

AND NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

" OURS ARE THE PLANS OF FAIR DELIGHTFUL PEACE, UN TARP'D BY BARTY RAGE, TO LIVE LIKE BROTHERS."

FRIDAY COTOM: 1.12, 1832.

Megister, PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

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TERMS.

Twarz Dollans per sunum; one half in advance Those who do not, either at the time of sub-acribing, or subsequently, give notice of their wish to have the Paper discontinued at the ex piration of their year, will be presumed as de siring its continuance until countermanded.

ADVERTISEMENTS, Not exceeding states fines, will be inserted for each subsequent publication: those rester length, in the same proportion. the number of insertions be not marked them, they will be continued until ordered , and charged accordingly.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

From the National Intelligencer.

When the mariner has been tossed, for many days, in thick weather, and on an unknow sea, he naturally avails himself of the first pause in the storm, the earliest glance of the sun, to ments have driven him from his true course. float farther, refer to the point from which we departed, that we may be at least able to conjecture where we now are.'

step was to seek to prolong the pow- then, it is seen, who was the President's ered his party by his own re election for adviser to be a candidate for re-election; another term, and still further to extend and we have already shewn that it was it by himself designating his successor. - he who advised a total dissolution of the All these things were not discernible, to Cabinet as a necessary sacrifice to the us at least, at the time of which we speak, unembarrassed action of the Administraas the advancing day has thrown light up- The object of this whole movement was

riance, the U.S. Telegraph, the first re- a few weeks after the event of which we new journal was established, to which the power of office should be confided only to countenance of the Executive was unre- such persons as are inclined to exert it to servedly given. In the first month of its PERPETUATE the Democratic influence in existence, this new organ denounced as the Government." Every one knows what a factions proceeding the report of a Com is meant by the Democratic influence,

is clear, suggested this movement, for it came upc n them like a clap of thunder. It was the prefore Mr. VAN BUREN and Mr. EATON wiho advised it.

In the inext place, let us see the ground assigned I y Mr. VAN BUREN for his own resignation. We quote from his Letter to the Pres ident : " From the moment of taking my seat in your Cabinet, it has been my anxion . wish and zealous endeavor to prevent a premature agitation of the question of you a successon; and, at all events, to discoun tenance, and if possible to repress, the disposition at an early day manifested, to connect My name with that disturbing topic." "Circumstances, not of my ere ation, and altogether beyond my which carnot now be remedied, excentiby a self-distranchisement," &c. If language has any meaning, here is an explicit decla ration to the President, that the writer considered himself as the candidate to succeed him at the end of his second ferm (it having been previously arranged) that he should be a candidate for re-electo avoid invidious observation, and to set an example, as he sald, to such Ministers, as, in all future time, should be caudidates for the Presidency, Mr. VAN BUtake his latitude, and ascertain how far the ele-State. In his reply to that letter, the Let us imitate this prudence; and before we President admits that the particular reason which is assigned for the resignation, is so strong as to command his assent. It was, therefore, at that time, well under-In the survey of the past course of the stood between Gen. Jackson and Mr. VAN in Convention, to determine definitely. administration of the General Government Buren, that on the expiration of his seunder General Jackson, we have seen the cond term of the Presidency, Mr. VAN sort of Reform with which it begun, and Buren was the preferred candidate for continued for two years. We have seen, the succession. The party had got into too. that before the expiration of two years power. They were determined to keep to declare it null and void, which declara-General Jackson declared himself to be a in, by holding fast on: The importance candidate for re-election to the Presiden- attached to Gen. JACKSON'S name with cy, within no longer space than a few the people made it important that he should not claim as "the right of the State to racter purchased with life and treasure; short weeks after he had proclaimed, in a be run for a second term (they not their abrogate an act of the General Government, but as for as its citizens that, in his doubting his re-election) in order to make opinion, no person ought to serve in that the road firmer and plainer for Mr. VAN station for more than one term. We say, Buren to succeed him. We have indeed he declared himself to be a candidate, the authority of Mr. VAN BUREN for saybecause he allowed the journal establish- ing he was instrumental in determining C's general doctrine. We now come to banner of your country, to-morrow sit ider his patronage, and avowedly Gen. JACKSON to be a candidate for re- its practical application, and the moutus like a volume, grawing at the vitals, and peaking by his authority, to announce election. For, in the same letter to the im as a candidate for re-election. To President which we have already quoted is purpose, henceforth, every other con- from, the Ex-Secretary said, "You, sir, tion was to be made to rield. The have consented to be a candidate for reto determine whether a power be granted to describe the country. The have consented to be a candidate for reto determine whether a power be granted to describe the country of its in particular to the country, been a
to be sufficient to the country of its in particular to the country, been a
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to determine whether a power be granted to decision is
inhibited by a State Veto. The decision is
to determine whether a power be granted to decision is
inhibited by a State Veto. The decision ence of the Judiciary. The People," &c. It was Mr. VAN BUREN.

