

**DOMESTIC.**

**POLITICAL.**

From the Richmond Enquirer.  
Views at Washington.—We are sorry that the following extracts of a letter from a Member of Congress were excluded from our last paper. The writer has always been a good and true man.

"The recent development of matters here I do not think augur well for the public good. I agree with you that the controversy which has lately appeared between the high functionaries, should not be permitted to mingle in affairs of much higher importance to the American people. It is a circumstance at all times to be regretted, but at none more than the present, when we have so many questions to distract and divide us.

"Two measures of no small magnitude have passed the House of Representatives, that have alarmed many of the best friends of the President for the consequences. I mean the Pension bill, and the bill for improving harbors, rivers, and creeks in different parts of the U. States. The principal object of many who unite in their support, cannot be mistaken. It is from no love they bear to the Chief Magistrate, but a wish to involve him in difficulties from which he cannot be so easily extricated. How many of his particular friends should be found aiding and abetting the designs of his enemies, is a little surprising. They know that the pension bill must postpone the payment of the public debt—they know also, that his sanction of the harbour bill, will lead to others of a still more expensive and corrupting character which are preparing for him—What, then will we have gained by the veto, except that the influence and patronage of the system are to be expended on the water courses instead of the roads? What is the meaning of the exposition lately given in the Senate, in relation to a report prepared by the Committee on Internal Improvements, which seems at one time to have been approved by a majority, but after circumstances, have caused one of them to change his opinion? Can there be a giving way of our friends upon the ground which was supposed to have been gained in this respect? I hope not. It is not true, as is generally stated, that jurisdiction has been assumed and admitted in the federal government, over the harbours, rivers, &c. so far as their improvement is concerned from the foundation of the government. It is of recent origin, since the year 1825, or little previous—Certainly since the system generally has been contended for. It is difficult to separate the jurisdiction of the one case from the other; and the corrupting influence and wasteful expenditure of public money, will as certainly take place.

From the Same.

Further Views from Washington.—We lay before our readers the following extracts of a letter from a Member of Congress of Virginia, giving his own impressions of the Signs of the Times. They are from a firm and fast friend of the Doctrines of '98 and '99. The circumstances under which they are written, entitle them to greater weight. They are the words of a Politician retiring from the public councils to the walks of private life:

From Washington, Feb. 25.

"Now is the time, with renewed energy, to press upon

the public attention, those wholesome truths in political economy; upon the maintenance of which, depend the future destinies of this great empire. If the public mind should be penetrated with a spirit, placing itself in opposition to Federal encroachments upon State rights—denouncing all violations of the compact of Union—and arousing the people to a proper sense of the horrors and deformities of consolidation, this government will be kept within the pale of its constitutional powers. A state of apathy and indifference seems to pervade the Old Dominion, upon subjects, which to her, were once of the deepest importance.—Now her statesmen stand by, and calmly and quietly look upon her suffering condition, or at farthest heave the sigh of regret or give expression to feelings of mortified pride over her fallen state. And if some are found, even few, and far between, who, inspired by nobler sentiments, manifest a disposition to interpose to arrest the evils under which she groans, and to avert those in prospect of a more serious character, they are denounced as anarchists and branded with the odious name of Nullifiers.

"This was not the course pursued in Virginia when her celebrated resolutions of '93 and '99 were adopted. Her worthy citizens then engaged in the great work of reform, which they happily succeeded in effecting, were not intimidated by the many opprobrious epithets cast upon them by their political enemies. Democrats, Disorganisers and French Jacobins were names liberally applied to them, but had not effect in checking their patriotic labors. In despite of the terrors of a sedition law, and all the obstacles thrown in their way by those who were denouncing them as Disunionists and enemies of their country, they fearlessly persevered in their labors until they were crowned with signal success. Have we degenerated in so short a time from that high character for wisdom, patriotism and energy in council and conduct, displayed by Virginia's distinguished sons in that trying crisis, that we dare not follow in their footsteps and imitate their glorious example? Have we become miserable poltroons to be driven from our political principles, because our opponents choose to deal out hard names against us? Why, then, should not the State assert her rights, and in asserting them, dare maintain them!

