

# NORTH CAROLINA SENTINEL.

LIBERTY... THE CONSTITUTION... UNION.

VOL. XVII.

NEWBERN, FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1834.

NO. 875

PUBLISHED BY THOMAS WATSON.

Three dollars per annum, payable in advance.

## THE PROMISED DISCLOSURE.

Ever since the change in the establishment of the Pennsylvania, by which James G. Bennett was excluded from the editorial department of that paper, he and the opposition editors have talked largely and loudly about a disclosure which he was about to make of a correspondence between him and Amos Kendall and R. M. Whitney, which if he was alleged to expose to public view a monstrous scene of corruption, and outrageous meddling in matters which did not belong to the latter. This long promised disclosure has made its appearance in the last number of the Pennsylvania Inquirer, and a most lame and impotent affair it is on the part of Mr. Bennett.

When we first saw the intimation of an intention to publish this correspondence, we were completely disgusted. It was such a shocking violation of the confidence of private and familiar intercourse, that we considered it a disgrace to the whole editorial fraternity, and we felt it to be fortunate for the character of the press that the man who had so far degraded it, by giving such an intimation, had been removed from the editorial desk.

Such were our feelings when we first saw the intimation of an intention to publish the correspondence, but we are unable to describe the feelings which the appearance of it has produced in our mind. The first letter is one from Mr. Kendall to Bennett, dated in Nov., 1832, which appears to have been an answer to an application to him to subscribe for the paper. It is written in all the confidence of friendship, in which he declines subscribing on the ground of his inability to pay, with convenience, for more papers than he was then taking, but expresses the warmest wishes for the success of the Pennsylvania, with the remark that he regretted to see him speak in terms of commendation of Jas. Watson Webb, of which he considered him totally undeserving, with an intimation that in his judgment his continuing thus to speak of him would operate to his injury, and advising him as a friend to take no notice of him either good or bad. He further advised him to have no altercation with other papers engaged in the support of the same cause, remarking that it would do him much more good to say he would not fight with political friends or those who profess to be such, and that he would have no agency in dividing the Republican party; and he concluded with giving some accounts of the result of some of the western elections, which were at that time very interesting. This is the whole sum and substance of the monstrous letter which was to display so much corruption, and such improper meddling with matters which did not belong to the writer. But what there is in this that is so highly improper, we are at a loss to perceive; and we feel persuaded that in the estimation of every honorable mind, the publication of it, so far from operating to the injury of the writer, will redound greatly to his credit, as showing how little the most envenomed malice can produce against him, while it will sink to the lowest depths of infamy the man who has caused it to be published. Now, how, it appears that there has been the slightest provocation to induce him thus to violate the confidence of private friendship. After receiving the letter which he pretends to have regarded as so highly improper, he appears to have kept up the appearance of friendship with the author, and now at this late date he brings this letter before the public, with a long preamble about its enormity for the purpose of gratifying his revenge against others!

The next is a letter from Mr. Whitney to Bennett, dated in May, 1833, written also in the confidence of private friendship, with the view of placing in his possession some political information which he seems to have thought he would be glad to receive, in relation to certain means which it is stated were employed to procure the passage of the law providing for investing the funds to arise from the payment of the indemnity for spoliation committed upon our commerce by the French. This Bennett pretends to regard as intended to make a thrust at Mr. McLeane; but we can perceive no appearance of any such intention; and if he had thought so, and he were as anxious about the reputation of Mr. McLeane as he pretends to have been, it is very manifest he might have pursued a course quite as friendly to him, and much more honorable to himself, than the one he has adopted.

Upon the whole we consider it a disgraceful piece of business on the part of Mr. Bennett, and it is but little better for those who are encouraging him in it, and pretending to represent it as having displayed anything particularly improper in those whom he has assailed and attempted by it to injure.

## THE BANK OF THE U. STATES.

The clamor which has been recently raised in aid of the Bank will soon be arrested. The day of reaction appears to be coming. The agitators will be thrown out, and the Bank will be immolated on the altar of the Constitution.

The most violent efforts have been made to carry off the people of Virginia—but in vain. They bore the brunt of the Revolutionary war without flinching—in defense of their Liberties. They stood up under a three years' war for "free trade and sailors' rights." They contributed manfully to put down a National Bank of ten millions. Will they flinch at this time? Will they cower under the present pressure—and submit to the despotism of a modified Aristocracy of thirty-five millions?

