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### POLITICAL.

#### CORRESPONDENCE, &c.

(Continued from page 30.)

[From the U. S. Telegraph.]

Mr. Van Buren to the Editor of the U. States Telegraph.

Mr. Van Buren transmits the enclosed to the Editor of the United States Telegraph, for insertion in his paper of tomorrow.

February 25th, 1831.

Mr. Van Buren desires us, in relation to the correspondence between the Vice President and various other persons, which has recently appeared, to make the following statement in his behalf.

He observes that an impression is attempted to be made upon the public mind that certain applications by James A. Hamilton, Esq. of New York, to Mr. Forsyth, the one in February 7, 1828, and the other last winter, and a similar one to the Vice President, for information in regard to certain cabinet transactions during the administration of Mr. Monroe, and which are referred to by the latter gentleman, were so made by Mr. Van Buren's advice or procurement. Leaving the motives and objects of those applications to those who may deem it necessary to notice them, Mr. Van Buren avers that they, and each of them, were not only made without agency of any description on his part, but also without his knowledge; and that he has, at no period, taken any part in matters connected with them.—He desires us further to say, that every assertion, or insinuation, which has for its object to impute to him any participation in attempts, supposed to have been made in the years 1827, and 1828, to prejudice the Vice President in the good opinion of Gen. Jackson, or at any time, is alike unfounded and unjust. He had no motive or desire to create such an impression, and neither took, advised, nor countenanced, directly or indirectly, any steps to affect that object. For the correctness of these declarations, he appeals with a confidence which defies contradiction, to all who have been actors in the admitted transactions referred to, or who possess any knowledge on the subject.

Washington, Feb. 25, 1831.

[From the New-York Evening Post, Feb. 24th.]

#### TO THE PUBLIC.

Although it is rare that an individual of humble pretensions can attempt to arrest public attention, without seeming to arrogate to himself undue importance, yet the writer of this vindication is placed, by the publication of the recent correspondence between the President and Vice President of the United States, in such a situation as to compel him to hazard that imputation, rather than submit in silence to the grave charges which, if not directly made, are by inference insinuated against him.

Mr. Calhoun in his address and letter, states that there was a "movement against him," the origin of which went back beyond the date of this correspondence, which "had for its object his political destruction." He refers to Mr. Crawford's letter of December, 1827, as the commencement "of that chain of artful operations that has," &c. He speaks of this movement as "a political manoeuvre," designed to make the President "an instrument" and the Vice President "the victim." He refers to "a base political intrigue," and then adds—"Several indications forewarned me long since that a blow was meditated against me; I will not say from the quarter from which it comes; but in relation to this subject, more than two years since I had a correspondence with the District Attorney for the Southern District of New York on the subject of the proceedings of the cabinet on the Seminole war, which, though did not excite particular attention at the time, has since, in connexion with other circumstances, served to direct my eye to what was going on."

I have thus brought to view, in a distinct form, such parts of these letters and address as contain insinuations or charges of political manoeuvres, plots, base intrigues, and as indicate directly or remotely their supposed contrivers or instruments, in order that I may meet all that can, by just application, or the most forced construction, refer to me, by declar-

ing most explicitly that I neither know of, nor do I believe, in the existence of any such practices; nor have I, if they did exist, participated in them in any respect whatever.

Mr. Calhoun considers himself deprived of important information by the blanks in Mr. Crawford's letter, and assumes that if they were filled up they might, "though their political association, point directly to the contrivers of this scheme." As the writer of this vindication has no motive for concealment, he has no hesitation in saying, that the "names referred to in blank," if written at length, would be but one name, and that his own. Thus is removed at once all ground for the suspicions that seem to be so lightly indulged and so freely expressed, resulting from those political associations which these potential blanks are supposed to conceal. The following narrative will show the origin of my connection with that letter, and my correspondence with the Vice President, to which he has referred.

On my voyage during the winter of 1827-8, from Nashville to New Orleans, in company with Gen. Jackson and his suite there was much conversation among the General's friends, in which I participated, and particularly with Maj. Lewis, in relation to the various charges against Gen. Jackson which the Presidential canvass had originated or renewed, and particularly as to the unfriendly course Mr. Crawford was supposed to have taken towards the General in relation to the Seminole war. It being understood that I intended on my return to New York to pass through Georgia to avail myself of that opportunity to visit Mr. Crawford. Maj. Lewis desired me, or I offered, to ascertain truly what occurred in Mr. Monroe's cabinet deliberations in relation to a proposition supposed to have been made to arrest Gen. Jackson for his conduct in that war, and to inform him of the result, in order, as I understood, that he might be prepared to repel an attack on Gen. Jackson that was anticipated, connected with that subject, but above all, if possible, to produce a perfect reconciliation between those gentlemen & their respective friends.

