiver of public moneys at Jeffersonville, Indiana, is another. He was in arrears to the government, and could not or would not pay. His default was \$6,919.

Asa Rogerson, Collector of Elizabeth City, North Carolina, is another. He was discovered to be interested in "contracts given out by himself; an investigation of his affairs, it appeared that he had also collected and applied to his own use, \$32,791 of public money, which he had reported to be still due. He fled, to escape the penalties of the law.

The names of these speculators, and defaulters, with many more of a similar character, are now paraded before the country to prove the proscription spirit of this administration! If the President had kept such men in office, after detection, he would have deserved impeachment. Yet it is for performing his duty to the country, in forcing them to give way to honest men, that he is now assailed. Will the opposition recall Arnold and Rogerson from Canada, and reinstate them in office, with the other defaulters, if they succeed in defeating the re-election of Gen. Jackson? Such is their intention, if there be any sincerity in the censures now heaped upon him for their removal! If, therefore, the people want speculators and defaulters to fill their offices of trust and honor, they will vote against General Jackson, upon this charge of proscription.

In our opinion, if there be ground of censure or removal, it is that there have not

been enough. We are persuaded that the administration would have done more justice to itself, to the people, and to the principles which brought it into power, if the number of removals had been doubled. There can be no reforms in government, without a change of public officers. The change of Chief Magistrate and heads of Departments merely, effects but little. The chief abuses are in the details of the government, and can be reached only by reaching those who commit them.

But what right have the enemies of those principles which brought General Jackson into power, and govern his administration—principles essential to the preservation of our liberties and institutions—to expect employment at the hands of the President? Can they expect him to give power and influence to men who labor to defeat his most cherished objects? Do the people expect the President to sustain and reward his and their enemies? Is that the way to secure the ascendancy of republican principles in this republic?

From these and other considerations, known to us as citizens or residents of the District of Columbia, we believe the error of the administration has been, not too much proscription, but too much forbearance.

### PUBLIC EXPENDITURES.

Ever since Gen. Jackson's accession to the Presidency, there has been a persevering effort on his part to diminish the public expenditures, and on the part of his enemies in Congress to increase them. If he has not noticeably succeeded in his design, he has done more than could have been effected by any other man, and as much as the most sanguine of his friends could reasonably expect.

From authentic documents, we are enabled to give an accurate account of the public expenditures for the last six years, and show that instead of meriting censure because they have been so great since his accession to office, General Jackson deserves unqualified commendation for not suffering them to be greater.

The following is an accurate comparative statement of the payments made during the last three years of Mr. Adams's administration—and the first three years of Gen. Jackson's:

	1826-7-8.	1829-30-31
Payments on account of National Debt,	\$33,203,188 65	39,913,994 22
Civil list and Miscellaneous	8,783,726 57	9,362,168 88
Lancous	15,439,107 87	17,855,238 47
Military,	2,208,891 95	2,151,084 74
Indian Department,	12,427,663 12	10,711,509 27
Navy,	\$72,267,518 10	79,993,995 58
		72,267,518 10

Apparent balance against Gen. Jackson, \$7,726,477 48

This balance is made up as follows, viz: Paid by Gen. Jackson more than by Mr. Adams on account of National Debt, \$6,705,805 57

Do. in increased expenditures of the Judiciary,	143,917 16
Do. for taking Fifth Census,	367,781 14
Do. for Arsenals,	101,205 63
Do. Chesapeake and Ohio Canal,	400,000 00
Do. Armament of New Fortifications,	116,664 70
Do. Delaware Breakwater,	587,158 50
Do. Revolutionary Claims,	333,962 24
Do. Ohio and Mississippi Rivers,	173,442 00
Do. Fortifications at Charleston,	113,531 00
Do. do. at Savannah,	97,971 95
Do. do. at Pensacola,	327,000 00
Do. Massachusetts Claims,	419,748 26
	9,888,188 15

Difference in favor of Gen. Jackson, 2,161,710 67  
There should be added to Mr. Adams's expenditures and deducted from Gen. Jackson's on account of arrearages in the Indian Department, \$60,989 60  
Do. in Navy Department, 78,000 00  
\$138,989 60

This deducted from the one and added to the other, would make a difference in favor of Gen. Jackson, of 277,979 20

\$2,439,689 87  
The difference in favor of the present administration in the Navy Department alone embracing all expenditures, according to the official reports, is \$1,717,003 85. If we include sums called for in 1828, but not paid for the want of funds, and afterwards paid out of the appropriations of 1829, the difference is at least \$1,872,000.

The difference in the Indian Department is, by the official reports, \$57,807 21 in favor of General Jackson. But the debts contracted under Mr. Adams, exceeded the appropriations by \$60,989 20, and this appropriated and paid under the present administration. Take this under one side and add it to the other, and it will show a reduction of expenditures equal to \$179,785 61 in the Indian Department.

