FROM THE NAT. INTELLIGENCER

To the People of the United States.

Recent occurrences, manifesting not merely the future prospects, but the present certainty, of a wide division among the party which has hitherto supported General JACKSON's Administration, are too important not to awaken a great degree of attention. They are entitled to a deep reflection by the opposers of the Administration, and by the Public. The VICE-PRESIDENT's late publication was but the ebullition of a political ferment, well known to have been secretly long at work. It was not the origin of a schism; it was only its avowal. From the moment of the original "*Combination*" (so it was admitted to be) against Mr. Adam's Administration, it was foreseen that the parts composing it, held together for the time by a common object, (the hope of power,) would necessarily fly asunder when that power should have been obtained, and when it should come to be decided who should enjoy its posts for the present, and who expect them for the future. Nothing but the powerful chymistry of this common object, it was easy to perceive, could keep in union such opposite materials as the friends of Gen. Jackson in Pennsylvania and those in South Carolina, and the followers of Mr. Calhoun, who had been called *Prodigals*, and the followers of Mr. Crawford, who had been called *Radicals*. Such a jumble of politicians could have no natural cohesion. If Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Randolph could act long in harmony; if the highest notes of Consolidation and the lowest grumbling of State Rights could be made to chime in unison; if the Tariff and Nullification could walk hand in hand —then, indeed, the time might be expected to have arrived when the Lion and the Lamb would lie down together.

As to the Secretary of State, his affinities were well known to be easily drawn towards any political elements, and again easily to be repelled. He mingles with every thing by the slightest attraction and again is d sengaged from every thing by the gentlest solvent: *For* Mr. King, and *against* Mr. King; a friend of Mr. Clinton, and an enemy of Mr. Clinton; an Anti-Tariff man, out of courtesy (or out of subservience) to some; to others a Tariff man, by virtue of instructions; a friend of the Union, yet groping after lost rights of the States; and on the great question between the constitutional powers of the Government on one hand, and the absurdities of Nullification on the other, hanging precisely midway upon an exact poise. The foresight which anticipated this rupture of the Party, was not deceived. The fulfilment has trodden, indeed, very close upon the heels of the prediction. Before the second year of Gen. Jackson's Administration has closed, a wide, deep, and impassable gulph already separates the leaders of his legions of followers and feudatories. His own influence over these leaders, not founded in their respect for his talents or character, but mainly in the conviction that there is a great, though a vague and indefinite popularity attached to his name, is now no longer sufficient to repress their contensions. They quarrel in his own face, for his own seat, while he yet fills it, and means to fill it longer if he can.

We have heard much, heretofore, of the President's independence; of his lofty elevation above all influence near his person, and of his fixed resolution to be himself every inch President. We now see the verification, and manifestation, of these qualities: we behold him evidently busy in the first stages of a controversy, the origin of which lies in motives and objects, connected, first with his own reelection, and secondly, with the succession of another to his office, when he shall have done with it. We were assured, too, by his supporters, that no aspirant for further promotion would ever be in his cabinet, or participate in his counsels. We perceive how this assurance has been performed. But this is not all; the President has repeatedly expressed his own opinions, and his own purposes, in words borrowed from one in whose mouth they meant what they seemed to mean. He has declared, over and over again, that he neither sought office, nor shunned it. If the public are not now misinformed, a recent occurrence has fully expounded his meaning, and explained his sincerity in this declaration.