it is now clear, to perpetuate the power In consequence of its want of ductility, of the Party, and to the success of that its supposed devotion to Mr. Calnoun, object no "sacrifice," short of "selfwith whom the President was now at va- disfranchisement" was too great. Indeed, cognized organ of the Executive, having speak, the principle was boldly advanced, the confidence of the President, alin the new Government Paper, that "the

bit the re-election of the President for a we are not sufficiently acquainted with fication." gress at that time of such a proposition. We only know that it has been done, and the shough it had been just before for the se- that the President's wishes were instrucond time earnestly recommended by the mental in accomplishing it. The party to force (by arms) against a State-to wand of an each stress, along a line of President, was gazetted (about the 15th were authoritatively informed that it was coerce a sovreign member of the Union." near four hundred miles, and presenting of January, 1831) by the new Official, as the wish of the President and his friends He states that there would be nothing to your view all t e comforts and elegan "en odious, unjust, and proscriptive that Mr. Van Bunen should be nomina- but Courts and Juries, and peaceable un- cies of polished li e. Visit the cities of measure, intended only to drive Old Hick. ted by the Baltimore Convention. He armed citizens against which force could the wild, * where fashion sparkles in her ory from the field." Through the same willed it, and it was done. We have be employed, or if force could be used, it halls, and virtue ears her temples to the channel the Public was apprised, on the been since informed, from the highest au- would end in the subversion of our Fede-service of the living God. 22d of the same month; by permission of thority, that the Plesident, who "was rat system. Dismissing, then, the emthe President, that " if it should be the BORN TO COMMAND," will feel himself dis- playment of force by land, he enters in - Cy which excites to admiration, & prompts will of the Nation to call on the President bonored by being re-elected President, to the view of coercion by water, by a to rivalry our sist it States : of that broad to serve a second term in the Chief Ma- unless his favorite is chosen to the second blockade, and of the abilition of the patriotism which has secured to our peogistracy, he will not decline it." The office. Therefore, says the Globe, (June ports of entry of the State, accompanied ple benefits higher than wealth or titles President thus placed himself before the 27th, 1832) the friends of the President, by penal enactments, authorizing seizures can bestow, and lasting as the fame of Public in the attitude of a candidate for WHETHER THEY LIKE MR. VAN BUREN OR for entering the waters of the State. In those by whom this system of improve-The second session of Congress had to his motives and his acts. By making dent says, "there will be other parties are larged to his motives and his acts." scarcely terminated, when it was discov- Mr. Van Bunen Vi . President, they will besides the General Government and the ered that personal discord existed in the declare, to the world," &c. There has State, as blockade is a belligerent right. to public measures, to such an extent, that the President dictating to the People whom the President found it necessary to disthey shall choose next to him. It is essential to the president found it necessary to disthey shall choose next to him. It is essential to the president found it necessary to distinct the president found it nec solve it. Of the causes of that discord, tially an attempt by the incumbent to ap- or their subjects. He affirms, that there ministration, in their attempt to surrender behalf of the Committee on Manufactures, it had no chance to get of that way a findand the private griefs of the several par- point his successor. We pass by entirely will be another difficulty as to enforcing our dignity and independence at the frot. in the United States' Senate, and which mg itself gained upon by its pursuer, it ties, we shall not revive the particulars. the extraordinary developments which a regulation or law abolishing our ports stool of the British Monarch, in exchange passed their body at their last session, furned apon him. Somewhat surprised by It is sufficient for our purpose to state the followed the explosion of the Cabinet, and for the benefits to be derived from the but was postponed in the House of Representation of the Cabinet, and established the direct interference of the tional objection that no preference shall West-India Trade. It was when the sub-sentatives. That bill, if enacted into a for it—tript, and fell; the bird dashed at advert to some of the circumstances con. Administration in Elections, the bribery be given to the ports of one State over ject of the impressment of American Sea- law, it is believed, would secure to Ohio, thim, with wings beat and claws; and the nected with it, which were at the time and corruption of the public Press, &c. those of another) and which he makes to men by Great-Britain agitated the whole from the sales of the Public Lands, up man found it necessary to turn immediate In the first place, the fact came out that it was the President's friends in the Cabi, net that advised the dissolution of it, in order to strengthen the hands of the President to strengthen the hands of the product to strength the difficulty of product to strength the difficulty of product the whole country, and Congress had been induced wards of \$200,000 per ann.—a sum which at level to strength the country, and Congress had been induced wards of \$200,000 per ann.—a sum which at level to strength the country, and Congress had been induced wards of \$200,000 per ann.—a sum which at level to strength the country, and the country the country the strength the strength the strength the strength the strength the strength the stre barrassed action of his administration." in the first number of these essays.

