

RALEIGH REGISTER,

AND NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

"OURS ARE THE PLANS OF FAIR DELIGHTFUL PEACE, UNWARD BY PARTY RAGE, TO LIVE LIKE BROTHERS."

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MR. EATON'S APPEAL,
CONTINUED.

In the winter and spring of 1829-30, Mr. Green's paper gave confirmation of the feelings and plans developed in his conversations with Messrs. Webster and Calhoun. In December, the New-York Enquirer intimated that the re-election of General Jackson was desirable, and intimated to suggest, that Mr. Van Buren might be a candidate, provided he declined. Mr. Green sharply rebuked the Editor for meddling with the subject, and especially for introducing the name of the proposed successor. In March, 1830, Mr. Webb again introduced the subject, though in a different shape. He says: "We repeat, that General Jackson and not Van Buren, will be the candidate of the republican party for the next Presidency." In reply, the Telegraph again took exception; and although not so frank and full, as in the previous conversations had with Mr. Webster and Mr. Welles, yet the article dimly discloses the same designs. General Jackson must not again be a candidate, lest "his acts should be subjected to the imputation of selfishness, and electioneering purposes." He might not think it his duty "to sacrifice his private comforts;" or, in the more distinct language held to Mr. Webster, "he ought to go home" to the Hermitage. There is in this article, nothing of Mr. Van Buren's designs and intrigues, or Mr. Calhoun's claims. These could be better managed, and to happier effect, through private arrangements, which were then in progress, though not completed. It was not yet time to appeal to the public for the correction of "evils," which the President could not be made to see; but that time was considered to be near at hand, and was evidently foreboded by the tone of the Telegraph.

Most of the President's nominations had been before the Senate during the whole winter, and the public were at a loss to know why they were not disposed of. The friends of Mr. Calhoun were constantly pouring into the ears of those who were depending on the Senate for confirmation, exaggerated accounts of his strength in that body; and the political preferences of those in nomination were secretly and artfully sought after. They pretended to have polled both Houses of Congress, and to have ascertained that a majority in each, were his friends. Mr. Hill was rejected from the office of Second Comptroller of the Treasury, and Mr. Green paid him a visit of condolence, during which he sought to persuade him, that he had been sacrificed to "the Eaton and Van Buren influence." Others were privately warned, that they were in danger from the same quarter. It certainly would have been a masterly stroke of policy, if Mr. Hill could have been sent to New Hampshire, Mr. Kendall to Kentucky, Mr. Noah to New-York, and other former Editors, back to their homes, to resume their professional duties, impressed with the belief that they had been made the victims, not of "the Eaton and Van Buren influence," but of "the Eaton and Van Buren influence." It was a good idea, if it could have succeeded; but, being rather far fetched, it failed. This is it apparent, that it was not the Secretary of War alone, that they desired to get rid of, but the Secretary of State also. One of the members of Congress, who attended the preparatory meeting about the 20th March, for the purpose of regulating the President's Cabinet, being inquired of, if my removal would satisfy them, answered emphatically—"No! We will be satisfied with nothing short of the removal of Van Buren."

But the removal of these two unrepresented Secretaries at this meeting, was not the only subject probably discussed before it, and which failed of success.—The Premier, General Jackson himself, a more important personage than all, he too was to be disposed of. And the better to effect it, conversations were to be held with strangers visiting the city; and private letters were to be written, to prepare the minds of leading politicians at a distance, to support the decisive movement. It was not proper, nor the proper time, openly to take ground in the newspapers; sapping and mining were preferable. An anti-Van Buren party was to be gotten up, and, under that

banner, without seeming to be in opposition to the President, it was thought the discontented and dissatisfied of all parties could rally, until the scheme being fully matured, the mine was to be exploded, when Mr. Calhoun and the Telegraph were "to ride on the whirlwind, and direct the storm." On the 16th March, but a day before this preparatory meeting of members to re-organize the Cabinet, at least in part, Mr. Green wrote a letter to Andrew Dunlap, United States District Attorney at Boston. In that letter he says:

"The political horizon is from day to day, more clearly indicating the point whence the storm cometh. The article from the Massachusetts Journal, and the last letter to the United States Gazette, leave no doubt that Webster has resolved to push forward boldly, and on Clay alone. If Clay succeeds, Webster's fortune is made. If Clay fails, the Lieutenant becomes the Commander of the defeated force. He comes into the market at the head of an organized and powerful party, and associated as he intends to be, with New-York, [Mr. Van Buren,] he will have a powerful influence at his command."

"Mr. — who was so much with Webb, gave me as a piece of advice, intended for my own benefit and guidance, the information that Mr. Webb had, while here, been advised not to attack Mr. Webster. Will it not be well to keep an eye on the Courier, and also on Clay and Webster rely on the Bank of the United States and the federal party—is their organ in — Let them succeed, or let them make any compromise, and the democracy of New England, and particularly of Massachusetts, are the victims which must be offered up to Webster's vengeance. Is this not obvious? Unless the divisions and disunion of our party can be healed, defeat is certain. Bold and decisive means ensure success. There are some now in power, who accuse themselves to think lightly of the New England democracy. My own opinion is, that that democracy may yet hold the fate of the Union in their hands."

Thus were the democracy of New England addressed. They were warned against the New-York Enquirer, and notified of an ultimate coalition, first with Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster, and if that failed, then with Mr. Van Buren. Webster would "come into the market" in great force, and sell out to Mr. Clay, if he could purchase, or to Mr. Van Buren if he could not. The jealousy of the New England Democracy was thus to be aroused; and they excited to action by being told "they were to be offered up as the victims of vengeance;" and that "bold and decisive means would ensure us triumph." Thus was it hoped for and expected, that the democracy of New England would be aroused, and prepared to support "the bold and decisive means" then in contemplation, to expel "the Eaton and Van Buren influence" from the councils of the President—prevent him from consenting to a re-election, and have every thing arranged and prepared to destroy him if he did consent.

In a few days after, a letter was sent to Mr. M. M. Noah, of New-York. In it Mr. Green says—

"I have no doubt that the last article in the Courier, as well as that of the 12th, was prepared here, and are part of the intrigue intended to separate the President from his earliest and best friends."

"As to Mr. Calhoun, the object of the Courier is to drive me to the alternative of abandoning him or Gen. Jackson. The artifice is too shallow for success. It will recoil upon its author. Those who desire to monopolize Gen. Jackson's popularity for the use of Mr. Van Buren, are interested in circulating such a report, which Mr. Webb took with him from here; but the intelligent friends of the President, who associate with the Vice-President, know it to be false."

The report here alluded to, and declared to be false, was that Mr. Calhoun intended to oppose the re-election of Gen. Jackson. How false it was, the reader, under all the circumstances presented, is prepared to decide. But it was not wise policy, then, to permit such an impression to go abroad. At that time General Jackson was not a candidate for re-election, nor was it known that he would be.—The true policy of the cabal was to maintain towards him the appearance of friendship, at least until the point should be settled. It was only the malign "influence" of those who might endeavor to persuade the President to consent to a re-election, and who sought to monopolize his popularity for the benefit of Mr. Van Buren, whereby to thwart the plans and projects of Mr. Calhoun, that were to be assailed.

He also wrote on the 30th of March to Mr. Ritchie, Editor of the Richmond Enquirer, and employs the following language:—
"If there ever was a time which demanded that the friends of the Constitution should be firm, wise, and united, the moment has arrived. The payment of the national debt will present new crisis in the history of nations, and create the necessity of new legislation, based upon the

state of our treasury, thereby produced. This question will then be directly presented to the American people—Will you increase the expenditure to meet the existing revenue, or will you diminish the revenue to the existing expenditure?"

