In the course of the summer, as the the view of familiarizing the people, by degrees to the name of that distinguished statesman as the next Senator. house presses which sustain the party but could not be favorably brought out, were muzzied. It was thus, that public spinion was to be created; for this system was then, as now practiced by hireling mercenaries. Among the first pointed publications, that I recollect, was in the summer of 1819, and was contained in the Albary Argus, from which the following remark is extracted, we are happy to observe, that measures of Mr. Clinton.

PATRICK HENRY.

LETTER XIII. Albany, Oct. 10th, 1834.

To the Hon. Martin Van Buren: Sin-Before I proceed to further details on the subject of your supporting Mr. King as the acknowledged leader of the opposition on the Missouri question, it may not be improper which some of your friends (through your advice) may attempt to resort. It has been remarked, in the course of these letters, that on all great national measures, your policy, as far as practicable, was non-committal, It has been shown, that while you pretended not to be opposed to the war, you endeavored to destroy, politically, its advocates, and to elevate on their ruins the peace party.

So on the Missouri questions while you halted, and doubted, and distrusted, what ought to be done, your zeal in favor of the election of Mr. King was untiring; and he was known to be inflexible on this point. I am not uninformed, that as a cover, you addressed that gentlemen, advising him to be temperate, &c. in his opposition. know not which to wonder at most, your presumption, or your duplicity. Sir, you knew that your advice would have no influence. You supported Mr. King without any expectation that he would change his policy. The circumstance of your advising him how to act is now referred to for the puryour movements, but your motives, on this occasion are well understood.

In January, 1819, a paper under your influence remarked-"If a federal gentleman is appointed to the Senate, let other States in the union be satisfied that the administration of this State is under federal influence," I am warranted in making the ascertion, because I know the fact, that this remark, if not specially authorised by you, met your approbation. Such was you was ardent in your support of a federalist. Is it not evident, then, according to your own showing, that other States in the union should be satisfied that you was under federal influence? The conclusion is irresistible, and that mind must be very obtuse that can entertain a doubt. Such was the fact.

During the summer of 1819, a puerile abortion in the form of a pamphlet, reccommending the appointment of Mr. King, made its appearance under the title of "Considerations," &c. This pamphlet was said to be the joint States. It was stillborn; and passed tempted to call it into notice. Some doubts were, therefore, expressed whether you was or was not the author; and as it attracted but little attention, your claim to the honor of writing it was not orged. But, Sir, I know that you was the author. It is a fair specimen of your talents as a writer.

In the autumn of 1819, you addressed a letter to one of your friends, which letter is now before me, and from which I make the following ex- both, by their support of the distribuflagging on the subject of Mr. King. the "American System." They have We are committed to his support. It is both wise and honest, and we must have no futtering in our course, Mr. King's views towards us are honorable and correct. The Missouri question conceals, so far as he is concerned, no plot, and we shall give it a true direction. You know what the feelings and views of our friends were when I Jackson himself. These remarks, it saw you; and you know what we then will therefore be seen, instead of beconcluded to do. " My Considerations," &c. and the aspect of the Argus, will show you that we have en-tered on the work in carnest. We both Messrs. Clay and Webster of the and nothing but severe indisposition cannot therefore, look back. Let us dangerous tendency of high taxes and not, therefore, have any halting. I will put my head on its propriety."
Now, Sir, compare this extract from

our own letter, with the language held a few weeks previous. It is a text which would seem to justify exwhat is meant by the sentence "We other to the "American System,"—but In a casual conversation with you, are committed to his support?" Does it is between M. V. Buren, who voted it, or does it not, mean that "We" for the tariff of 1828, and who is ter. I said "That I believed Gov. the made a bargain or an arrange- pledged to the most extravagant ex- Spaight was as much of a Nullifier in illegally withdrawn from the Bank of this town, at the period of its publica- support of Rufus King, the Print

it? Have not the people a right to de- he has far exceeded them under every mand, even at this late day, the names other head of expenditure; which may of those who had the audacity to com- be thus briefly st mit their representatives to the support of a federalist, as a Senator of the United States? Where was your abhorrence of bargains when you were thus "committed to the support of Mr. King?"