The circumstance is rendered more striking by the fact, that never, during any other period of three years, has so much been done towards the removal of the Indians from the soil of our States, and the purchase of their lands for the use of a white population. Treaties of cession and removal have been made with the Delawares, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Senecas, Shawnees, Ottawas, Wyandotts, and Creeks, and large tracts of land have been purchased of the Chippewas and Winnebagoes. The lands thus acquired, in Ohio, Illinois, Mississippi, and Alabama, are estimated in the War Department at 3,076,600 acres, equal, in extent, to seven of our smaller States all put together. Yet, the expenditures on account of Indian Affairs have been materially reduced!

In the expenses of Foreign Intercourse, there is a balance of \$67,813 54 against General Jackson, and this is extensively used by the opposition to discredit his administration among the people.

When General Jackson came into office, he found the nation represented abroad by men who, from various circumstances, were unable to render any effectual service to the country. He did not hesitate to substitute others in their places. The consequence was a series of diplomatic triumphs, unequalled within any similar period of our government. If we make out a mere account of profit and loss, how does it stand?

Let General Jackson be charged with this excess of expenditure, - - - \$97,813  
Then credit him by claims recovered from Denmark, - - - 750,000  
By claims recovered from France, 5,000,000  
Add claims recovered from Colombia, and Portugal, and we shall find a balance of at least \$5,800,000 in actual cash in his favor.

But this is not all. By judicious commercial arrangements effected with Columbia, Brazil, Mexico, Austria, Turkey, and Great Britain, our trade, and, consequently, our revenue have increased, affording General Jackson the means of paying off in three years \$6,700,000 of more public debt than Mr. Adams did. Add this to the actual cash recovered for our citizens, and we have TWELVE AND A HALF MILLIONS secured to the country, by General Jackson's management of our foreign relations.

Is it worthy of intelligent men to urge against the President, this increase of \$97,813 54 in diplomatic expenditures, when it has secured to the country pecuniary benefit, a hundred and twenty-five fold more valuable? Who will not cheerfully part with \$97,000 to secure \$12,500,000? The expenditures of the present administration have brought some return to the country. Canas much be said for those of the last? What were the benefits of the \$499,836 spent by Mr. Adams, for foreign intercourse during his last three years? The projected mission to the Congress of Panama cost \$28,934, and they were never able to find such a Congress! The British West India trade was lost, and we were involved in difficulties with Colombia, Brazil, and many other powers.

We are content that the people should decide upon the merits of the administration by the expense, and the benefits of the diplomatic arrangements.

### THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

It is now admitted, on all hands, that the bill to re-charter the Bank of the United States, was passed at the late session of Congress with a view of bringing all the power, influence and wealth of that institution to operate upon the approaching election of President and Vice President. Such was, in substance the avowal of Messrs. Webster and Clay, in the Senate, and such are the declarations of its friends, in general.

In common times, the open attempt of a huge corporation to make a President for the people, would produce its instant annihilation. The danger to public liberty would be so obvious, and so appalling, as to rouse into action every honest and patriotic feeling.

But there is now something more to rouse the people. The means resorted to by the Bank to carry its point, are more objectionable than its mere interference in elections. By loans to members of Congress, in sums of \$5,000, \$10,000, and \$40,000, a large portion of those who were to vote on the question of its recharter, were secretly made its dependents. Members opposed to the Bank, who happened to be absent from their posts, or finally went over and voted for it, were accommodated with large sums, while the institution was curtailing its loans to others.

Some influential presses have been kept in motion by liberal accommodations from the Bank. The editors of others, on receiving large loans, from enemies have become friends. New papers have been established upon the means furnished by the Bank, or its interested friends. The printing account of the Bank, which had never before amounted to \$1,000 per year, was in 1830, over \$6,000, & in 1831, over 9,000—a great portion of which was avowedly spent in publishing dissertations in favor of the Bank, and circulating them among the people. At this moment, the same thing is undoubtedly doing to a greater extent than ever, and the public money in that institution is thrown out in every direction, to give vigor to those who are in opposition to the President.

The managers of the Bank in the meantime, have not been unmindful of the means in their power to control the people themselves, and have during the whole year 1831, and the former part of 1832, been preparing for this conflict. At the close of the year 1830, the whole amount due the Bank was \$42,402,304 24. This was increased during the year 1831, in the sum of \$20,624,148 69, and in four months of 1832, \$7,401,176 66, making in all, \$70,427,558 59 in sixteen months! By this profusion of loans, not only members of congress were conciliated, and presses secured, but multitudes of other citizens were made dependents of the Bank.

