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DAVID OUTLAW, Editors.
THOS. J. LEMAY.

THOMAS J. LEMAY,
PROPRIETOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS.
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REMARKS OF MR. CALHOUN,
On Mr. Benton's resolutions, Delivered Wednesday, February 17.

Mr. CALHOUN said that he regarded the declaration of the Senator from New York, who had just taken his seat (Mr. Wright), that the danger of a war with France is past, as an announcement, almost official, that the peace of the country is to be preserved. He was gratified with the information. He rejoiced that the country had been saved from the calamities of a French war—a war had it occurred, the termination of which no one could conjecture, and which would have proved it graceful and ruinous to us. We might now look forward to the speedy restoration of amicable relations between the two countries, unless, indeed, the late unreasonable message of the President, and the ill-timed and imprudent speeches of his friends, delivered since on this floor, should prevent it. Should they be received in France before the difference between the two countries is finally adjusted, it would be impossible to tell the consequence; particularly the speech of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. Buchanan,) who is supposed to represent the Executive on the floor of the Senate on all questions connected with our foreign relations. That Senator directly impeached the sincerity and integrity of Louis Philippe, contrary to the admission of the President himself, and this even after the mediation had been accepted. The Senate would recollect that, after the message was read; he (Mr. C.) expressed his deep regret that the President had not waited to learn how his annual message had been received by the French Government before he sent in the message in question, the direct tendency of which was to involve the country in war. He then expressed his fears that the message just received would arrive in France before the favorable impression that the first was calculated to make could be acted on, as unfortunately our representative of the French court had been withdrawn; but thanks to the wise and magnanimous conduct of the British Government, there was reason to hope, notwithstanding all these adverse causes, that this unwise and frivolous quarrel would terminate without destroying the friendly relations between the two countries.

He would next (Mr. C. said) make a few remarks on the fiscal statement presented by the Senator from New York (Mr. Wright.) He furnished a statement from the Treasury, showing that the unexpended balance on the 1st of January last was upwards of \$26,000,000. From this he properly deducted the unavailable funds, equal to about \$1,000,000, and leaving a balance in the Treasury of something more than \$25,000,000.—The Senator attempted a farther reduction by subtracting, as the Secretary of the Treasury has been in the habit of doing for some years, the outstanding and unsatisfied appropriations amounting to \$7,000,000 or \$8,000,000; but very little reflection will show that no deduction ought to be made on that account. These appropriations, in point of fact, constituted a running account of nearly the same amount from year to year, and which the accruing revenue would be more than sufficient to meet, without touching the existing surplus, long before they would be demanded. If, indeed, we were about to terminate our political partnership, and to distribute the balance, after closing our accounts, it might be proper to take the outstanding appropriations into the estimate; but as such was not the case, it was calculated to deceive to make the deduction. The true amount, then, of surplus revenue in the Treasury on the 1st of January last may, on the showing of the Secretary himself, be fairly estimated of \$23,000,000 at least without comprehending the Government share of the United States Bank stock. How forcibly does this statement bring up the incidents of the last session?—What a striking illustration of the ultimate triumph of truth! Who does not remember the vociferous charges of extravagance which were, a year ago, made against his (Mr. C.'s) estimates? Since then, time has come round, the year has terminated, and we have now the result of the Treasury itself and, instead of being extravagant, his estimate has fallen far short of the truth. He anticipated that such would be the fact. He wished to be on the safe side, and made, at a time, ample allowances for possible contingencies.

After furnishing the Senate with the

statement from the Treasury, the Senator from New York undertook to explain the error which the Secretary is now compelled to admit in his estimate of the receipts of the last quarter of the year. But what explanation can be offered? What apology made for errors so gross? In his annual report, the Secretary estimates the receipts of the quarter at less than \$5,000,000, and it is now admitted to be \$11,000,000, making a difference of more than \$6,000,000. Was it ever heard of before, that an officer at the head of the fiscal department of any Government, ever made so gross an error—an error of more than \$6,000,000 in the estimate of the income of a single quarter, and that estimate made within twenty days of the termination of the quarter? The actual returns of the receipts of the quarter to the Treasury must, at the time, have exceeded the Secretary's estimate of the income of the whole quarter. This is the way in which our affairs are now managed. I never had looked into scarcely a single fiscal report from the Treasury for some years, without discovering errors calculated to destroy all confidence in the Head of that Department.