It is not the object of these paragraphs to enter into the merits of the questions raised by the Vice President's publication and its numerous answers and replies.—We are little disposed to meddle in this family quarrel. Our purpose, on the contrary, is to suggest that those who have opposed the administration, and who still oppose it, have no concern in this dispute, except so far as its results may affect the public interest. These results, it is probable, will be various in their character, and in their tendency. So far as internal dissensions may be likely to weaken the the momentum with which the dominant party has hitherto proceeded in a course so threatening to all the great interests of the country, the effect will unquestionably be good. Still better will it be, if this disclosure of the predominence of merely personal and ambitious motives over all other considerations, shall open the eyes of the community to the real character of men, and the real character of the times. On the other hand, it certainly gives a still more formidable appearance to the dangers which threaten us, when we see what their objects are, unless we may hope at the same time that the public will see them also, and take care for its own safety. Their publications afford a striking example indeed of the nature of these objects. There is not the smallest reference in any of them to any public principle, or public measure. The general welfare, the good of the country, constitutional principle, political expediency, these things, none of them not one, is that about which our men in high places write letters; about which they express solicitude; about which they differ. Not at all. Gen. Jackson and Mr. Calhoun choose to quarrel, and yet they put their quarrel on grounds perfectly consistent with the fullest approbation, on the part of Mr. Calhoun, of every one of Gen. Jackson's measures. The ruin of political prospects is spoken of, but they are the political prospects of an individual, not the political prospects of the country. The merciless proscription for opinion, which has stalked over the land; the violation of national faith to the Indians; the mad project of a paper money Treasury Bank; the war on the Tariff; the war on the Judiciary; the war on the Constitution; these are not subjects which have drawn forth controversy—all is personal crimination and recrimination.

And what a spectacle does this contest exhibit! Who does not see in what an aspect of disgrace it holds up the Government of the country? What honest man does not feel shame, as well as indignation, at the picture upon which the whole world is here invited to look? The second officer of the Republic openly declares that the first officer is "THE VICTIM OF A POLITICAL INTRIGUE." Is this fact credible in itself; and is the witness entitled to belief? On the other hand, the President charges the Vice President both with ingratitude and duplicity. Here, again, is the witness a good one? Shall we consider the charge proved.

We say nothing of the language of Mr. Crawford's letter; but we earnestly put it to the whole American people to say what they think of this controversy between their two highest public officers; and we put it to them to say, too, not only what public Honor but the public Safety also requires, when the Vice President publicly declares, to all the world, that the President of the United States, at the moment when he is discharging the highest functions of his office, is not an independent agent, but a mere creature of others—the "*Victim of a political intrigue*"

There remains, evidently, for the friends of the Constitution, administered in its true spirit, to stay the progress of this Administration, and to save the country from the effects of its measures but one course. That course lies right straight onward. They will turn neither to the right hand nor to the left. They are destined yet to save the country and the Constitution. They are NATIONAL REPUBLICANS; they are friends of Union; they are the great party of free Americans, without doubt or question. If the charm of a name were withdrawn, they are at this moment *a great majority of the Union*. They will take courage from these proofs of disaffection and schism among their opponents, and go forward with more assured hopes of ultimate success. *They have a point of concentration. The public sentiment runs strongly in a direction towards one never yet charged with ingratitude; never yet guilty of duplicity; never made, nor to be made the victim of any political intrigue.* Let us beseech all friends of the Constitution all real lovers of their country, to awake look at the existing state of things seriously, and then do their duty. It becomes us to raise the alarm not at pretended. but real portentious and imminent dangers. It becomes us earnestly to implore THE PEOPLE to save themselves. Let us rally for the Union of the States, for the Constitution, for American Liberty as it was while every man was yet free to speak his opinion, and for the preservation of those great interests for which the Government was established.

Pestilential Cholera of Russia.—The New York Post states that in the French Academy of Sciences, M. Moreau de Jonnes has presented some new details respecting the disorder which has caused so much alarm in Russia. The pestilential cholera has three times advanced towards Europe by different directions. It was imported from Bengal into the isles of France and Bourbon, 1819, and threatened to follow the course of communication with India, and to arrive with the numerous ships bound for great Britain and France. Sanitary measures taken at the Cape of Good Hope prevented this. In 1821, the intercourse between Bombay and the ports in the Arabian Gulf introduced it into Ballorak, whence it ascended the Euphrates, traversed Mesopotamia, following the direction of commerce, and appeared in Syria. There, yielding to the cold of winter, but re-appearing again in spring, it ravaged the country for three years, and invaded most of the towns situated on the Mediteranean. Again, in the year 1825, it arrived at Buchara, and extended gradually to Moscow. whither it had penetrated on the 28th of September last. M. Moreau thinks that the cholera morbus was brought to Russia by the caravans, which are so large that they employ from three to four thousand camels. From his researches M. Moreau has deduced the following conclusions. First that there is reason to hope that the cold of winter in the Russian province, situated between the 45th and 57th degrees of latitude, will check the progress of the contagion. Secondly, that notwithstanding numerous examples give occasion to apprehend that this contagion spread over a vast country, and through a large population, will be only suspended during the winter, but will recover with the approach of spring all its activity and violence. Thirdly, that if this be the case, all Europe may be gradually invaded by this terrible malady, as is the belief of the English ambassador at the Russian court. This opinion is the more probable, as the contagion would acquire an additional violence on arriving in those countries of Europe which are warmer than Russia, and would be propagated with greater rapidity on reaching countries where the population is more dense and the intercourse more frequent and rapid.