We have no apprehensions of the result. The yeomanry of the State will stand fast in the defense of the Constitution. The two following articles from distant portions of the State are an index of the sound principles of the people. When men think justly, who can despair of the Republic? As one of these Correspondents remarks—it is a question between the Constitution and a Charter—between the Bank and the People—between President Biddle and President Jackson—and it is too much a question between the Cities and the country. But we fear not the result.

## FOR THE ENQUIRER.

### THE BANK.

"You say to this corporation, we cannot authorize you to discount, to emit paper, to regulate commerce—No! our books has no precedents of that kind. But then we can authorize you to conduct the Revenue, and whilst occupied with that, you may do whatever else you please." "What is a corporation, such as this bill contemplates? It is a splendorous association of favored individuals, taken from the mass of society, and invested with exemptions, and surrounded by immunities and privileges. If, then, as is contended, you could establish a Bank to collect and distribute the revenue, it ought to be expressly restricted, to the purpose of such collection and distribution. It is mockery, worse than usurpation, to establish it for a lawful object, and then to extend it to other objects, which are not

"May not the time arrive, when the concentration of such a vast portion of the circulating medium of the country in the hands of any corporation, will be dangerous to our liberties? By whom is this immense power wielded? By a body who, in derogation of the great principle of all our institutions, responsibility to the people, is amenable only to a few stockholders, and they chiefly foreigners. Suppose an attempt to convert the Government—would not the traitor first aim by force or corruption, to acquire the treasure of this company?" "The power to charter companies is not specified in the grant, and I contend, is of a nature not transferable, by mere implication. It is one of the most exalted acts of sovereignty. In the exercise of this gigantic power, we have seen an East India Company created, which has carried dismay, desolation and death, throughout one of the largest portions of the habitable world—a company which is, in itself, a sovereignty; which has subverted empires, and set up new dynasties—and has not only made war, but war against the legitimate sovereign." "Is it to be imagined, that a power so vast would have been left by the Constitution to doubtful inference?" *Extracts from Henry Clay's Speech in 1811, against re-chartering the U. S. Bank. See the "Biography of Henry Clay," pages 55 to 60.*

Mr. Editors: Look at this Anti-Bank speech of Mr. Clay—Show it to your readers—let them behold the inconsistencies of the prophet, behold the predictions, and be aware of their fulfillment. The prophet himself, is, by some art of *hocus pocus*, absolved from his constitutional obligations, and is doing all he can, to realize the very evils, the anticipation of which struck him with so much horror, in 1811.

It is time for the people to take alarm. Those who are most clamorous about Liberty, State Rights, and national usurpation, are pursuing a course, which is at war with their theories, and at war with the will and wishes of the great body of their constituents. They are groaning under theoretical oppressions, whilst a monied mammoth, no way amenable to the people, is, if reports be true, partising a real despotism, more galling and oppressive, than would be the exercise of any power, within the reach of any department of the General Government. Merely to thwart the views of an administration, chosen and approved by the people, which are its errors, that they may, can only last three years longer, many of our representatives are betraying their constituents, and are about to surrender at discretion, to a monied corporation, wielded by 10 or 13 men, the subtle instruments of one man, who lectures upon politics, claims the right to expend thousands of a part of our own money, too, in distributing political tracts and pamphlets to influence our elections;—thus corrupting the very fountains of our liberties; who hires the public press into his service, lavishes his beneficence upon many of our public servants, until their opposition is paralyzed, or their support secured; who arrogantly tells us, that our fortunes are dependent upon the perpetuity of the corrupt and corrupting engine which he wields. And what he has not already effected by threats and favors, he is now endeavoring to do, by giving us a practical demonstration, of the torturing power of this mighty engine. Are we to be betrayed? Do our public servants intend to sell us to this Bank monarch? Are the American people ready to swallow golden hooks, and be fastened with iron chains to such an institution? Are we to exhibit the humiliating, the ridiculous spectacle of a people boasting of their rights, ready to fly to arms rather than sanction, even an abstraction, which can be made to smell of tyranny, and yet willing to bow down and acknowledge that we are dependent upon, and at the mercy and command of a monied corporation, which grounds its right to exist and to rule, upon its power to oppress and to ruin us. Messrs. Editors, this is not the temper of the American people; and if they be truly represented, the Bank and its managers will be taught, that all their machinations, their threats, their favors, and their attempts at oppression, will only serve more certainly to ensure their defeat.