ILTON AND MR. CALHOUN.

From the Charleston Gazett.

This correspondence, of which th public anxiety is great to learn the subect-matter, appears in the Pendleton Messenger, of the 15th ult. It occupies 11 columns of that paper, and consists 1st, of a letter from Gov. Hamilton to Mr. Calhoun, dated July 31, 1832, requesting him to give his view "in detail of the principles and consequences of Nullification." Mr. Calhoun's reply is dated August 28, and occupies almost the remainder of the Correspondence. shall endeavor to condense as well as we are able the chief points of the Vice-Presi control, have given to this subject a turn, dent's reply, bring unable to publish it at full length. Mr. Calhoun sets out with the position, as the foundation of his argument, that the Constitution of the U. States is a compact between the States. as distinct political communities, and not the work of the American people collectively. As a conclusion from this doctrine, Mr. C. enters into a course of reason tion for another term.) For that reason, ing to prove "that there is no direct and immediate connexion between the indi vidual citizens of a State and the General Government-that the relation between them is through the State." As another affirms, that "on a question whether a particular power exercised by the General Government, be granted by the Constitution, it belongs to the State, as a member of the Union, in her sovereign capacity, extent of the obligation which she hacontracted, and if, in her opinion the act exercising the power be unconstitutional tion would be obligatory on her citizens." cerned to declare the extent of the obligation, and that such declaration is binding of the brave; and the war eagle that to on them." So much for an outline of Mr. day perches proudly upon the conquering

It is the Vice-President's opinion, that Contrast this with the debts contracted say "that the citizens of the State would the gloom with which it was shrouded at be bound in all the relations of life, private and political, to respect and obey The hopes evited by the high prices its declaration of Nullification, and when and wild specu ations which followed the called upon as Jurymen to render their war, had been erashed. The convulsions verdict accordingly, or as Judges to pronounce judgment in conformity to it." tomed sources of wealth were dried at the It would be impossible (says he) for the lountain. Every product of agriculture General Government within the limits of was consumed in the expense of reaching the State to execute legally the act Nul- a market; transportation cost more than ified, or any other passed with a view to production; and the richest crops of our enforce it; while on the other hand the soil mouldered in the granaries. State would enforce legally and peaccably its declaration of Nullification." He adds had been succeeded by the restlessness of on this branch of the subject, "that an disappointment; in the country, an uni appeal to the Supreme Court could be versal apathy had reized our people. Ye prevented by denying a copy of the re the snener was this life-bringing artery cord requisite to review the judgment of opened to our hope, than it carried health a State Court, and the State would take and action to every department of inclusprecaution to prevent any means of ob- try. If there be a country more favored taining a copy. But if obtained (says than any other section of your State, it is missee of Congress, in exact conformity . Whether it was a part of the original he) would it avail against the execution that whose products are drawn through to the President's recommendation, of an design to nominate Mr. VAN BUREN for of the PENAL ENACTMENTS if the State in. the Erie Canal. amendment to the Constitution to prohi- the Presidency (as has been lately done) tended to enforce the declaration of Nulli Look at the increasing strength and

Neither of the three removed officers, it CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GOV. HAM- Supreme Court, by virtue of its authority bent on it to do, to avoid just cause of complaint over maritime causes, in questions of on the part of Great-Britain; that, in particular,

fr s cousequen es as in its nature and effects. But le leaves us in doubt the language of gentlemen on the other side, all moral proba ility, lead to secession. He speaks of secession on the part of the having taken you by mistake, I will remonstrate, other States. T is is not the question, to release you, but I cannot, my son, fight for unless the Vice President assumes that you. If he did not consider this mere mockery, From some deficiency in attaching the tow y three States against the 24th, is in ef- say, 'You owe me, my country, protection ect the secession of the twenty-three from the one, and is substantially the dissolu- where live my aged father, my wife, my children. of any kind a sufficient cause to separate would continue, 'I lost this eye in fighting unherself from the coercing States, the before Tripoli : I broke this leg on board the Vice-President leaves still underermined.