The Senator from New York has spoken of the defenceless state of the country. This song has been sung from the beginning to the end of this discussion; and yet, not a man of the party had undertaken to review the state of our preparation, and to designate what fortifications were completed, and what remained to be erected, and what was the state of our supplies of arms and munitions, and what remained to be completed. He (Mr. C.) would not undertake to say particularly what was the state of our preparations. Some years had elapsed since he had bestowed particular attention on the subject; but if the appropriations which have been made for the defence of the country have been properly expended, as they no doubt had under the excellent arrangement of the military branch of the War Department, the country was infinitely in a better state of defence than at the commencement of the late war with Great Britain, which terminated with so much credit to our arms. Gentlemen spoke of the state of our fortifications with as much confidence as if they possessed the skill of a Bernard, or a M'Ree, and yet he would venture to assert that neither the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. Hubbard,) who spoke so long and so emphatically on the subject, nor any of those who followed him on the same side, could enumerate what fortifications were completed, where they were situated, what were their dimensions, or what were to be constructed in order to complete our defences. He would tell those gentlemen that, so far from being defenceless, as far as fortifications are concerned, the country was, with some exceptions, in a state of admirable defence. In making this declaration he wished not, however, to be understood as desiring to stop where we were. He wished the system to progress till every portion of the country was in a suitable state of defence. But in thus advocating a system of fortifications, he did not think we ought to rely on them principally for defence. Our reliance ought to be on the Navy, which, in his opinion, ought to be augmented to the extent of our capacity to man and officer.

Mr. C. said the discussion on the subject of the fortifications recalled the recollection of former years. It was with pride that he heard the high eulogy of the system which he had for so many years defended, against the attacks of the party to which the Senator from New York belonged, and which now, if we may judge from professions, were its warmest advocates. For seven long years he (Mr. C.) had maintained the system of fortifications, which he had perfected and matured, against the incessant attacks of the party. He would now ask his former opponents what would have become of the system, and what would have been the present condition of the defences of the country, if he had yielded to those attacks—if he had shrunk from an honest and fearless discharge of his duty. He felt a proud satisfaction in what he now beheld. He saw those who formerly so strenuously opposed and denounced him, coming forward and approving the very measures which formerly he sustained against their attacks, but who have not the magnanimity to do him justice. If, in their former attacks on him while fearlessly performing his duty, they excited his indignation, their conduct now made them the object of his pity. But what I see, strengthens my confidence in the cause of truth—nerves me in the performance of my duty. I perceive, more clearly than ever, that, in the dispensations of Providence, justice must in the end prevail. We shall (said Mr. C.) have, before long, other illustrations of this consoling truth. Before many years shall have elapsed, many who have opposed his course of late will be the foremost to approve it. He saw the brewing of a storm. That most lawless and unconstitutional act,

the removal of the deposits, has given a fatal blow to the currency of the country. It was now producing its legitimate consequences—an inordinate increase of the banking system. The causes in operation must produce an explosion, the like of which has scarcely ever been witnessed in any country. To this catastrophe the surplus revenue, deposited where it is, is destined to contribute its full share. It is, in fact, in its present state, banking capital in its worst possible form, whether we regard its effects on the currency of the country, or its political institutions. The time has gone by when nations could safely accumulate a surplus revenue. The currency of the world no longer consisted of gold and silver. Bank note and bank credit now constitute the greater part of the currency of commercial and civilized countries. It is almost exclusively our currency, and it is difficult to imagine greater folly than for a Government to hoard up its revenue when collected in such a currency. The consequences must, in the end, prove fatal, unless the greatest discretion and foresight are exercised. Every dollar in bank notes drawn from circulation by being deposited in the Treasury, but making room for the issue of another note of equal amount in its place. But that is not all. The note deposited in bank becomes banking capital, and, as such, the means of making still farther issues; and thus, between the notes in deposit and those in circulation, the currency of the country must receive an unnatural and dangerous enlargement. While the funds are accumulating in banks, and in the absence of any political or commercial disaster, no immediate shock can take place; but let it be reversed, let the funds be suddenly withdrawn, or disaster befall the country, and wide-spread ruin must be the consequence. The time is coming when all he said would be realized, and when those who have been most forward to advocate the measures which have given rise to the present dangerous condition of the currency, will, when it is too late, condemn it as bitterly as they have ardently approved it.