But, unfortunately, our legislative halls are the last places to look to, for the real character, sentiments and opinions of the people. We have been in the habit of calling our representatives our "public servants." It will soon be mockery to call them so. They are our *public teachers*; and unless the pruning knife be resorted to, or the rod of correction freely applied, they will ere long become our masters. Instead of going to our State and National Legislatures, to represent the will and wishes of their constituents, they go there to devise party schemes, and to make speeches, to drill the people into them. The healthy order of things is subverted; the representative seeks to influence his constituents. I could point to counties and districts to prove these assertions, but it is needless. You know, Messrs. Editors, that efforts are constantly made in Richmond and in Washington, to drill the people into the likes and dislikes of their representatives. It is an unsound state of things, and will do mischief, if not speedily corrected. Indeed, there is danger now. It is time to take alarm; to begin to compare acts and practices with theories and promises. When we see men doing things by indirection, the obvious tendency of which, is to subvert the very principles which they are constantly sounding in our ears; when we see those who have again and again declared the Bank to be unconstitutional, corrupt, dangerous to liberty, and that it ought to be put down, and when we look to their votes, and their associations, and see that they have taken fire at a single measure of the administration, the removal of the deposits, and are ready to make that the pretext of betraying their trust, it is time for the people to take the play out of their hands. If those professed anti-Bank men, who are joining the Bank men in this clamor about the removal of the deposits, were really what they profess to be, would they be so ready to assent to the man, who, of all others, has been most consistent, firm, and efficient in the effort to put down this institution? No: there is reason to suspect, that their cries about Executive tyranny and despotism, are intended to cover an inglorious desertion of their principles, and a violation of their pledges. But it will not do. The people will see through the flimsy veil. Whatever many of them may think of the expediency and propriety of this measure of the administration, these clamorous will never drive them from President Jackson to President Biddle. They can never be made to believe, that their rights and their liberties would be more endangered, by giving to the Executive the selection of the places, in which the deposits shall be made, than there would be, in giving them up to President Biddle, to be added to the millions which he already wields, in paying his way into power. General Jackson has only three years to serve. President Biddle wishes to rule our purses twenty years at least; forever, if he could. Here's a wide difference, even supposing General Jackson to be too greedy for power. Upon that charge, it is not my purpose to defend him. For, although I am a Jackson man, have faith in his patriotism, and honestly believe, that his administration has done us much service, yet Jacksonism, or anti-Jacksonism is not now the question. Liberty, or the dominion of the Bank, is the matter at issue. Surely, it behoves all who really believe that a strict and honest construction of the Constitution and fidelity to its obligations, are the best safeguards of our liberties, to cease contending for this man or that, and "take a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together," against

the efforts, direct and indirect, to perpetuate the dominion of this golden tyrant.

## A COUNTRY DEMOCRAT.

We most cordially recommend the sentiments of the following extract of a letter, to the consideration of our readers.

Extract of a letter to a member of Congress, dated GREAT-BEND, Susquehanna Co. Pa. December 26, 1833.

DEAR SIR: I have to acknowledge the obligation I am under to you for sending me the report to Congress of the Secretary of the Treasury, assigning his reasons for the removal of the public deposits from the Bank of the United States; also, a treatise on the culture of the cane. The Secretary's reasons appear to me sound, and that opinion is confirmed by the report of the Government Directors. Indeed, I have long been convinced that the United States Bank was a moneyed aristocracy, that would some time or other prove dangerous to public liberty, and I think it has shown itself so.

Whether under the terms of a fair business transaction or of facilities to domestic industry it matters not, there can be no doubt that the loans to the different editors of newspapers and pamphlets advocating the re-chartering of the Bank, were made with a liberality, and more on a nominal security, than was usually done for others. General Jackson has, with his usual promptitude, placed himself in the post of danger, to save his country from this Body with no Soul, and I hope, without doubting, that the Representatives of the People will sustain him in the attitude he has taken. In fact if they do not, the election of a President in future will be nothing more than a matter of form, as no person could be chosen who was not previously known to be friendly to the Bank. The whole aristocracy of the country is arrayed in its ranks, whether stockholders or not, their feelings are all on that side, and if they are able to overthrow General Jackson (the most popular President since the days of Washington) the principles of our Government fall with him, and consolidation, their favorite, will succeed. My hopes are on the House alone. The Senate will probably give the Bank a majority. The disjunct condition between the Nullifiers, the Consolidationists, and their Great Ally of the West, in that body surely shows to every unprejudiced mind, that their joint efforts are bent to destroy the man of the people, in the first place, and afterwards to settle their matters of minor import as circumstances may permit.