The particular sections of the country which were favored by Bank accommodations must be overlooked in enquiring for the motives of the Bank. Upwards of \$6,300,000 were loaned in Pennsylvania last year; \$5,700,000 of it at the principal Bank, in Philadelphia. What gigantic efforts are now making by the Bank and its interested debtors and friends, to control the election in that state! Corruption walks in the streets of Philadelphia with unblushing front, and Terror brandishes his whip of scorpions, in open day.

Upwards of \$3,550,000 were loaned out in New York, the same year. There, also, the Bank is bringing opposites into conjunction, and preparing for a desperate effort to control the majority of the people.

In Kentucky were loaned more than \$1,400,000, and from that quarter we hear notes of preparation which portend a tremendous conflict between the Bank and the people.

Into Ohio were thrown upwards of \$1,180,000, and there the Bank disputes the ascendancy with the yeomanry of the State.

The valley of the Mississippi is "a land of promise," which the Bank seems determined to subdue. At the close of 1829, there were due to the Bank, in all that region, \$16,606,956. In February 1832, its dues, at the same points, were \$32,177,773, having nearly doubled in twenty-five months! Although as early as October 1831, and through the following months, November and December, January and February, the principal Bank was directing curtailments, the branches in the West, by the connivance of the principal Bank, if not in obedience to secret instructions, were making extensions of almost a million a month! and the process was still progressing at the last returns reported by the committee of investigation, and by them laid before Congress!

The motive of all these movements cannot be mistaken. The first object was to secure a majority of Congress to the interests of the Bank, that an act rechartering the institution might be passed in opposition to the known views of the President. The next was to secure as many presses as possible to the same interest. Of those in general opposed to the administration, they were already assured, and consequently their highest favors were bestowed on those which professed to be devoted to the re-election of the President, and were supposed to have an extensive influence among his friends. Lastly, by an extension of loans, and Bank favors, as many of the active men of the country as possible were either conciliated to the Bank or brought within its power.

All these operations were carried on in secrecy. The people knew not who of their representatives had been conciliated by loans, which of their presses had been purchased by Bank favors, or who of their active men had received the twenty-eight millions, thrown out by the Bank to poison the springs of public opinion. All remember how unwilling the Bank men in congress were to consent to an investigation which might lay bare some of these movements, and how zealously they sought after the disclosures were made to destroy their force upon the public mind. The report of the committee scarcely checked their career. The bill to recharter the Bank was passed by a congress a large number of whose members were deeply its debtors; the President, as was expected refused to sign the bill and gave his reasons, the purchased presses abandoned him and went over to the Bank; and the army of debtors and dependants, created for the purpose, is now arrayed, through fear of heavy curtailments and hopes of future favors, against the man who has dared to brave the explosion of the mine which had been sprung to destroy him.

Never was such a gigantic and corrupt scheme devised and executed to put down an honest patriotic and fearless man! With a disciplined army of officers and dependants extending through the Union; with an array of Attorneys and expectants almost innumerable; with four thousand stockholders and innumerable debtors; with 70,000,000 dollars of debt, two fifths of it created within sixteen months, for the special occasion; aided by an organized and powerful political party, desperately struggling for ascendancy; it would be a miracle if it did not produce some effect on the public mind, and materially affect the approaching elections. But we rest in confidence upon the virtue and firmness of the people in this crisis to sustain the man who has risked life, property, office and fame in their service, and to vindicate the purity of their elections against this bold interference of a monied power.

### THE NEW COALITION.

The means devised previous to the late session of Congress to destroy our invaluable President, and place the administration of the government in other hands are no longer a secret. Mr. Van Buren had been appointed minister to England, for which station he was eminently qualified. By his rival aspirants to the Presidency in the Senate, it was determined that his nomination should be rejected. It was foreseen that this event would compel the Republican Party, in justice to Mr. Van Buren and to the President himself, to select him as their candidate for the Vice Presidency, and it was not doubted, that this would weaken the President. To give the blow more effect, while Mr. Van Buren's professing friend but secret enemy, the Bank Press in New York, contrary to his wishes, and in known disregard of his intentions, was announcing him as a candidate for the Vice Presidency, his open enemy in Washington was attacking him as really a candidate, and attempting to make the Republican presses pledge themselves to oppose him. In pursuance of the projected scheme he was rejected, under pretences too shallow to cover the enormity of the act from the most simple observer; the just feelings of the republican party induced them, immediately to fix on him as their candidate for Vice President; and thus far the designs of the managers were accomplished.

Their next great object was, to throw upon the President the Bank of the United States. In this also they were completely successful.

Another object was to bring the Nullifiers and the Anti masons to act in concert with the regular opposition. So far as regards the leaders, this, also, has been effected.