On my arrival at Sparta, (Georgia,) where I hoped to see Mr. Crawford, I ascertained that he lived so far out of my way that to go to his house would delay me in my journey eight or ten days, and that it was probable I would not find him at home when I should arrive there. I therefore pushed on to Savannah, whence on the 25th January, 1828, I wrote to Mr. Forsyth the letter referred to by him in his letter to Mr. Calhoun, dated May 31st, 1830. As I did not retain a copy of that letter I must speak of its contents from recollection.—By it I informed him of my disappointment in not having been permitted by my arrangements to visit Mr. Crawford, the enquiry which I wished to make of him as above stated, and requested him, when he should meet Mr. Crawford, to show him my letter, and communicate the result to me at New York.

On my arrival at Washington, in February, I resided during the day or two I remained there, in the same house with the Vice President; and being anxious to obtain the information referred to—(having, as I feared, lost the opportunity to do so from Mr. Crawford)—after advising with a very honorable and discreet friend, residing in the same house, as to the propriety of doing so, I requested an interview with Mr. Calhoun, which was granted. (I may here be permitted to say, that I never saw or heard of the letter written by Mr. Crawford to Mr. Balch, until it was published; and that I had not the slightest knowledge of the course Mr. Calhoun had considered it his duty to pursue in the cabinet on the occasion referred to: on the contrary, the impression I had received from those conversations was that Mr. Calhoun was in favor of, and Mr. Crawford was adverse to Gen. Jackson.)—When we met, I asked Mr. Calhoun "whether at any meeting of Mr. Monroe's cabinet, the propriety of arresting General Jackson, for any thing done by him during the Seminole war had been at any time discussed?" To which he replied—"Never; such a measure was not thought of, much less discussed. The only point before the cabinet was the answer that was to be given to the Spanish government."

Our conversation was extended, and on his part, embraced much that I have never felt myself at liberty to disclose. After he had gone over the whole ground, in order to avoid the possibility of mistake, I asked the Vice President whether he considered his answer to my question, affording me the information to obtain which I had sought the interview, confidential or not. He replied that it was not.

When I returned from the Vice President's room, I sought the gentleman with whom I advised and communicated to

him with sincere pleasure the statement Mr. Calhoun had made. I think I also mentioned it to another gentleman, who was of the same house, and the next morning, at an early hour, I left Washington for N. York, where I arrived on the 17th of February. On the 19th I wrote a letter to Major Lewis, of which, the following extract is all that relates to the subject.

"I did not see Mr. Crawford as I intended to do, because he was seventy miles out of my way; but the Vice President, who, you know, was the member of the cabinet best acquainted with the subject, told me Gen. Jackson's arrest was never thought of, much less discussed."

To this letter I received a reply, dated the 19th March, 1828, of which the following extracts are all that relates to the subject.

"I regret that you did not see Mr. Crawford. I was desirous you should see him, and converse with him on the subject of his former misunderstanding with the General. I have every reason to believe that the information given to you by Calhoun is correct, for Mr. Monroe assured me, nearly nine years ago, such was the fact. It follows then that Mr. Crawford must have been vilely slandered by those whose object it was to fan a flame their interest required should not be extinguished."

I have given these extracts, in order to sustain my statement of the origin of my connexion with this transaction,—not, however, without feeling deep humiliation in doing so; and yet in a contest where suspicion is substituted for proof and the conduct and motives of all, however remotely or accidentally connected with the transaction, are subjected to its blighting influence, it is a humiliation that cannot be avoided.

After I had written to Major Lewis and had related to others Mr. Calhoun's very frank, explicit, and as I felt, most satisfactory answer to my inquiry, believing that it might be used by Major Lewis at Nashville, where, at that time, almost each day produced a new charge against Gen. Jackson, which was followed by his immediate vindication, I thought proper to seek to confirm Maj. Lewis in the accuracy of my statement of the conversation with Mr. Calhoun by a letter from the latter, and to that end wrote to him on the 25th Feb'y, a letter, of which the following extract contains the whole that relates to this subject:

New-York, Feb. 25, 1828.

Dear Sir: To avoid mistake as to what passed between us at the conversation I had the honor to hold with you the evening before I left Washington, I submit the following as the import of that part which it was understood, was not to be considered as confidential.