There are few persons in the common stations in life who have more sedulously observed the politics of the country than myself, from the year 1793, at which time the separation of the then named Federal and Republican parties became definitely marked. The great political Revolution of 1801, placed Jefferson in the Presidential chair, and the Democratic party in power, in which they have continued ever since with the exception of the term from 1825 until 1829, when J. Q. Adams, by intrigue, occupied the chair, and who, as fast as circumstances would permit, endeavored to restore to its pristine eclat, the policy of his father. The result of my observation for a period of thirty-five years, is, that in no period of that time has our public affairs, both foreign and domestic been directed with more prudence and energy than by the present Executive.

That part of the inaugural message (speaking of our intercourse with foreign nations) "I will ask nothing that is not strictly just, and I will submit to nothing that is wrong," has been worth millions to the country. His definition of State rights, as promulgated in his Proclamation of the 10th December, 1832, I thought rather inclined (as I understood the document) to consolidation; but his subsequent explanation, and his avowed adherence to State rights conformable to the Virginia resolutions of 1798, fully satisfied me. State rights, unimpaired are absolutely necessary to the preservation of the Union, and in our country, comprehending a great variety of climate and corresponding productions, any general laws by Congress that would materially injure four or five States, or even any individual State, and make the people thereof dissatisfied, should be avoided. The preservation of the Union, and of our admired institutions, depend on the affections of the people. Intelligence is now too far advanced for a statesman to suppose that any great community can be subjected by force. Justice and reason are the only principles that an enlightened people will submit to. To hear from you occasionally would be a favor, as often as your leisure will permit.

## NULLIFICATION.

"Mr. Livingston's speech, and that of Mr. Woodbury, in reply to Hayne and to Webster both, in that debate, assumed the true ground. They were received at the time as the text of the Jackson party, and have been so regarded ever since. The arguments of these two distinguished men exposed the heresies of Hayne on the one hand, as leading to anarchy; and the doctrines of Webster on the other, as leading to consolidation. The proclamation is based upon that conservative platform prepared by Livingston and Woodbury in the debate upon Foot's resolution. We are aware that it has been denounced as a federal document, and that certain passages are said to sanction the most ultra doctrines of that school of politicians. But the President himself has disavowed such construction of his language. Upon his own authority it has been denied that his proclamation contains any such doctrines, and he has always repudiated them in the whole course of his administration. One thing is certain: Gen. Jackson has never "denounced" the doctrines contained in that paper, and it cannot be shown wherein they conflict with a single principle advanced in any of his messages. It discussed (unwisely, as we thought at the time,) certain speculative questions concerning the nature and origin of the federal compact, about which there has been much diversity of opinion, and which we have never examined; but we approved of its general character, and of its practical application to the crisis. We consider it but a reassertion of the Virginia doctrines, as brought to bear in legal enactments by Mr. Jefferson, in the case of the embargo." True, Mr. Webster approved of its principles, but it does not follow that they sanction all his abominable errors."

The above is from the Frederick Citizen, and we publish it as a fair sample of the principles and regard for truth of a genuine collar editor. The writer of the above is a genuine one—there can be no mistake about the matter. The sober seriousness with which he stated the falsehood in the above, and which he knew to be false, and which he knew that all his readers knew to be false, puts the mark upon him too plainly to be mistaken. We think that if he

should read it now, for it has been written some time, he must be somewhat ashamed of himself. We publish it now as a striking evidence of the total disregard to fact, which a genuine collar man is always willing to manifest, for the supposed good of the party.

The Citizen says that Livingston's and Woodbury's speeches, in answer to Hayne, were received as the text of the party. It is impossible to suppose otherwise than that the editor must have known this to be false. Who, at that time thought of applauding those speeches? U. S. Telegraph.