Again. "It is both wise and hon-Was it wise to place a political opponent, of great and commanding talents in the Senate for six years? Was it honest to make this committal after denouncing Mr. Clinton and his friends as corrupt and profligate, on the mere suspicion that they would support him? It is only necessary to present the case to a thinking man, and he will be satisfied that it is indefensible.

"Mr. King's views towards us are honorable and correct." Did Mr. King, in explaining his views, or in the progress of the negotiation, authorize on account of the to notice the miserable subterfuge to you, sir, to say that he would abandon one tittle of his political creed? Did he pledge himself to sustain the democracy of the country? In what particu far were his views (politically) correct? Who are trus?"

" The Missouri question conceols, so for as he is concerned, no plot, and we shall give it a true direction." I am free to acknowledge, sir, that this sentence embarrasses me, that I feel myself incapable of presenting a satisfactory explanation of its meaning. May I be permitted to rely on your well known frankness for the key? It can be furnished through one of your supple organs, or shall I appeal to Mr. Bucl, the then restive editor of the Albany Argus? Absolve him from all pledges and promises to keep secret your arrangements on this and other subjects, and to him I will surrender the pen, to him I will leave the completion of your history-the filling up of the sketch which I have thus far hastily drawn. This subject shall be renew. ed, however, in my next letter, if not satisfactorily explained through some other channel.

PATRICK HENRY. ECONOMY-RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM.

We would say a word to the people on these pregnant words. They were the potent spring which brought General Jackson into power; and, strange as it appears to those who know the facts, they are the influence which have continued him and his party in office.

We ask the people, more especially the honest tax paying people, to look language at the commencement of the the truth in the face-to see facts as year, and yet in a few months after, they are. These words were the wathwords-the rallying ofy of the people, who were taught to believe that Mes- | the Newbern Spectator, that after so srs. Adams, Clay and Webster had long a time the Newbern Sentinel has formed a coalition, the basis of which faintly denied the charge first raised was the American System. That syst by the Watchman, of Gov. Spaight's tem rested upon the East and the West. It was but another name for high taxes and extravagant expenditures-the tariff and internal improvement. It arranged the succession for twenty-four years: first Mr. Adams, next Mr. Clay, and then Mr. Webster.

It is useless to disguise the factsthey are so; and it was so understood by those who in 1828 rallied under the Buren and the Hon. Benjamin F. But- and Reform." It was under this view ler, Attorney General of the United of the question that General Jackson I feel pledged to sustain the charge or the "Watchman" making a similar was efected; and those who will take unheaded, except when its nurses at- the trouble to look into the causes which placed him in office, will find that it was upon this ground, and upon this ground chiefly, that Mr. Adams

was defrated. We feel bound to disclaim all purpose of giving offence by recurring to these facts, because we are fully sensible that the issue now before the publie is different, far different from that which was before them at the last election. Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster have thrown themselves to that extent on the side of "economy, retrenchment and reform," and a large majority of their firmest supporters are the advocates of Judge White or of Gen. Harrison, both of whom are more pledged to carry out economy as a measure of the Federal Government than General ing a reflection on the past, are intended to show that the experience of the profuse expenditures; and that Mr. Van Buren, who voted for the highest and most exorbitant tariff, is the can-

tensive commentaries. It is not writ- to another fact. The question is no you against one of the candidates for ten with your accustomed caution. It longer between Gen. Jackson and Mr. that station, it is incumbent on me to shall, however, be but briefly noticed. Clay. The one pledged to Economy, state what I did say to you, with the And first, Sir, permit me to ask Retrenchment and Reform, and the grounds upon which it was said.

necessary to a right understanding of the summer of 1819, to negotiate and: We would illustrate this truth by transfer any portion of the democratic the following table of comparative exparty to the federalists? Who were penditure. Let every citizen read der your control, made occasional sorties for the purpose of ascertaining the support of Mr. King?" What the election of Mr. King; and also with the election of Mr. King; and also with the view of familiarizing the support of the public debt, it will the view of familiarizing the support of the public debt, it will be seen that he had not b quid pro quo? And who was to receive account than his predecessors-while

| Expenditures of 8 years on account of | The second secon | By the present reform Administration. |
|---|--|---|
| Civil list Diplomatic Miscellaneous Pension list | 9,236,736 45 1 666,233 30 7,101,046 52 10,163,048 59 | 2,248,415 \$9 18 191,145 89 17,691,307 40 |
| Indian Affairs Military, &c. Naval &c. | 4,796,043 96 29,698,768 53 26,402,099 63 | 55,498,384,30 |
| Total | 89,763,268 98 | 162,220,821 24 |