"We are met here with the declaration that the time has not arrived, and all action upon the subject should be postponed to some more convenient opportunity; that we must patiently wait, and that Congress will, in its good pleasure, soon redress the grievances of which we complain. Patience is an excellent virtue, but there is a point beyond which it ceases to be so. Those who have cast their eyes upon the policy of this government, and still entertain a hope of relief from that quarter, do not look beyond the surface—You might as well expect the task-master of slaves enriched by their labor, to relax their bonds and restore them to the dignity of freemen at the moment of time when passive obedience and a spirit of non-resistance ensured to him an uninterrupted enjoy-

ment of the first object of his desire. Those who place their hopes upon this foundation, deceive themselves. They are indulging in delusive dreams, and familiarizing themselves to the galling yoke, until they will forget that they are freemen, and sink into the degraded condition of slaves. I fear this effect has already been partially produced, or how comes it that we have so long and so tamely submitted to the cozening, waxing policy of our task-masters?

"They say to us, forbear for a short time and all things will be well. This is the language which has been held for years by those who are robbing us of the profits of our labor—With their hands in our pockets, they have the effrontery to ask us to be patient, and our grievances shall be redressed. The hope is held out to us, that the injustice of which we complain shall not be extended beyond the period of time when the public debt will be paid: appraising us, however, by their course, whenever an effort is made to obtain relief by the action of Congress, that it will be ruinous to adopt any measure suddenly, to change the existing laws upon the subject of the Tariff. We submit a proposition to stay the hand of oppression then, and they deny to it the courtesy even of consideration.—Further,—Their course of legislation demonstrates that they are determined to indulge in an excessive and wasteful expenditure of the revenue of the government, that they may postpone the payment of the public debt and keep us in a state of perpetual vassalage.

"Be assured that the only effectual way to relieve ourselves from our debased condition, is to shew that we will no longer quietly submit to it. A voice from Virginia, accompanied by that spirit which distinguished her in former days, would be the death-knell of the "American System." Virginia should stand upon the ground she once proudly occupied. Her example is necessary to animate and rally her sisters to assert and maintain their rights. She has it in her power now, and by as peaceable means, to accomplish as glorious a revolution as was effected in 1801. In indulging in this sentiment, I have no reference to a change of our Chief Magistrate. Let the impulse be given by Virginia, and I cannot doubt his patriotism would prompt him to rejoice in the bright prospect which would open upon his country. Put public sentiment right, and his ambition would be gratified in executing this will."

The Tariff.—If the Reader wishes to see the absurdity, as well as the oppressiveness of the Tariff exposed in its proper colours, we refer him to Mr. Hayne's Report from the Committee of the Senate, on the petition of the Blacksmiths, &c.

It is impossible that the people of the oppressed sections of the United States can submit much longer to so oppressive a system. They will not consent to become the hewers of wood and the drawers of water for other more favored classes—or more favored sections. The extinguishment of the Public Debt is rapidly approaching—We tell our tariff brethren of the North in the frankest and most friendly spirit—it is impossible to re-

main in this "durance vile" for many years longer. When that debt is sponged away, (and we go for that consummation even more anxiously than they do,) the question must be settled—and we trust in Heaven! with the mutual consent of all the partners to the Compact. Union, harmony, the most cordial fellowship with our brethren, are objects dear, very dear, to our hearts. But we cannot tolerate oppression—a subjection to a system so absurd—so much at war with the very principles of our federal system, the unfettering Institutions of a young and a free people—and the very spirit of the Age itself.—Rich. Enq.



**TARBOROUGH.**

TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1831.

We are authorized to state, that at the urgent solicitations of his friends from different parts of the district, Dr. T. H. HALL has been induced to forego his determination to withdraw from public service, and may therefore be considered a candidate to represent this district in the next Congress of the United States.

The Newbern Spectator says: "We are requested to announce Gen. JESSE SPEIGHT, our present Representative, a candidate to represent this district in the next Congress of the United States."