Mr. C. said that the Senator from New York had spoken much of the President's popularity, and the power and talents of the Opposition, which it had successfully resisted. It was not for him to offer any opinion of the degree of talents possessed by the Opposition, as he constituted a portion of a portion of it; but he would say, that whatever might be its talents, the Opposition was essentially weak; so much so, that any man possessing a moderate degree of intellect and firmness, with the patronage possessed by the President, and occupying the position which he has, might easily maintain himself against all the opposition which he has encountered. The attacks of the Opposition were made from so many different points, and carried on with such different views, and on such different principles, that nothing could be more feeble, however talented the members who composed it. With whatever vigor their assaults might be made at the commencement, at the very moment victory seemed near, the Opposition were resolved into their separate and opposing elements. He said that the friends of the Administration smiled at this confession. He would give them something at which they would not. The Opposition was not only weak in the particular to which he had adverted, but the position occupied by the President, though not such as an honest and patriotic man would choose, was exceedingly strong. He had no doubt, he must revert to the circumstances under which the present incumbent was first elected President.

We all remember the two great hostile and sectional parties into which the country was divided for so many years, on the subject of the tariff.—With the election of Mr. Adams, the majority in favor of the tariff became fixed. In order to prevent his re-election, the South was reduced to the necessity of making a choice of evils, and to offer, as their candidate, a man, whose opinions were undefined on the great question in controversy between the two sections. General Jackson was accordingly selected as a judicious tariff man, and although we of the South had our fears in relation to him, we were compelled to adopt him, rather than submit to Mr. Adams's re-election. We hoped that, receiving our support, and being identified with us in interests, he (General Jackson) would use his influence, if elected, gradually to correct the excesses and abuses of the system, and to bring the revenue to the standard which the wants of the Government required. Under this impression, he received our support, and was elected. But he deceived us. We soon saw that, instead of fulfilling the conditions under which he was elected, he was intent on using the position which he occupied as a means of personal influence and aggrandizement. Without identifying himself either with the tariff or anti-tariff interest, he assumed a middle position between the contending parties, now leaning towards the one, and

again to the opposite party, as circumstances required; and at the same time using the immense patronage which the system placed in his hands, as a means of recruiting from the ranks of both parties, all who preferred themselves to their country; and thus creating a party, for the first time in our country, purely personal—a party, held together, not by principle, or by a system of public policy, but by the hopes of personal gain and advancement. It was thus the principles of the spoils party, which had originated in the State of New York, gained the ascendancy in the Union, with its rigid and despotic system of discipline, by which all who held or expected office were compelled to rely on partisan service for success or security; a party, whose base and low-minded system is rapidly contaminating the whole community. Thus, standing on middle ground, and surrounded by a numerous host of devoted personal partisans, it was impossible for the Opposition, acting upon conflicting principles, to make any effective resistance to General Jackson. The North preferred him to a nullifier, and the South to a consolidationist. In the mean time, it was impossible to unite the South against the Administration, however unconstitutional and outrageous its acts. The circumstance that we had elected General Jackson gave him great advantage in effecting his scheme of keeping the South. Without it the tenth part of the sins of the Administration would long since have united the South in opposition.