In reply to my inquiry "whether at any meeting of Mr. Monroe's cabinet, the propriety of arresting Gen. Jackson for any thing done by him during the Seminole war, had been at any time discussed?" You answered, "Never—such a measure was not thought of, much less discussed. They only point before the cabinet was the answer to be given to the Spanish Government."

I am thus particular in endeavoring to ascertain from you whether my recollection is faithful or not in regard to this part of our conversation, because I wish to fulfil the object of my inquiry by confirming Major Lewis a confidential friend of Gen. Jackson's at Nashville, in the truth: not with a view of his making a publication on the subject at present, but to be prepared against an apprehended attack founded on events connected with that campaign.

I have the honor to be,  
Your obt. servant,  
JAMES A. HAMILTON.

On the 25th Feb. 1828, I received from Mr. Forsyth the following letter:

Milledgeville, Feb. 8, 1828.

Dear Sir: Our friend, W. H. Crawford, was in this place a few hours yesterday on private business. I had very unexpectedly an opportunity to comply with the request made in your letter dated Savannah, Jan. 29th. I had a long conversation with Mr. C. and afterwards read to him your letter. He regretted that your engagements did not permit you to pay him a passing visit. By his authority I state in reply to your inquiry, that at a meeting of Mr. Monroe's Cabinet to discuss the course to be pursued towards Spain in consequence of Gen. Jackson's proceedings in Florida during the Seminole war, Mr. Calhoun, the Secretary of the war Department, submitted to and urged upon the president the propriety and necessity of arresting and trying Gen. Jackson. Mr. Monroe was very much annoyed by it; expressed a belief that such a step would not meet the public approbation; that Gen. Jackson had performed too much public

service to be treated as a younger or subaltern officer might, without shocking public opinion. Mr. Adams spoke with great violence against the proposed arrest, and justified the General throughout, vehemently urging the President to make the cause of the General that of the administration.

In consequence of the strong excitement produced by the President's obvious embarrassment, Mr. Crawford interposed in the discussion, and suggested, that there was no necessity for deciding upon the course to be pursued towards Gen. Jackson, as the question for which the Cabinet was convened did not require it; they were called to determine how Spain was to be treated in relation to the Florida affair; the conduct of the General was a matter exclusive between the General and his own Government, in which, however Spain might feel interested, she had no right to meddle; the subject was then disposed of, and was not renewed.

Mr. Calhoun had previously communicated to Mr. Crawford his intention to present the question to Mr. Monroe; an intention Mr. Crawford approved, although not believing, as he stated to Mr. Calhoun, that Gen. Jackson would be either arrested or censured by the President.

With great respect, I am, dear Sir, yours,  
JOHN FORSYTH.

Major James Hamilton, New-York.

The letter from Mr. Forsyth to me was not seen by any person until the autumn of 1829, when it was read by Major Lewis at my house.

The circumstances under which copies of the letters written by Mr. Crawford and by Mr. Forsyth, were communicated to the President, are so fully and frequently stated in correspondence, as to render it unnecessary for me to repeat them.

When the President who had, I presume, been informed of its import, expressed a wish to see Mr. Crawford's statement, I yielded to his request to communicate it to him, first obtaining the consent of the writer to do so, from the manifest propriety of the course he proposed to pursue, and the more readily as an opportunity would thus be afforded to Mr. Calhoun to disprove a statement so directly opposed to his own, or to explain his version of the same transaction.

I never saw Mr. Crawford's letter to Mr. Forsyth, until after it was sent to the President and to Mr. Calhoun.

In this effort to vindicate myself from groundless suspicion, I have confined myself to those topics which belong to that vindication alone.

JAMES A. HAMILTON.  
New York, February 23d, 1831.

#### POLITICS OF THE DAY.

LE PETIT GREEK.  
When Greece meets Greece  
Then comes the tag of war.

[From the U. S. Telegraph, March 22.—(Evening.)

"Many have acted with us in the late contest from other motives than devotion to our principles. Most of these only wanted an apology to act against you."

The above is an extract of a letter, well known to Amos Kendall & Co. The following is an illustration of its truth, from the New York Courier & Enquirer:

"Candid Confession. A federal editor in New Hampshire, in glooming over the recent defeat, says, very naively—'We are aware the name of General Jackson is of itself an irresistible power.' There he is right."

Who does not see that those who abused General Jackson in 1824, who sustained Mr. Clay in 1825, and who joined our ranks when they saw the irresistible impulse of the Hero's popularity, are now endeavoring to use the name of General Jackson to promote their own purposes? What do they care for him, his fame, or his principles, so that they can use his name?