GENEROUS SENTIMENTS.

The following elequent vindication of the policy Anternal Improvement caught our eye a few days ago, in the printed Report of a Special of the State of New-York, by FRANCIS GRANcen, the Repul lican Candidate for Governor

1. War is so netimes necessary to esta blish national e practer : often to protect victory is ever crimsoned with the blood draining the life-stream of your people.

the commencen pat of these works.

of Europe had subsided, and our accus-

in the villages, the bustle of business

prosperous condit on of that whole people

AMERICAN FEELING.

er by land or water. He alludes to the that government has not done aft that was incum-

prize or no prize under a blockade of the the certificates of protection authorized by Conports of the State, and he says then will has done too much in granting those paper procome up for decision by that tribunal, of tections. I can never think of them without bethe other questions of the legality of the ing shocked. They resemble the passes which repeal of the acts establishing ports of the master grants to his negro slave, the the entry, and of the constitutionality of bearer, Mungo, pass and repass, without moles giving preference of the ports of one tain has a right to seize all who are not provided floating down in the centre, probably two with them. From their very nature, they must miles from the cataract. It was soon dis-The Vice-President winds up with the be liable to abuse on both sides. If Great-Bri- covered that there were persons on board, question, whether Nullification is equiva- tain desires a mark by which she can know her lent to secession; in other words, wheth own subject, let her give him an ear mark. The er nullification is or is not a peaceable colors that float from the mast nead, should be two of the persons on board, were nearly remedy. He argues that Nullification is that this country should ever abandon the gallant as follows : in its nature and objects peaceful, and tars who have won for us such splendid trophies. endeavors to establish a dissimilarity be- Let me suppose, that the Genius of Columbia tween Nullification and Secession, as well should visit one of them in his oppressor's prison and attempt to reconcile him to his forlorn and wretched condition. She would say to him, in and was towed up by a horse on the shore.

whather Nullific ition will, or will not, in Great-Britain intends you no harm; she did not mean to impress you, but one of her own subjects; and try to prevail on her, by peaceable means, coercion of any kind on the part of twen- the poor tar would address her judgment, and subject-I am a native of old Massachusetts, tion of the Union. Whether or not the I have faithfully discharged my duty. Will you State coerced, ought to consider coercion refuse yours?" Appealing to her passions, he Constitution when the Guerriere struck.' There crew as they saw on the one hand the Awas something in the impassioned gesture and merican shore at the distance of two miles pathetic tone of utterance, which distinguished this appeal, that the feeling which dictated it

A TRUE FRIEND TO HIS COUNTRY.

passed from man to man, as if one mysterious

chain of sympathy connected every bosom."

The following excellent Letter from Governor. McArthur shows the patriotic motives by which he is actuated in declining the Chief Executive office of his-own State, again to enter the Councils of the Nation :

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

National Republicans of Onio upon some bove the falls. He was discovered from ONE Candidate for the office of Governor, the shore, and at the great risk of the disand also on one Electoral Ticket, I have coverer was taken from the river, just a requested that my name should be with- the breaking of the water. After drawn as a Candidate for that office.— the boat the box and the Richard Douglas and Wm. K. Bond con Esgrs. who were Candidates for Congress it is district, with the landable