To illustrate the sheer impudence of the nullifying organ in putting the above questions, we give the following extracts from his own paper, in reply. Similar extracts could be multiplied from many of the leading papers of that day:

From the U. S. Telegraph, March 11th, 1830. MR. LIVINGSTON.

The Journal, of yesterday, assails Mr. Livingston, and endeavors to break the force of his able argument, by representing his speech as a failure. The character of EDWARD LIVINGSTON as a Democratic Republican, as a jurist, as a ripe and accomplished scholar, an elegant orator, and a gentleman, is above our praise and beyond the reach of the tallest bully in Mr. WEBSTER'S raps. Mr. WEBSTER himself cannot impair it. As for the speech, it will speak for itself. When published, it will be found to have been one of Mr. LIVINGSTON'S best efforts.

From the U. S. Telegraph, Feb. 24, 1830. MR. WOODBURY.

This worthy, and may we not add, the *sole* representative in the Senate of the U. States, of the Democracy of New England, yesterday addressed the Senate on the subject of Mr. Foot's resolution. In the course of his remarks, he rested upon the opinions of his State, as expressed in her resolutions of 1822, and the great landmarks of the democratic party, as laid down by Mr. Madison and Mr. Jefferson, in the Virginia and Kentucky Legislatures. He vindicated the sovereignty of the States, and defined so clearly as to leave no room for cavil, the encroachments of federal power, particularly of the federal judiciary.—Upon his colleague, and one of the Senators from Maine, Mr. Woodbury was particularly severe. This speech cannot fail to enroll the name of the eloquent Senator among those of the public benefactors of the day, and, like those of the other patriotic Senators, who have entered the lists in defence of the citadel of our institutions, will be quoted by posterity as a bulwark opposed to federal encroachments. One of the most striking features of this debate was happily alluded to by him, viz: that the party, now opposed to the extension of federal powers, is the party to whom these powers have been committed by the people. That party has not changed its principles with its change of circumstances. Mr. Woodbury, it is expected, will conclude his remarks to-day.

## MR. TANEY.

Messrs. Clay and McDuffie have completely overshoot the mark. Both these speakers have brought violent charges against Mr. Taney—but Messrs. Forsyth, Benton and Polk have cleared his skirts of all of them. The poisoned chalice is commended to their own lips. Mr. Clay charged Mr. Taney with grossly misrepresenting Mr. Crawford's letters. The letters were shown to be already in the archives of the Senate; and it clearly appears that Mr. T. has correctly represented their contents. Mr. Clay hastily charged him, with passing over some of the queries which were put to him, about the agent, his pay, &c. It appears that every thing which was called for, appears in Mr. T's Report. Mr. C. charges him with having taken sides against Missouri.—Mr. Benton brushes away the assertion at once.

Mr. McDuffie charges upon Mr. T. a gross attempt to impose upon the House, by misrepresenting the amount of curtailments by the Bank, &c.—Mr. Polk overthrows the charge, and shows at once that the Political Economist has himself fallen into the error of throwing out of his calculation the curtailments of the Exchange.

Mr. Taney defies all such accusations.—His character soars infinitely too high to be reached by such shot.

## VIRGINIA.

The New York Star compliments Virginia as the State "from whence the people have drawn sound constitutional principles—the State in which Washington was born—a State which has produced sages and patriots, who have been an honor to their country, and benefactors of the human race."—And in the same breath, Major Noah adds, that "Virginia is indifferent on the question whether the Charter of the Bank shall be renewed"—but that it will go against the President for his acts. What stuff is this? Virginia does support sound constitutional principles—and therefore, is not indifferent about the re-charter of the Bank. She will go against it—as Gov. Hamilton says, "unto the death."—She will not do, as the Editor of the Star has done—first oppose the Bank as a violation of principle—and then like him, sell her principles for money.—To the praises of such men, she is profoundly "indifferent."

## THE TWO SIDES.

The Friends of the Bank in Congress began with pressing an immediate decision. Now they are playing their part in spinning out the question.