"If Gen. Jackson is now declared a candidate, I foresee that a new race for popularity commences. He occupies the position of patronage, and Mr. Clay that of the American System. Do not both these tend to the same termination? Can the administration contend with Mr. Clay and profess to be the friends of internal improvement and of the tariff, without throwing its influence in favor of the vast projects of public expenditure which it is the business of Mr. Clay and his friends to set on foot? Is it not the duty of all those who desire to bring back the Constitution to its original purposes, to postpone the Presidential election until the approaching state of our finances, shall have brought them home to every man's door? Until the people shall know that Mr. Clay's project is to take ten millions annually out of the pockets of one citizen for the purpose of buying up another?"

Mr. Green, well knowing Mr. Ritchie's devotion to principle, did not venture to approach him on any other ground than that of principle. Appealing then to his principles he endeavored to alarm him with apprehensions that the policy of Gen. Jackson would be substantially the policy of Mr. Clay—that "patronage and the American System tended to the same termination." The object was a little more for private action, and hence was Mr. Ritchie to be prevailed upon not to commit himself in favor of the re-election of the President or at least to remain neutral in relation "to those bold and decisive means," which were then thought necessary "to insure us triumph."

These evidences of political management preparatory to some contemplated grand movement, all of which bear date about the time of the preliminary meeting of certain members of Congress to compel the Cabinet to be reorganized, are from the Telegraph and were voluntarily disclosed by the Editor himself. I have another letter which has not been before disclosed, written by Mr. Green at the same time 25th March. I am authorized to use it. The body of the letter I am informed is not in the hand writing of Mr. Green, although the signature is. It doubtless was a circular carefully prepared and arranged, and forwarded in various directions, and to different persons.

"The intrigues of some individuals near the President are daily developing themselves, and must soon end in the disappointment of those concerned in them.—The article in the New-York Courier, assailing the press [the Telegraph,] and the article of the 23d, assailing the Senate, have their origin in those intrigues, the object of which is to make the President and others believe that Mr. Calhoun is resolved to oppose them, and thus transfer the President's popularity to Mr. Van Buren. I shall wait a few days for further developments. In the mean time I shall take the liberty of asking you to suspend your opinion, until you shall have seen the whole of the matters in issue, and then act on the side of patriotism. I have never deceived my friends. I have never sounded false alarms. I now say to you, that the remarks, so far as Mr. Calhoun is concerned, are false, and time will show the true object of his enemies. Mr. Calhoun is known to be the true friend of the President."

At this time Mr. Calhoun was at Washington. Who can believe, that during all this while, of "measured step and slow," he was not counselled and advised with; and that this circular was written by his advice, or passed under his revision and inspection? It can hardly be believed, that without his approval, Mr. Green would take a course so important to his future political interests. It cannot be doubted, that these letters to Dunlap, Noah, Ritchie and especially this circular were by and with Mr. Calhoun's advice written, or passed his revision.—The object and purpose of the last was to show, that Mr. Calhoun "is the true friend of the President?" next how management and intrigue were going on near the President; and lastly, that in a FEW DAYS a full exposure would be made.

Wherefore all this secret, private, political arrangement? Why all these conversations, this wide-spread correspondence, these intrigues in Congress, these preparatory movements "in open day and secret night?" Why this restless jealousy, and fearful foreboding of Mr. Van Buren—this fear that he would induce the President to consent to a re-election—this apprehension that I had lent myself and influence, to bring about results, which were to thwart Mr. Calhoun, and postpone his claims? Why the attempt to alarm, and to arouse the democracy of New England? Wherefore disturb Mr. Noah's tranquility, with fancied tales of plots and intrigues; and Mr. Ritchie, with grave and oracular warning? Wherefore, in the circular of the 25th of March, is language so impressive and foreboding, and of such solemn and prophetic import employed? What awful event, or dread design, was a "few days" about to disclose, that friends, on

the ground that they had NEVER BEEN DECEIVED, nor false alarms been sounded, should be implored to suspend their opinions? Was all this note of preparation—this hostile management—this toil by day, and profound meditation by night—these solemn warnings and doleful cautions, to be the mere announcement, that Mrs. I.—B.—R. and E. did not interchange visits, or invite each other to their LARGE PARTIES at Washington; and that the President in martial pomp and spirit, had sent the gallant Hero of the Thames, the harbinger of a dread threat, if it were not otherwise?