Making a difference against General Jackson's Retrenchment and Reform administration, of SEVENTY TWO MILLIONS FOUR HUNDRED and FIFTY FIVE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED and FIFTY TWO DOL-LARS and TWEVTY SIX CENTS!!

It will also be seen, that ander the administration of Messrs. Monroe and Adams, there was paid, in eight years,

Public debt 83,617,986 34 Florella treaty, Sca. 6,402,066 21 90,020,052 55

While the present Administration ' have paid of the P. Debt 65,583,495 14

66,303,722 08

23 716 330 47 Leaving a balance AGAINST General Jackson under this head of TWEN. TY THREE MILLIONS SEVEN HUNDRED & SIXTEEN THOU. SAND TREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY DOLLARS!!!

U. S. Telegraph.

GOV. SPAIGHT & NULLIFICA

TION. Having been among the first to bring forward this charge against Governor Spaight, and having pledged produce the proof on which it was founded, understanding from the Newbern Spectator, that the Sentinel of that town has, after the lapse of months, at length, come out with a partial denial of the truth, from a sense of public duty as well as to respond to the public call of the Spectator, we have addressed the following note to B. Craige, Esq. of this town, and received from him the following answer, with the copy of a letter addressed to one of the Editors of the Newbern Spectator, in answer to a similar application from that paper. We claim here fully to have made good the position which we took in the outset of

Copy of a letter from the Editor of the Watchman to Burton Crage, Esq. SALISBURY, July 28th, 1836.

Mr. Groige:-I understand from being attached to the doctrine of Nullification in 1830. As my charge was predicated mainly on a transaction in which you were concerned, to wit, his attempt with others, to procure your services as Editor of a party newspaper at Raleigh: and as your name has already been mentioned by the Spectator in connexion with the affair, you will do me a great service, if you will furnish me, for publication, a statement of the particulars of the matter. retract it, and if you will give me these particulars, I know well that the swered him by furnishing him with a charge can be sustained.

Yours, truly, H. C. JONES.

SALISBURY, July 28th, 1856. Dear Sir: - I received your note this morning relative to a charge of "Nul-lification preferred by you against Gov. Spaight, requesting the particulars of a transaction in which I was concerned in 1830. At the moment. your note was handed me, I was preparing an answer to a similar call from the Editor of the Newbern Spectator, and I know not how I can better answer your note than by furnishing you with a copy of my answer to the Editor of that paper. I therefore, herewith enclose a copy of that letter.

I am, Respectfully, Your obedient servant. BURTON CRAIGE.

Copy of Mr. Craige's letter to the Ed. vor of the Newbern Spectator.

SALISBURY, July 27th, 1856. Dear Sir:-Yours of the 22d laprevented me from answering it by

the return mail. I regret that my name has been brought before the public in the presdidate of the party who in practice and ent contest for the Executive Chair of principle are extravagant and corrupt, our State. But as I have been given We would call the public attention as authority for charges preferred by

igned an association which was entered into for the dissemination of our principles, by the establishment of another paper in Raleigh, and by other means, and having taken several cop ies of a Prospectus, which was issued, to which he promised to obtain subscribers. This paper has been mislaid and cannot now be found, or I would send it to you. Gov. Spaight will not deny having signed such an association: if he does, whenever it is found, it shall be sent to you or published in one of the Salisbury papers, and you open acknowledgment of Texan independence will find the name of Richard Dobbs spaight signed to it.

Spaight signed to it.