The opponents of the Bank insisted upon the necessity of a previous investigation of its conduct by a Committee. They were clearly right. Let us first sift their abuses, and unveil the "secrets of their prison house"—summons

Mr. Biddle, if necessary, to the bar of the Senate, as Mr. Benton means to move—rip up the amount of the *douceurs* which have been given by the branches, as well as the mother Bank, to the press, to members of Congress, to attorneys, &c. &c. Under this last head, the House may take a peep into Mr. Clay's finances which he has thought proper to introduce to the notice of the Senate. We shall then learn how much he has received in the way of fees, &c. &c. The Globe contends, that from the face of Mr. Biddle's Report, Mr. Clay must have received at least \$17,000 from him. Mr. C. asserts, that he received no more than the ordinary compensation for his services.—Whatever be the fact, a Committee of Investigation will soon ascertain every thing—in its true light.

The Trenton Gazette says, that as "the President has determined not to re-charter the Bank; it must, of course, call in its loans throughout the country, to the amount of 40 or 50 millions, and this operation must be generally and very sensibly felt."—Well; and must not this operation be generally felt two years hence, when the Bank comes to wind up?—Should we not merely be putting off the evil day, if the Deposites are restored, till March, 1836? Will it be any better than that it is now, if the Deposites be restored? Will it not be worse, with less time to wind up, and more debts to discharge? Who can expect that an Institution of 35 millions capital, can be wound up at any time, without its being "generally and very sensibly felt by the people?"

The Political persecution, which has been exercised by the City Administration of Philadelphia, is shameful and outrageous. The Mayor and his advisers are Clay men. They have dismissed near eighty Watchmen, and thrown them and their families upon the world. The "Pennsylvanian" says, that "a large proportion of them were from the most democratic wards; and that this settled their fate." The public indignation became so strong upon this occasion, that "a number of citizens friendly to the Mayor and his advisers, were loud in their denunciations of the proceeding, and in consequence of their spirited conduct, several of the men have been re-instated."

From the Globe.

LIES OF THE DAY.—A Washington correspondent of the Richmond, Va. Whig writes as follows:—

"I have had to-day a conversation with two or three of the members of the New York delegation, who do not hesitate to say, Regency men and Anti-Bank men as they are, that they are in favour of a Political Bank; that we must have one, and that they will vote for one to be established in New York after the present Bank goes down. You have in these declarations, a key to the whole policy of Mr. Van Buren. He cares nothing about a bank, so far as the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of a bank is concerned; but he cares much about having in New York a great national bank, to be under his control, and by which he can effect his purposes. In this anti-bank war he has enlisted many honest men who really have constitutional scruples; but as things are now tending they are aiding him in building a real political monster in New York city, with branches in every State, to be under the exclusive control of the New York Regency and the New York jugglers."

Will the Whig oblige us with the names of any "two or three of the members of the New York delegation, regency, and anti-bank men," who have made any such declarations as are here imputed to them? We defy that print to name one. We know that it is a sheer fabrication; and we pronounce it a gross calumny upon the republicans of the New York delegation. It is another of the false coinage of the Bank press.

The opinions of Mr Van Buren on this subject have been freely stated. They have never been concealed for a moment. We venture to say that neither a "national bank," under a charter from Congress, or a *great* national bank "under a charter from the legislature of N. Y. and he will receive the sanction of Mr. V. B. and his friends. They deny at least the constitutionality of the one, and the other. It is wholly untrue that Mr. V. B. "cares nothing about a Bank, so far as its constitutionality is concerned." He avowed distinctly in his reply to the meeting at Shocco Springs, N. C. in 1832 his entire concurrence with the President in the views of his Veto Message, "as well on account of the unconstitutionality of the impolicy" of the provisions of the bank bill. "And with regard to the "great" State corporation, we defy the whole Bank press to point to the instance in which he or his friends here have ever favored such an institution. We have no belief that any such bank will pass the legislature of New York, now or hereafter. We should regret to believe that we could come to that complexion for the present or for the future. But it is an amusing exhibition of consistency to hear the same politicians declaim against a "great bank" in New York, and at the same moment urge the re-charter of the "great Bank" by the legislature of Pennsylvania—to hear them denounce an imaginary and unreal "monster" in New York, and insist on giving renewed vitality and power to the real and tangible "monster," now in existence—and especially to hear their exclamations of horror against a political bank; and in the same breath their cordial approval of a powerful political corporation, that has sought, by the most corrupt and dangerous exercise of its means, to overthrow the head of a political party, to overthrow the present administration and to rule the people. And yet such are the consistency and modesty of the Opposition.—*Albany Argus.*