Oh, no! It was no such unimportant matter, which in a "FEW DAYS," with astounding effect, was to be brought before the American people. It was a general attack upon all who would not acknowledge Mr. Calhoun's legitimate right for an immediate succession; a plot was to be discovered, and then we were to have an expose of those intrigues near the President, which were to evince to the world that a transfer of his popularity to another was designed. Mr. Van Buren was to be still stigmatized as the author; and I was to be marked as his humble instrument in the business. It was intended next to denounce all the President's personal friends who were near him, as a "malign influence"—to represent him as the victim of their intrigues, that, one by one, they might be driven from him; or, if he would not part with them, & should prove refractory, to open the phials of their wrath against him, until sickened & disgusted with the turmoil, he might retire to the solitude of the Hermitage, and yield the strife of politics to the Vice-President and his rivals. All the visiting cards that were ever printed and circulated in this grand—and important design, which was to be brought out subsequently, as an afterpiece to the new plot that was built upon the letter of Mr. Crawford, and the published correspondence.

The question arises, why were not these plans carried out at the intended time? Why not executed? Why were these designs suspended, and all the labour of preparation brought to a pause? Passing events furnish the answer. On the 31st of March, the day after the letter to Mr. Ritchie was written, and before the "few days" of waiting had expired, a vote from Pennsylvania was hurrying through the Legislature of that great State, which first had presented Gen. Jackson, and through two contests sustained him, were now a gain the first to express their confidence in his administration, and to nominate him for a re-election. Awed by the independent and uncorrupted voice of this State, the managers at Washington paused in their career, to listen for the distant echoes of this defending sound—this unexpected announcement. Mark how it was announced in the Telegraph:—

"The position of this press, located at the seat of Government—its peculiar relation to the President—the high respect and delicate regard which he has, at all times, maintained for public opinion, impose restraints upon it, in relation to its discussion at this time, of the propriety of his continuance in office for another term."

Again; a voice from New-York, responding to the recommendation from Pennsylvania, in terms of approbation equally strong, was also heard; and these two large States, thus moving and acting together, gave answers, that whoever chose to go into retirement could do so, but that the claims of Mr. Calhoun to the Presidency would, certainly, for the present, have to be postponed. Before a recovery could be effected from these decisive movements, the veto of the President upon the Maysville Road Bill was announced, and filled the South with joy & hope. It falsified the predictions which had been made by Mr. Ritchie, and swept away that, whence a successful opposition was expected to arise. It was perceived, that the President's moral, was no less than his physical courage, and the people of the South already exhibited a general feeling in his favor. All hope of arraying the South against the North was seemingly impracticable, and for a time abandoned. Evidence of better feeling began to appear, and in June, the Telegraph undertook to show, that it had always been in favor of the re-election of Gen. Jackson. In the mean time, the President and Vice-President had differed in relation to some incident connected with the Semole (Indian) war, which had occasioned a coolness and separation.

Congress again assembled, and it was rumored that Mr. Calhoun intended to write a book, and give to the public his correspondence with the President. The papers were shown privately to his friends who busied themselves in representing the affair, in conversation and in their letters, as an intrigue which had been gotten up on the part of Van Buren to destroy Mr. Calhoun. In preparing and bringing forward this address, much policy was necessary, and it was employed. I was requested to examine the manuscript, that if there was any thing in it that could have a tendency to induce the President to reply to it, a modification might take place. The request I obeyed; but afterwards, that incident was used to prove,

that the friends of the President had read and sanctioned the address, before it obtained publication. The statements, as it related to me, was liberal and untrue.