The humbur of paying in gold and

Whether Gov. Spaight was a Nullifter or not I cannot say, but this much I can say-I considered him one, and I will leave it to the public to judge, whether I was not justified in drawing such an inference, when I state to them the grounds upon which it was founded. The grounds which it was founded. are these: He knew my sentimens as promulgated through the columns of the "Western Carolinian." The de-bate on Foot's Resolutions had taken place; Gen. Havne had made his speech in which the doctrine was avowed, and upon which Gen. Jackson congratulated him, and the whole party, who made proposals to me, believed in its truth. It is true, the name ourself in case of its being denied, to of nullification was not then attached lo our principles. We were not known by that name, until after the split between Gen. Jackson and Mr. Calhoun, which was brought about by Mr. Van Buren, for the purpose of prostrating his distinguished rival, which you recollect did not take place until 1831. It was then, that Gen. Jackson, for the purpose of destroying Mr. Calhoun in the estimation of his countrymen, through his venal partisans, abused under the name of Nullification, the principles, which brought him into power, and which had, since the day of Mr. Jefferson, been considered the cardinal principle of the Republican party. But though the name "Nullifier" did not attach to me at that time, the principles I supported then, were the principles I support now, and Gov. Spaight and the party well knew it at the time. And I as firmly believe, as the powers of a foreign Minister.

> upon your patience, and that of your readers, and will, therefore; close this communication, by subscribing myself. Your friend, and ob't. ser't.

> > BURTON CRAIGE.

Gen. Jackson had not deserted his

principles, Gov. Spaight never would,

but now as then, would have been as

zealous an advocate for the principles

of the Republican party, as he is of the

mongrel principles of Mr. Van Buren.

But I have already trepassed too long

To M. G. Moore, Esq. New'ern. P. S. While-writing the foregoing. received a letter from the Editor of call to the one you made, and I sucopy of this communication. B. C. To M. G. Moore, Esq. Et. Spec.

The Gold and Silver Payments for Public Lands .- That the Jackson papers should glorify the Chief for any thing he may do, right or wrong, is perfectly natural-it is the coin, base Whig papers-that is, honest Whig papers, not like the Journal of Com merce, in masquerade-should be and extraordinary. What are the facts of the case? Once the public lands were sold to actual settlers at a fixed price; a per centage was paid on the purchase, and government took a mortgage, drawing six per cent. per annum interest on the residue. Here spirit of speculation was up; the lands were sold, and rags of any Bank were taken in full payment for the same, it was not considered prudent to allow the government a lien on these lands. Mr. Clay, finding that fraud, speculation and ruin would grow out of ail these proceedings, broached the subject, and carried it through the Senate, of dividing the proceeds of the sales of the lands among the States. The speculators, however, defeated this project. The Kitchen Cabinet having strengthened its auxiliaries, proposed a vast scheme of speculating in the public lands, to the amount of millions of acres; but the sum of money

dollars annually, the payment of the of the people's troney. The Kitchen Editor had been the Genius of Light whole to be guaranteed to me) to re- Cabinet having selected their sections, at war with the spirit of Dark move my Press to Raleigh, and that sent their agents to purchase the land which he says pervades this town and he was one of the number." This I for them. These agents borrowed District—whether in the exercise of the high and important terms. believe is the substance of what I said the necessary sums from the Pet to you. The fact, that such an offer Banks, and bought the lands, and upon him, either as the Editor of was made me cannot be denied;—it is paid for them in those notes. What within the knowledge of too many will follow? In time, their notes living witnesses, - among others, I re- given to the bank, will fall due and be collect distinctly, Charles Fisher, Esq. protested: the land changes hands and of this place, Hon. J. A. Bynum of becomes the property of the Kitchen Halifax, and Nat. Smith. Esq. then Cabinent; the little Pets cannot return of Chatham now of Mississippi. Thave, the deposits to government; and in had no opportunity lately of seeing a- the end, the people lose their land and ny of these Gentlemen but Mr. Fisher. their money, loaned to these banks. evil deeds and designs of this variete. had an interview with him this morn. This is the result. Van Buren, Kening upon the subject, and he well redall & Co. have induced the old collects the fact, and he equally well Chief, who knows less of our public recollects that we all considered Gov, affairs than any other citizen, to issue Spaight one of the pumber, he having the Treasury order that nothing but we expected to find, our attention was attended various meetings held upon gold and silver should be received in arrested by the following sentiment the subject, and previously having payment for public lands. And why was this order issued by the Kitchett Cabinet?