When the South is divided (continued Mr. C.) the Opposition must ever be feeble. It was an historical fact, that all effective opposition to the Administration of this Government has come from the South. The North has never been able to turn out an Administration. He intended no disparagement to that great section. He spoke of the fact simply, without pretending to go into the cause; while on the other hand, the South has never failed to overthrow an Administration to which it was opposed. But two Administrations had come in against its choice, both of which were speedily and decisively overthrown. General Jackson would soon be out of power, and the Administration that may succeed him could not keep the South divided. He would tell the coming Administration to beware. If there be any who expected that the President's nominee could successfully play the game which he has, he would be woefully mistaken. With all his objections to the President, he (Mr. C.) would not deny him many high qualifications; he had courage and firmness; was bold, warlike, audacious; though not true to his word, or faithful to his pledges. He had, besides, done the State some service. He terminated the late war gloriously at New Orleans, which has been remembered greatly to his advantage. His nominee had none of these recommendations; he is not, as remarked by his (Mr. C.'s) friend from North Carolina, of the race of the lion or the tiger; he belonged to a lower order—the fox; and it would be in vain to expect that he could command the respect or acquire the confidence of those who had so little admiration for the qualities by which he was distinguished. By the dexterous use of patronage, for which he and his party were so distinguished, an individual here and there, who preferred himself to the country, might be enlisted; but the great mass, all that were independent and sound in the South, would be finally found opposed to him and his system.

Mr. C. in conclusion, observed that he did not intend to take any part in the present debate, but the remarks of the Senator from New York excited a train of reflection in his mind, that would not permit him to remain silent.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE PEOPLE AGAINST THE CAUCUS.

"The real people, occasionally assembled, in order to express their sentiments on political subjects, ought never to be confounded with permanent, self-appointed societies, exercising the right to CONTROL THE CONSTITUTED AUTHORITIES, and to DICTATE TO PUBLIC OPINION. While the former is entitled to respect, the latter is incompatible with all Government, and must either sink into general desecration, or finally overthrow the established order of things."

MEETING IN WARREN.

At a meeting of a portion of the citizens of Warren, held in pursuance of public notice, at the Court House in Warren, on Saturday the 5th inst. to assist in forming an Electoral ticket for the support of Hugh L. White of Tennessee for the Presidency, and of John Tyler of Virginia, for the Vice Presidency of the United States. On motion, James Somervell, Esq. was called to the chair, and Weldon Hall and John Y. Hicks were appointed Secretaries. At the request of the Chairman, Richard Davison, Esq. briefly explained the object of the meeting, after which he moved that a committee of three persons should be appointed by the Chair, to prepare Resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, which motion having been adopted,

Richard Bullock, Esq. Dr. Ellis Malone and Wm. Plummer, Esq. were nominated for that duty.

The committee then retired, and after a brief space submitted the following Resolutions, all of which were unanimously adopted.

1st. Resolved, That while an organized and formidable band of rebels and unprincipled agitators, are seeking by Petitions to the National Legislature, and by other means, more insidious and alarming, to subvert the Domestic Institutions of the Southern States of the Union, under which the citizens thereof are enjoying unexampled prosperity; the most obvious policy requires that we should exert whatever political strength or influence we possess, in their defence.

2nd. Resolved, That we should regard with serious apprehension the election of any individual to the Chief Magistracy of the United States, whose opinions and feelings were adverse to these Institutions.

3rd. Therefore Resolved, That we will oppose to the utmost of our ability, the election of Martin Van Buren of New York, to that office, because his conduct in relation to the admission of the State of Missouri into the Union, and various other acts of his life, have shown him to be the determined and deadly enemy of Southern rights and interests.

4th. Resolved, That in a native son of North Carolina, the Honorable Hugh L. White, of Tennessee, we see one of the most distinguished and acknowledged excellence and purity of character, whose interests, feelings and sentiments are in all things identified with our own, and that we will use all honorable means to promote his Election to the Presidency of the United States.

5th. Resolved, That we repose perfect confidence in the integrity and ability of the Hon. John Tyler of Virginia, and cordially approve his nomination to the Vice Presidency of the United States.

6th. Resolved, That we cordially approve of the nomination of Edward B. Dudley of New Hanover to the office of Chief Magistrate of the State, and will give him our zealous support.

7th. Resolved, That the Chairman of the meeting appoint three Delegates to meet those to be appointed by the Counties of Nash, Franklin and Halifax, at such time and place as may be designated, to nominate an Elector for the District.