Superior Court.—The Spring term of the Superior Court of Law for this county was held in this place last week, Judge NORWOOD presiding. So far as we have heard, nothing of public interest occurred in the civil cases—the criminal trials were also unimportant, merely presenting the usual quantum of affrays, thefts, &c. terminating with sentences for fines, exhibitions at the whipping-post, &c.

Signs of the Times.—We invite the attention of our readers to the political articles in the preceding columns, copied from the Richmond Enquirer. On the heads of our Northern brethren be the consequences, if they continue to disregard the recent convulsions in France, Belgium, Poland, and Switzerland, and the ominous rumbling of the thunder in the Southern States of this Union.

The President and Vice-President.—Our limits not permitting the insertion of the Correspondence, &c. relative to the much to be regretted difference between President JACKSON and Vice-President CALHOUN, we have on our last page presented a condensed view of the merits of the controversy, for which we are indebted to the Salisbury Carolinian. Notwithstanding all the efforts of the Opposition to fan these embers of discord, in order to divide and conquer the Jackson party, we venture to predict that they will as heretofore be unsuccessful.

A Revelation!—The Washington Correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce pretends "to reveal a matter of the greatest importance to the political relations of more than one prominent man in the United States. John C. Calhoun will be in nomination, by his friends, for the Presidency, in the next canvass. It must be so. He will not be a dead dog. He is alive, and has teeth yet to bite. More on this subject anon.—I have not told you all the news. The honorable Judge Spencer will be supported by the American Republicans, or National Republican party, as their candidate for the Vice Presidency, from and after the 3d of March, 1833."—Whether the on dit about Judge Spencer

be true or false, "the Deponent saith not"—but the revelation about Mr. Calhoun surpasseth all our belief.—We are persuaded, that it is contrary both to his interests and to his professions. We understand, that Mr. C., in his recent visit to this City, professed his disposition to go for Gen. Jackson.

Richmond Enq.

President Jackson.—The following letter will be read with interest. Gen. Jackson has been accused of acting inconsistently, in consenting to become a candidate for re-election. His views on this subject are clearly set forth in the annexed reply to a letter from the republican members of the Ohio Legislature, soliciting him to be again a candidate for the Presidency:

Washington City,  
Feb. 9, 1831.

GENTLEMEN: Your communication of January last, was received a few days since. I am truly grateful for an expression of feeling and sentiment so kind and indulgent, as that which conveys in behalf of the principles which it is my object to promote in conducting the Administration of the General Government. To carry with me into retirement such an evidence of the approbation of my fellow citizens at the close of the four years for which they had elected me President, was the highest mark of my ambition, and one, which, if I were so fortunate as to reach, I had never anticipated would subject me to any future calls in the service of my country.

The desired amendment of the Constitution, so as to give to the people a direct vote in the choice of President, and limit his term of office to one or four or six years, with other public considerations, afforded me a ground on which I thought that my own anxious wishes to retire could be indulged without disappointing the expectations of my friends, or conflicting with any public interest. Considering, however, the numerous declarations which I have received from large portions of my countrymen, in various quarters, that my continuance in office another term is necessary to their harmonious and successful co-operation for the complete accomplishment of those measures of improvement and reform which have been commenced under my administration; I feel it to be my duty to yield my personal wishes to their solicitations.

I pray you, gentlemen, to accept this expression of my gratitude for the favorable manner in which you have communicated your views on this occasion, and believe me, with very great sincerity, your friend, and obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON  
Messrs. Thos. Rigdon, John Cochran, and others.

Banks, &c.—During the recent Debate in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives on the Bank resolutions, Mr. Ingersoll read a letter from Mr. MADISON, dated Montpelier, Feb. 2, 1831, in which, in reply to the inquiry—"Is there any State power to make Banks?" he replies:

"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 appropriating property "a legal tender." The notes of State banks, therefore, whether chartered or unchartered, be made a legal tender, they are prohibited; if not made a legal tender, they do not fall within the prohibitory