A BLACK LAW.—According to the Boston Patriot, by the amendment to the Marriage Bill, proposed by Mr. Bigelow of Boston, and passed in the House of Representatives on Saturday, it is made lawful for any authorized person to join in marriage any negro, mulatto, or Indian, to any white person. Formerly the law imposed a penalty on any one so marrying, and the marriage itself was declared both null and void.

We look upon this amendment as one of the most revolting and derogatory that could have been enacted by an intelligent legislature. That enlightened lawgivers should travel out of the way to legalize matrimony between the black and white population, especially in Massachusetts, where, according to the late census, there are 14,000 more females than males, is a circumstance of the most 'unnatural dye,' and one that should meet with the reprehension of all other states. A terrible outcry is justly raised against such a proposition, when, as alleged, it emanated from Miss Wright; but now that it is, legally sanctioned by the "wise ones of the east," the obloquy should justly be visited upon that body.

Let it for a moment be supposed, that some honorable senator on his return home from his legislative avocations should find an only daughter, the pride, of his heart and the ornament of his name, wedded to a negro—his ostler or any other menial. Would not the retribution seem just and the operation of the law in this instance strike him as unnatural?—Would not the father turn away in distraction and shame at the results of his own legislation? Yet why should not such a case occur? In absolving from penalty those who unite in the bonds of matrimony the "thick lipped African" and the fairer beings of a less torrid clime, the crime and indelicacy of such union are also to a certain extent obliterated, and an inducement is held out for such marriages. What mad spirit of philanthropy could have induced the Massachusetts legislature to enact such a law, we are at a loss to determine, as we also are to imagine what commendable or humane results could possibly grow out of such an enactment. With these impressions, and with the most liberal construction of the phrase, "all men were created free and equal," we cannot but estimate such a *a law but as disgraceful to the country.*

Phil. Enq.

Murderers of the brig Vineyard.—On Friday at 12 o'clock, Judge Betts passed sentence upon *Wansley*, the colored man, and *Gibbs*, the white man, convicted of murdering the Captain and Mate of the Vineyard. They are to be executed on the 22d April between the hours of 10 & 3.

When they were called upon to say why sentence of death should not pass upon them, both addressed the Court in a firm and respectful way; admitted their participation in the crimes charged upon them but protested that *Dawes* and *Brownrigg* on whose evidence they were convicted, were as guilty as themselves. They both, too, especially criminated *Atwell*, who perished in the boat, as the chief contriver of the murders. The Judge in sentencing them, dwelt forcibly and feeling upon the enormity of their crime; the necessity of now preparing themselves for its expiation and emphatically told them there was no hope for them of mercy in this world.

N. Y. American.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The Packet Ship *Francis I*, at New York, brings Paris papers to the 2nd February:—The Belgian question is still undecided. On the 29th Jan. a note from Gen Sebastiani the French Minister to M. Bresson, the French Envoy at Brussels, was laid before the Belgian Congress, in which he stated, that if the Congress should choose the Duke of Leuchtenberg (Beauharnois' son) to fill the throne of Belgium, the French government would regard it as an act of hostility against France.—This letter excited great indignation in the Congress. Intelligence from the frontiers of Poland, was to the 27th of January. The war had not commenced. The enthusiasm of the Poles had increased. Many Frenchmen had found their way into Poland in disguise. Subscriptions for the Poles were going on in France and England.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16.