8th. Resolved, That the Editors of the Warrenton Reporter, Halifax Advocate, Oxford Examiner and the Star and Register at Raleigh, be requested to give these proceedings one insertion in their respective papers. The Chairman then nominated John Burgess, Esq. Major Joseph Sims and Dr. Henry L. Plummer as Delegates, under the seventh Resolution and the meeting adjourned.

JAS. SOMMERVELL, Chm.
WELDON HALL, } Secretaries.
JOHN Y. HICKS, }

MEETING IN CUMBERLAND.

Fayetteville, March 8, 1836.

At a meeting of citizens friendly to the election of Judge White to the Presidency, held this day, at the Court House.

On motion, Dr. Benjamin Robinson was appointed President; Hector Stewart and William Colvin, Esqs. Vice Presidents; and Dushee Shaw and Alex. McLean, Secretaries.

The object of the meeting having been briefly explained by the President, it was, on motion,

Resolved, That the following persons be appointed a Committee to prepare resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, viz: Jas. H. Dickson, John W. Huske, George Holmes, John L. Atkins, Duncan McLeran, and Hector McKay, Esqs.

The committee having retired, and performed the duty assigned them, made the following Report:—

The Committee appointed to prepare Resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting upon the interesting subject which has called them together—Report—That at no former period in their estimation, has the Presidential Election presented itself in a more important or vital aspect to the view of the people of the United States.

The principle now so strenuously contended for by the party in power, that the offices and honours of the country, which were heretofore bestowed for the advancement of the objects, are to be used as rewards for party services; in other words, as openly avowed by distinguished Senators in Congress from New York, that the deposits belong to the victors—is one, in our estimation, destructive of all freedom of opinion, as well as purity of motive, in the performance of public duty by public officers. It is a principle which was disavowed by all former Administrations, and received the decided condemnation of General Jackson himself, before he came into office. That it has been adopted and acted upon during his administration, is owing, in our opinion, solely to the influence obtained over his councils by the New York school of politicians.

The Committee are further deeply impressed with the importance of preserving the purity of the elective franchise from all Executive influence or dictation, and have viewed with deep solicitude and well-grounded alarm, the open and undisguised efforts made by all the departments of the Administration, to secure the election of a favorite candidate for the Presidency. This your Committee believe is the first instance in which the Executive preference has been exhibited, and they are sure that it is the first in which that preference has been urged as a reason for the election of that favorite.

Among the considerations which have influenced the determination of your Committee, none have a stronger force than those growing out of the peculiar interests of the South. We have been attacked by Northern fanatics with a violence which leads us to apprehend that they will not stop short of an effort to deprive us of our rights and property. The Committee need not urge the importance, at such a crisis, of having at the head of the National Government, those who are with us in interest and feeling, and the danger of confiding to those who are either ignorant or of doubtful principles upon this vitally interesting subject. We hesitate not to say, in the full confidence of truth, that HUGH L. WHITE, and JOHN TYLER are with us on this question, and we cannot refrain from saying that the support given by Mr. Van Buren to Rufus King in his election to the Missouri question, and the equivocal tenor of his letter from New York, are to us confirmation strong, that he is against us.

For these reasons, independent of those weighty considerations arising out of the avowed principles of the present Administration, with respect to the distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands, and which we cannot enlarge upon for want of time, your Committee are decidedly opposed to the elevation of Mr. Van Buren to the Presidency.

They are not less opposed to the election of Richard M. Johnson to the Vice Presidency, because they can find nothing in his public life to justify it, and every thing in his private character to forbid it. They cannot believe that the intelligent and virtuous young man of North Carolina will sanction such gross violations of all the decencies of life, as have been committed by Col. Johnson. They are such, however, as your Committee will not dwell upon. It is perhaps too much to say, that necessity obliges them even to allude to such a subject, and they gladly disclaim it, with the conviction, that the people of North Carolina can by no consideration be induced to cast their votes for the candidate who has been selected to conciliate the favor of the Northern Abolitionists.