Our country now presents a singular spectacle. In States where there is no hope of defeating Gen. Jackson, his enemies are arranging electoral tickets for Jackson and some other candidate for Vice President, against the ticket for Jackson and Van Buren, for the purposes for Jackson and Van Buren, for they cannot the pose of defeating the one if they cannot the other. Nullification and the American system, other, those who would dissolve the Union to get rid of the tariff, and those who would have dissolution to preserve it, are united in the same cause. Leading Anti-masons and leading masons give each other mutual support. Editors

who have denounced each other and do still, as totally destitute of honor and principle, are laboring in the same cause. All principle, all consistency, and all self-respect, are lost in an indiscriminate opposition to the man who dares to do his duty in defiance of threats and clamors—whom millions of gold cannot bribe and thousands in arms cannot alarm.

Republicans! There has not been a more interesting or momentous struggle since the establishment of our national independence. It is the war of PUBLIC VIRTUE against BANK CORRUPTION. If President Jackson shall be driven from office by the coalesced opposition; if the Bank shall be triumphant in this conflict; if the offices of President, Vice President and Secretaries, are to be filled by its Attorneys and pensioners, if Congress is to be controlled by its debtors, it is easy to perceive that, the Bank will be the ruler of these United States. The man who controls the Bank will govern the nation. The machinery of government at Washington, will become the mere organ through which the will of the Bank will assume the forms of law; and as Cæsar mocked Rome with the names of a Senate and Consuls that he might the more easily destroy Liberty's last vestige, so the American People will be mocked with forms of a President, Senate and House of Representatives, while all real power will be centered in the Bank conclave at Philadelphia. And when nearly the whole stock of this bank shall have passed into foreign hands, as almost a fourth of it already has, when the President and Directors who even now elect themselves, shall have consolidated their power beyond the reach of revolution; when they shall have become entirely as they now are to a great extent, the agents of the nobility and gentry of Great Britain, to collect their revenues in America, what will our government be, but the viceregent of British Lords; what our people but their tributaries; and what our country but reconquered provinces of the British Empire!

In these considerations we find ample motive to induce us at the present crisis to contribute our mite to the cause of liberty, and present to those who hold the free suffrage of America, the transcendent motives which should stimulate them to action. If we shall be in any degree instrumental in preserving that independence and those rights which cost our country so much toil, treasure, suffering and blood, we shall reap an ample reward for any responsibilities we may encounter, in making this appeal to our countrymen.

The Democratic Press.—We cannot too highly applaud the spirit, zeal and energy, of the Democratic Press of this State. The first that is kept up in all the counties against the corrupt and corrupting influence of the Quintuple Alliance, is deserving praise. Every effort has been made to subsidize the press throughout the Union, and to the credit of the country be it said, there are but few hitherto belonging to the Jefferson school who have been willing to sell their principles, their party and their friends, for filthy lucre.—Before the charter of the Bank of the United States expires, more will be known than is yet publicly understood of the extent of the efforts employed to poison the public mind, and subdue by means of a monied power, the public voice and the public gratitude due to an illustrious public servant.—It is not Gen. Jackson alone that is to be prostrated at the foot of a monied aristocracy—it is the democratic party that is aimed at, for the reason that a successor to our venerable President is to take his mantle, and perpetuate those sound constitutional doctrines by which alone the country is to be preserved, and the union of the States perpetuated.—N. York Standard.

### REMEMBER

That in 1829, when Governor Wolf received but 25,000 majority in Pennsylvania, President Jackson had 51,000! Wolf's popularity is now, from local causes, diminished, while the President's is increased. Wolf's election now, by 7 or 8000 insures 20,000 for Jackson.

It should be considered that the Governor of that state has the sole, undivided responsibility of the appointing power, and that its exercise makes no new friends, while those who are necessarily disappointed are but too generally turned into but lukewarm supporters, if not into open opponents. It was this cause alone which reduced Governor Clinton's majority of 17,000 into less than 5,000 at the succeeding election, and it is this cause which so unjustly, but most naturally, operates against Governor Wolf. The internal improvement system of that State also is made to clog his popularity; and the honest democratic Germans, who are unalterably attached to the hero of New Orleans, their patriotic president, are still accustomed to associate the name of the Governor who signs the appropriation bills, Governor who signs the state debt. Thousands of with taxation and state debt. Thousands of the votes given to Ritner, the anti-masonic candidate, are given by Jackson men, who are opposed to masonry, and who, at the November election will indicate their attachment to their favorite, long-tried "Old Hickory."

One of the principal charges now urged against Gen. Jackson, is, that in his official acts, he presumes to be his own interpreter of the Constitution! What a President dare have any opinion of the Constitution? With the Bank party this is monstrous!

We would be glad to have their views on one point, viz:

The President, when he enters office, takes this oath:—"I do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States, so help me GOD."

Congress says the Constitution means one thing; the President believes it to mean another: Which meaning is he bound by his oath to regard?