1st. The awful deleat on the distribution bill satisfied them that they occupied dangerous and insecure ground.

2d. The spirit of inquiry on land frauds and frauds in Indian trenties, was affost and they

were apprehensive of the result.

St. By demanding payment in gold and silver the purchase of land would be checked and the amount of revenue diminished, of course the amount to be distributed would be less. 4th The sale of public lands being thus checked, for a while, would enable the kitchen cabinet to being their vast traces into the market, and lorge them off in time to engage in new speculations in the rich tands of Texas, and the

silver to avoid accumulation of paper, is at once exposed when it is known that notes of the United States Bank are at a premium, and for all objects of purchase and transmission are better

have the explanation of r which it is attempted to glorify ackson.

Within the last four years not one just measure has been adopted by the present administration, unless urged to it by their fears-by political considerations, or the force of the opposition-on the contrary, acts of violence, of usurpation, unconstitutional and unjust in their character and operation, have been recklessly adopted without a moments hesitation. The defeat on the Surplus Revenue has checkmated this administration, and overturned all their plans. This is the true secret, and they fear other defects and exposures.

N. Y. E. Star.

We have long known that Mr. Van Buren finding that large numbers of the Jackson party were daily abandoning him, was forming new alliances with distinguished federal gentlemen. Among other evidences it will be perceived that he has selected Wm. P. Van Rennselaer, son of General Stephen Van Rennschaer, of Albany, for the important post of Secretary of Legation to the court of France. In the absence of the Minister Plenipotentiary, he by virtue of his office, becomes clothed with all

ir. Van Rennselaer belongs to a family, which, during tormer political struggles, stood at the head of the Federal party. It is not our wish to complain of such appointments; the Vice President has the right to form such alliances as he pleases. What we condemn is his degrading hypocri-

sy. All his attachments and inclinations for years past have been for the high aristocratic families of the country. The means by which he has hoped to accomplish this object was to control the working classes, and thereby acquire an influence and distinction which would enable him to take rank in what he is pleased to consider good society. The same feeling during the excitement on the Missouri question caused him to attach himself to the interest of Rulus King, and procure the election of that distinguished gentleman to the Senate of the United States.

In the efforts to acquire political distinction men of different temperament pursue different courses some enough, in all conscience, with which separating themselves from the people, they repay official favors; but that fix their hopes of success upon the wisdom of their plans, and the lite grity of their conduct; they forget that it is not only necessary to act wisely caught by the humbug, is inexplicable and uprightly, but to satisfy the community that such is their course .-Others less attentive to the merits of measures, study only to accommodate themselves to the particular circumstances which in succession may operate upon the public feelings. It is seldom, however, we meet with a was real security, real safety; but the politician who, regardless of every consideration except that of personal interest, seeks out causes which may, at any time, be operating upon he passions and prejudices of large masses of society, to stimmulate them into great activity in order thereby to excite the fears of the timid property holder, with a view of finally acquiring place and rank with those whose safety he has threatened, and then turning his back upon the instruments of his mischief. There is, however, one such man, and he is sayled the favorite son of New York, Nous verrons. - N. Y. E. Star.

We have made dilligent inquiry for a file of the WILMINGTON GArequired was not at that time, within ZETTE, that we might ascertain whether clude from the Union all other Test their reach. What was to be done? er the aristocratical and ultra-federal tories, unless they would consen The public deposits were violently and doctrines ascribed to the politicians of give up that species of property by ment, or a pledge to support Mr. King? If it does not mean this, what does it mean? And who are "we?" pledged to "Economy, Retrenchment Who is it that was authorised during and Reform."

This town, at the period of its publication, were to be found in its columns. Abolitionists; by the control of the United States, and scattered among the small, irresponsible, banks in the West. One bank alone, with who is it that was authorised during and Reform."