The Committee eagerly avail themselves of this opportunity of congratulating the meeting upon the promptitude and unanimity which have been exhibited by the Whigs of North Carolina in reference to this subject, and cannot fail to regard it as a sure presage of success.

In conclusion, they beg leave to offer for the consideration of the meeting, the following Resolutions:

Resolved, That this meeting opposed under any circumstances to the Election of Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson to the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, first in the present age of the public mind, on a subject of absorbing interest, and of vital importance to the whole South, and additional and insuperable objections to their elevation to those high trusts.

Resolved, That, on a subject, affecting so fundamentally our peculiar domestic institutions, we will admit of no compromise, acknowledge no neutral or non-committal positions, but will act upon the principle, that those who are not for us, are against us.

Resolved, That this meeting view the nomination made by the Baltimore Convention, as the act of an organized corps of Office holders, designed to perpetuate their own power, and utterly regardless of the welfare of the country.

Resolved, That we know of no act or act of Martin Van Buren which peculiarly entitles him to the great office of the country, or render him worthy of the highest office in the gift of the people. But in the contrary, that the history of his public life furnishes abundant ground for distrust in the fitness and integrity of his political principles.

Resolved, That we view the systematic and pre-arranged course of the Officers holders to transfer to Martin Van Buren the mantle of General Jackson's popularity, as affording evidence of his own want of qualifications, and the weakness of his own claims on the affections of the people.

Resolved, That we have the fullest confidence in the unending integrity, the practical wisdom, and disinterested patriotism of HUGH LAWSON WHITE, of Tennessee. That the unsullied purity of his character, his modest and consistent course of conduct, his sincerity of feeling, of interest, and of principles with the whole South, point to him as the peculiarly appropriate candidate for the suffrages of the people of North Carolina.

Resolved, That his claims upon our support derive additional strength from the interesting consideration that he is a native son of North Carolina.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the integrity, ability, and consistency of JOHN TYLER of Virginia, and concur in the nomination which has been made of him for the Vice Presidency.

Resolved further, That we entertain the highest respect for the public and private character of Gen. EDWARD B. DUDLEY, of New Hanover, and entirely confide in his political principles, and will endeavor to promote his election to the Office of Governor of North Carolina.

The resolutions were ably and eloquently supported by Wm. B. Wright, Esq.; and the question being put upon each separately, they were all unanimously adopted.

On motion, Resolved, that six Delegates be appointed to the Convention to be held at Rockingham, on the 3d Wednesday of April next, for the purpose of nominating a Candidate for Elector for this District. When, on motion, the following were appointed: viz: Dr. M. B. Neff, John W. Dushee, Col. Peter McKellar, John W. Huske and Wm. T. Smith, Esqs.

Order d, that the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the Editors of the Fayetteville Observer, Raleigh Star and Register, for publication on, with a request to all other Editors in the State, friendly to the cause, to copy the same.

HENRY ROBINSON, President.
HECTOR STEWART, } Vice Presidents.
WM. COLVIN,
DUSHEE SHAW, } Secretaries.
ALEX. MCLEAN, }

MEETING IN MOORE.

In pursuance of public notice, a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Moore county, was held at the Court House in Carthage, on Tuesday, 16th February, 1836, for the purpose of nominating suitable Candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, for Governor of the State, and likewise to adopt measures to appoint an Elector for this Electoral District.

On motion of J. B. Kelly, Esq. Cornelius Dowd, sr. was unanimously chosen President of the meeting, and on motion of Dr. Charles Chalmers, S. C. Bruce was chosen Secretary. The object of the meeting having been explained by J. B. Kelly, Esq. in a clear, appropriate, and impressive manner, a motion was then submitted by that gentleman that the President appoint a Committee, consisting of eight persons, to draft a Preamble and Resolutions, characterizing the sense of the meeting. The motion being adopted, the following gentlemen were nominated by the President to constitute said Committee, viz: J. B. Kelly, Dr. S. C. Bruce, Dr. Chas. Chalmers, James MacBryde, Cornelius Dowd, Jr. William Gaines, Wm. D. Dowd and Josiah Tyson, who, after retiring for a short time, reported the following Preamble and Resolutions,