The publication of this work again aroused party animosity, and partisans were perceived to take sides, according to their personal predilections, and to bring up the question of the succession, prematurely, as the means of creating division among the original supporters of the Administration. The discussions in Congress were evidently marked by such lines of separation; and while Messrs. Ingham, Branch, and Berrien could there find apologists & advocates, the other three members of the Cabinet, were struck at, as the points of attack, by the new opposition. The one was a "malign influence" which was bending every thing to selfish purposes, while our colleagues were receiving honor and commendation. Abuse from the papers on one side, and a disposition to retaliate from the other, were now clearly manifest. We thus had a prospect of open war between partisans of different portions of the Cabinet, the evils of which, as was plainly to be perceived, could not but penetrate into our deliberations, interrupt business, affect the progress of public affairs, and disturb the quiet and repose of the country. While a party to contest the succession was thus organized in Congress and in the Cabinet, one of the prominent friends of Mr. Calhoun introduced a resolution, which contemplated, by a retrospective provision, to amend the Constitution, so as to exclude Gen. Jackson from being eligible to a re-election. If those who urged this measure in the House of Representatives, did not hope absolutely to disfranchise the President by obtaining such an amendment, they moved it as a means of bringing a general principle to operate on him alone, and by obtaining a vote on the abstract proposition, to urge it as the sense of the representatives of the People against his re-election. In this mode was the war waged against the fame and influence of the man who was elevated by the voice of the People, and who was again summoned by them to become a candidate, because he had realized all their hopes, as the reformer of abuses in the Government, and was securing the rights of our citizens and adjusting the difficulties of the country.

The situation of the President was now easily to be perceived. With a Cabinet politically divided, and personally, as may be presumed, not very friendly, it was impossible for him to move along in the arduous duties of his station, with satisfaction to himself, or advantage to the country. It was apparent, that, in justice to himself, he must soon be under the necessity of re-organizing his Cabinet, and if it could not otherwise be accomplished, to dismiss the disaffected portion of it.—Having accepted, reluctantly, a place in the Cabinet, I concluded no longer to sacrifice my private comfort, or to be the occasion of embarrassment to the President. Early in April, I communicated to him, (what in the previous month I had written to a friend in Philadelphia) my wish and intention to resign, and which I shortly after executed. In my letter of resignation, it was not necessary or proper that I should go into a history of events, such as are now presented. I confined my remarks solely to that which concerned myself, without advertising to, or touching on the conduct of others. I felt not that my defence, or vindication, for voluntarily yielding my office, was necessary; and feeling no disposition to injure or assault others, I forebore to enter into details.—The same determination would have been persevered in, had not the liberal conduct of my colleagues made a different course necessary.

Mr. Van Buren taking a similar view of the condition of the Cabinet, and the situation of the President, connected with the peculiar circumstances in which he had been placed by his opponents, thought proper also to resign. Without going into a full explanation in his letter of resignation, or naming any of his colleagues he presented briefly the result of the political intrigues, which were dividing the Cabinet, distracting the party, and which pointed to a change in the councils of the President as necessary and indispensable. The secret feelings and designs with which my colleagues entered the Cabinet and which while there, they continued to cherish—their "note" of private conversations, treasured up for future and concerted use—the advice of a certain cabal, and an acquiescence in the counsel given, to enter the Cabinet, and continue there for special purposes, notwithstanding "the insuperable bar" which conscience suggested, and the "indignity and outrage" which had been offered & borne for fifteen months, were all unknown to me. These were secrets worth preserving, and they were kept closely. Yet, entire confidence was reposed, that on being informed that Mr. Van Buren and myself had retired, the others would appreciate the motives which had occasioned it, and place their offices again at the disposition of the President, that he might organize a new Cabinet of homogeneous materials, which would not be obnoxious to the attacks of any of his professing friends, and would suffer the affairs of the country quietly to be transacted. But