This town, at the period of its publication, were to be found in its columns. Abolitionists; by the control of the United States, and scattered among the small, irresponsible, banks in the West. One bank alone, with we mechanically turned to a fire of the United States, and scattered among the small, irresponsible, banks in the West. One bank alone, with we mechanically turned to a fire of the United States, and scattered among the small, irresponsible, banks in the West. One bank alone, with we mechanically turned to a fire of the United States, and scattered among the small, irresponsible, banks in the West. One bank alone, with we mechanically turned to a fire of the United States, and scattered among the small, irresponsible, banks in the United States, and scattered among the united States, and scattered among the small, irresponsible, banks in the United States, and scattered among the united States and scattered among the united States and scattered among the united States and scattered among the United States, and scattere (one thousand subscribers at three a capital of \$150,000, held \$800,000 People's Press, to see whether its surrender to Congress of the rig

which he says pervades this town and rected his censure, "though they meta father there," against the machina-tions of a "Junte," whose principles were so dangerous to the romn wealth, -whether as a faithful repub. lican sentinel on the watch-tower, he levelled his donunciations against the cratic faction." Our search proved as fruitless as our inquiry after the Wil. mington Gazette. Instead of the high toned Democratic principles which we expected to find, our attention was embodied in an article occupring a place immediately under the Editorial head. It may be true, that he desired an intelligent friend to prepare its but in the next line he admits, that it corresponds with his own sentiments and feelings. This acknowledgement-the use of the Editorial sty e-the leading position in which it is placed, prove, beyond doubt, that he adopted it as his own. Here it is, "to aristocracy in its pure, its legitimate, its original signification, we are not, we have neeer been opposed; we venerate the wise and the good; and the undegenerale DESCENDENTS of the wise and the good, There is a wright and a dignity, and a value in such an Aristocracy." Prople's Press, Nov. 13/h, 1835 .- In this sentiment, there is not only a recognition of devotion and veneration for an aristocracy, but to the descendants of aristocrats - an admission of the utility of a distinction in society, and a perpetuation for it in families by heredita ry succession. If the files of the Wil. mington Gazette published twenty fire years ago, are to be hunted up and brought as proof against the politicians of that day, and their descendant, with how much more propriety and justice may the files of the Proples Press, printed during the past year, be adduced as evidence to show the aristocratic opinions and anti-denscratic principles of its Editor-nou Proprietor of the V. C. Standard Wilmington Press.

COMMUNICATIONS.

participation in the strife and conte-

on of party politics, it is with great

Messrs, Outlaw & Lemans Having long since withdrawn for

reluctance I again enter the field a conflict. But a crisis has arrived when it would be treasonable to remainned tral. The liberties of the people an threatened; and schemes have been lab and are in operation, to subvert, uptor and destory our republican and of mestic institutions. The people, virtually and emphatically told, by aristocratic and arrogant band of fice-holders, that they are no longer to govern themselves; that they are longer capable of choosing the and that they must submit to be them selected for them by this lond gang of place-men. Yes, the alarm doctrine which over threw the out happy Republics of Greece and Rom is now openly promulgated through t land; - that the officers of Government are best able to judge of the qualifica tions of meh for public stations, the people ought to be governed by their recommendations! and they a absurdly told by these high founds aries that unless they allow thems be to be thus governed "they day the they are capable of self-government What logic! We are required to jil to Congress the right to abolish slav in the District of Columbia and Territories, which, in a few set would place at the slave hubling State at the tender mercies of the familio abolitionists. We are taught that the negroes and whites are and should equal; and that they ought to be and gamated. Surely, sirs, when so he and during on attempt, as this is use against the constitutional rights of it people, and against the laws of my it is time for every true patriot tale on his armor, and rush to the resci But who are thus who would t ontrage the constitution, the col

of the people, and the deceabolitionists. The farmer have tempted, through that grand piece machinery or chichanery, the Baltims Convention, an absolute dictation the people; and the latter are attemp ing, through Martin Van Buren Richard M. Johnson, to effect the lber ation of the slaves and their analy mation with the whites. That fle ter is, in theory and practice, info of the measure, is demonstrated by following extract from a Kente paper, published in 1832, h-for become a candidate for the Vice Po sidency, and consequently at a ! when nothing but pure abhorrence it detestation of the crime could be prompted the Editor to make it publi And that Van Buren is also an ch gamutionist, as well as abelitionis proved by his consenting to run and unite his for wors to svon A MI by his vote in favor of abolising slavery in Missouri; by his vote by