I would consent to have mine presented. Their paris contined of the asset to that budy. — poles set to the store plan to This, with the advice of many of my friends they attached brankets for a second I have concluded to do; and now offer floated so far towards the American myself a Candidate to represent the Sev- that they were taken from the boat by six enth Congressional District in the next men who ventured in a small boat to their Congress of the United States

are well known; it will, therefore, be un- The boat passed on the American side of will bowever briefly state, that I am now when the writer leit, on Wednesday. and have ever been, in favor of a Tariffof The whole circumstances as related by duties on foreign importations, not only the y ung man are deeply interesting and meet the legitimate and necessary exp. n ed when he told the story the next day to can be produced of as good quality, and win lows, &c. which would have been creat as low prices, by our citizens, as those ditable to riper years, and no doubt saved favor of encouraging and affording all rea- them below. sonable protection to American labor and The boat had a horse on board, which chanic, and the day laborer, as to all oth- reach the Canada shore; but the poor angaged in their bonest and landable pursuits; so far as it may be done without oppressing any, or endangering the safety I am in favor of re-chartering the pre

sent Bank of the United States, under prudential restrictions ; or such other Bank as may be calculated to regulate the exchange and currency of the country, as well as the present Bank has done, and which shall not be "a Treasury Bank," or placed under the influence and control of the Executive, or the officers of the General Government-a Bank which will prevent the chartering of a host of insol- combatants, as unique and bloody a batvent State Banks, which may be gotten up | tle, as can be found en record : as they have, heretofore, been, for the purpose of borrowing and not lending money living four or five miles up the Halchee. and defrauding the unsuspecting honest was searching on the bottom land of that poor and laboring man by their deprecia- river for strayed cattle, when he observed The following remarks made by Mr. Bank, its stockholders and officers should through the thicket, which he pursued, Cabinet, though entirely harmonious as been no instance before in our history of Unless there be war as prescribed by the CLAY on an occasion when the character be lenders and not borrowers of its money, and soon discovered to be a large bird.

Correspondent of the Rochester Observer relates the following account of a wonderful escape from almost certain destruction:

A PERILOUS SITUATION.

Mr. Editor :- I had just arrived at the Fails of Niagara on Monday of last week. when a canal boat was discovered to be wild gave evidence of distress and alarm. The facts as obtained by the writer from

The boat belonged to the Welland Caal, and received freight from the Canada. shore, two or three miles above the falls, The master of the boat, Capt. Coon, was sick on board and entirely unable to take charge of her. The management was entrusted to another man, a boy of 17 years old, and a young woman of the same age. rope to the horse it gave way, when the boat was about three mile above the falls,

They soon discovered that they were not only floating fast from the shore, but rapidly downwards. They could not reach bottom with their setting poles, and had no neans of making a successful effort to reach the shore. Consternation seized the and on the other the Canada shore, at the listance of one mile, fast receding; and mile and a half below they saw rising the smoke of the dreadful cataract, which they of one accord had now concluded would form their common grave.

All was excitement, nothing was done nor could be done with hopes of success a ill at last the man, the only efficient hand in the management of the boat, concluded to make one exertion to save himselfplunged overboard and swam for the Canada shore, 1 mile distant, taking a diago-With a sincere desire of uniting the nal course downwards, hoping to land a-

relief, although they were so near the falls To most of you my political principles that the water had become very rough. necessary, at this time, to trouble you Goat Island on the rocks in the rapids with a detailed declaration of them. I just above the falls, where it remained

for the purpose of producing a revenue to afficing, and although too desply affectses of Government, but to have those durigive a connected chain of the event, yet ties imposed or taxed principally, on arthe manifested during the transaction, a cicles of luxury, and on such others as presence of mind in erroting sails, closing which are imported. In a word, I am in them from the destruction that awaited

industry—as well to that of the farmer, they forced overboard during the time of the planter, the manufacturer, the me- their greatest peril, hoping that he would ers who are legally and industriously en-limal made his grave in the vortex below.

NOVEL COMBAT WITH A BIRD.

From the Cincinnati Chronicle.

By a friend residing in Tennessee, we have been politely favored with the following account of a fierce and extraordinary contest, between a man and a bird, which occurred on the banks of the Hatchee, not far distant from Bolivar. The gentleman to whom we are indebted for this parrative is one of unimpeachable veracity. It is, perhaps, considering the character of the

"About three months since, a farmer, per. To insure the solvency of a something of unusual appearance pass order to strengthen the hands of the President, or the Party. Thus, in the Official Paper, the dissolution of the Cabinet was spoken of (May 4) as "that general movement which the President's best and most disinterested friends in the Cabinet thought a necessary sacrifice to the unember of these escapes.

The facts we have brought together, and an enactment, and there being no principle under the regular law of blockade by blockade by the law of blockade by side the regular law of blockade by the law of blockade by side the regular law of blockade by the law of blockade by side the regular law of blockade by the DUNCAN MCARTHUR. blade of the knife was scarched for, found