these gentlemen, although now they pretend that they had been grievously "injured," and were constantly liable to a repetition of the "outrage," could see no cause why they should resign, either as it regarded their own honor, or the quiet of the President, or the harmony of his Administration. Having gone into the Cabinet to produce discord, they could perceive no reason why they should retire from it, to restore harmony. What they had so long and so ardently desired, being attained, [the exclusion of Mr. Van Buren and myself,] they were more than ever disposed to continue. Besides, they could not see how the Government could well move on without them, & they were solicitous to procure some justification, which they could plead to the People, for the injury which was about to result to the country at being deprived of their important services! Their honor, and the harmony of the Administration, was quite insufficient. They must needs place their resignations solely on the will and the request of the President; that on his shoulders might rest the undivided responsibility of the awful-privilege which the Government and the country were to suffer from their retirement. Their wishes, as were gratified, and a desire communicated that they should resign. Thus was the Cabinet dissolved; and thus far the country, evidently, has sustained no injury, save the disturbances & interruptions to the public which the complaints and murmurs of this dismissed and disbanded corps have occasioned. If, as has been stated, the President offered to two of them, Mr. Ingham and Mr. Branch, after their removal, places of trust and honor, let it be set down to his kindness, not to their merits. He did not know these men. He did not know how incapable they were of properly appreciating acts of kindness. He was ignorant that they had entered his Cabinet, all smiles and fair professions, with daggers concealed in their bosoms. He little knew that these persons, who were admitted to his familiar intercourse, had been taking notes of his private conversations and free expressions, which had been conned over between them, and prepared and carefully laid away for future use. He did not in fact know they had been spies upon him from the beginning of his administration; and that finding themselves deprived of the means of longer stealing into his bosom, to hunt out, and note down his thoughts, they were now ready for open, implacable and exterminating war. These things he did not then know. Recent events have disclosed them.

Nor did I comprehend the depth of the designs of these three gentlemen. Having resigned my seat in the Cabinet, and being about to retire to my residence in Tennessee, I did not calculate that I should be detained here from my home and business, to defend myself against their unprovoked attacks. In this I was mistaken. My pursuers were resolved that I should not escape the sweet revenge, which their deep mortification at the loss of office had aroused. I could not bear it longer. Messrs. Ingham and Berrien, who were here, were in habits of daily intercourse with the editor of the Telegraph, and their names being used in connection with the abuse which was propagated through that print against me, I conceived I had a right to enquire whether their names had been used, and references to them made, with their sanction.

To be concluded next week.

INFLUENCE OF THE MOON.

A book lately published in England, compiled by J. Montgomery, from the Journals of the Voyages and Travels of Messrs. Tyerman and Bennet, two missionaries dispatched by the London Missionary Society, to visit their stations in the Pacific Ocean, contains the following singular passage respecting the influence of the moon in tropical climates. That the moonbeams have the effect of producing ophthalmia in Egypt, in those persons who sleep exposed to them, has been often affirmed by travellers in that country. There is also a notion in our own country, entertained between jest and earnest, that cucumbers are wonderfully brought forward by clear bright moonlight nights, but we never before heard or read, that the rays of that planet had power to distort the human countenance. "According to our captain, who has had much experience in the favorite laboratory of those seas, the whales are considerably under the influence of the moon, as to the course they take, and their appearance above water, the full and change of that luminary being the periods at which they may be sought with most probability of success. Indeed, lunar influence seems to occasion phenomena of a very curious nature. It is confidently affirmed, that it is not unusual for men on board of a ship, while lying in the moonlight, with their faces exposed to the beams, to have their muscles spasmodically distorted, and their mouths drawn awry—affections from which some have never recovered: others have been so injured in their sight as to lose it for several months. Fish, when taken from a water, and hung up in the light of the