[From the same.]

"The 'great Nullifier,' John C. Calhoun, is travelling South. It is said that he is to get a dinner in Virginia. Nothing like eating. It made Clay a great man, and consolidated him."

"The 'Webster Dinner' takes place on Wednesday, the 23d. There has been a tremendous rush for tickets among the Nationals. Appetites are keen."

The object of placing these two paragraphs in the same print, and in the order in which they here stand, is obvious.—Whilst the New York parrot repeats 'nullification,' 'nullification,' it announces that Mr. Calhoun is to get a dinner in Virginia, and Mr. Webster another in N. York, by way of proving that there is a coalition between them. We yesterday inserted a notice in which Mr. C. declined a dinner in Virginia; and letters from Richmond assure us, that, had he consented to accept a dinner there, the representatives of the Old Dominion would have declared their

approbation of his conduct, and their contempt for the conspirators in the most unequivocal terms. We admonish the partisans of the Secretary of State to beware; strong as General Jackson's popularity is, his weight is too much for it to carry.

[From the Globe of March 23.—(Morning.)]

In reply to an article in the last Globe, the Editor of the Telegraph makes the following remarks:—

[Here follows an extract in which the Telegraph defies Mr. Kendall in certain particulars, and releases him from all injunctions of secrecy, &c.]

"A spongy fellow this!" "He says—'We hereby release all persons whatever from any injunction of secrecy, and defy Mr. Kendall to produce a single letter, or adduce a single conversation, however confidential, which will sustain his charge.'"

STICK A PIN THERE!

[From the same.]

The same Telegraph contains the following declaration of war!—

"The Globe has paraded extracts from a few presses, chiefly those who publish by authority, as evidence of public sentiment. To us this conflict is painful. We cannot close our eyes to the nauseating effects which the exposure of such an intrigue is to produce. We are desirous to terminate the war, but to do this, we must act upon the principle which gave success to General Jackson. We will march into the enemy's territory, nor will we withdraw our forces until he be vanquished. We now have an admission of the purpose for which the Globe was established, and the public must be satisfied that we have had from the first no other alternative but the most humiliating vassalage, or a war of extermination. We are resolved to silence the enemy's batteries. We have abundant material, and all that we ask is a patient hearing, and a decision according to our merits. We have a right to expect this at the hands of our readers."

"A war of extermination!"—"The earth cannot bear two suns, nor Asia two kings." was the reply of Alexander to the messengers of Darius. So says the fancied Autocrat of Types and lamp black in this city. He will soon see whether the Globe is another Darius to the self-willed Alexander.

"We will march into the enemy's territory," says he, "nor will we withdraw our forces until he is vanquished." So said the British when they approached New Orleans; but old Hickory was there.

"We are resolved," says he, "to silence the enemy's batteries." So did Packington; but he fell before them.

That Editor will doubtless make some noise in the world; but we reckon he will find it no easy matter to conquer the Globe.

[From the same.]

The article in the last Globe contains no such "arrogance" as the Editor of the Telegraph has conjured out of it as a pretense for the violent course which he had long ago resolved to pursue towards this paper.

During the debate in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, on Mr. Ingersoll's resolutions, he read the following from Mr. Madison, dated

Montpelier, Feb. 2, 1831.

Dear Sir—I have received your letter of Jan. 21st, asking,

1. Is there any state power to make banks?  
2. Is the federal power as it has been exercised, or as proposed to be exercised by President Jackson, preferable?

The evil which produced the prohibitory clause in the constitution of the United States was the practice of the States in making bills of credit, and in some instances appraised property "a legal tender." If the notes of the state banks, whether chartered or unchartered, be made a legal tender, they are prohibited; if not made legal tender, they do not fall within the prohibitory clause. The No. of the "Federalist" referred to was written with that view of the subject; and this, with probably other cotemporary expositions, & the uninterrupted practice of the States in creating and permitting Banks without making there notes a legal tender, would seem to be a bar to the question; if it were not inexpedient now to agitate it.

A virtual and incidental enforcement of the depreciated notes of State Banks, by their crowding out a sound medium, tho' a great evil, was not foreseen; and if it had been apprehended, it is questionable whether the constitution of the United States, which had so many obstacles to encounter, would have ventured to guard against it by an additional provision. A virtual and it is hoped, an adequate remedy, may hereafter be found in the refusal of State paper when debased, in any of the federal transactions, and in the control of the Federal Bank, this being itself controlled from suspending its specie payments by the public authority.