A letter from a gentleman in Paris to a friend in this city dated the 1st of February, says, "The great news of to-day is, that the Duke of Nemours, second son of the King of FRANCE, has been chosen King of BELGIUM; and this, it is believed will cause a war. It is not yet known what ENGLAND will do; but it is certain that she is arming ships of war. In France the troops are all marching. All those of Paris and its neighbourhood are to set off in two days; so that we shall have none left but the National Guard."

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

We have had the pleasure of free and extended conversations with several intelligent members of this state from the East, and the impression we have received corresponds with the views of the National Gazette. All was confusion and dismay in the ranks of the administration, at the breaking up; while on the other hand, the National Republican members says the New York Commercial, have returned in the finest spirits, and with the most confident anticipations of success in the ensuing presidential campaign. But the friends and foes of the cabinet are disgusted at the ignorance and utter imbecility of the executive, and the profligacy of his disjointed and oddly consorted cabinet. But the friends of the Secretary of State continue their professed devotion to the "hero," in obedience to the wishes of their real master. Every sensible man sees and knows that the administration is a total failure, and has been at least convinced that mere skill & bravery in fighting Indians, is but a poor qualification for presiding in the administration of civil government, and all deplore the state of degradation into which the government has fallen. The history of this administration will be without a parrallel in the civil annals of nations.—Two years ago Gen Jackson was borne into power on a tide of popularity unexampled, and he commenced his career with decided majorities in both houses of Congress—in the house, a very large one. High expectations were entertained of the benefits to flow from his promised reforms and retrenchments. But what has been the result? Of all the recommendations contained in the two elaborate and lengthened messages written for him, but one solitary enactment has followed in compliance with the Executive views.—That was the Indian bill of last year, which was carried by a vote so slender as to be equivalent to a defeat. With this single exception, every recommendation in both messages has been disregarded and contemned. The promised *reform* has consisted of turning out able and faithful officers, and putting in hungry partizans—wanting character & wanting bread. Instead of *reduction* of the number of officers, they have been *increased* by hundreds. Instead of *lowering* salaries, they have been *raised*. Instead of *Retrenchment*, there has been an *enlarged* expenditure of the public money. Instead of a lofty and highminded government, we have a grovelling and undignified external policy, and a domestic system of espionage and persecution. The Post Office Department has been corrupted; the energies of the government impaired; the judiciary threatened; and the Constitution brought into disrepute, and in some instances outraged by executive encouragement. Under all these circumstances is it a cause of marvel that the cabinet should have been left in the minority in both houses, at the close of the session—Such was the fact: and the presumption is, that the People will leave the whole concern, the IDOL and all, in the minority within the ensuing two years.

The official paper, at Washington, the Globe, of Wednesday, again arraigns and scolds Gongress in the severest terms. It says—

"With Congress set up into *President-making* factions, needful laws are not enacted, every Department of public service suffers for want of the attention of the legislative body, and the President, devoted in every thought and every act, to the good of his country and an honest fame, is left to struggle with abuses and corruptions, unaided by those whom the people have sent to his assistance."

Thus, likewise, the principal Jackson paper, west of the mountains, asserts that "a more unwieldly, useless representative body, never assembled than the Twenty-first Congress. They have been a dead weight, a clog upon the Executive." We might suppose that there is a concerted scheme to decry the National legislature in order to exalt and brighten the President in the eyes of the People. As the kings abroad are the fountains of all honor, General Jackson and his confidential court must be deemed the source of all public good, the only zealous and devoted guardians and ministers of the national weal. While the members of Congress are magisterially and unsparingly reproved for interfering with the *Presidential question*, for *President-making*, the State legislature, or portions of them, are instigated to make nominations of President; and we have a specimen of the manner in which they are at least seconded and encouraged in this irregular procedure, in President Jackson's response to the Ohio gentlemen, which we publish this afternoon. Surely, "President making factions" or juntos, in the State-Assemblies, ought to be considered and treated as still more incongruous and encroaching, than those which may arise in Congress.—*Nat. Gaz.*

We do not like to repeat the gossip, says the United States Gazette, now in circulation relative to affairs in Washington: but we believe enough is known to satisfy, the discerning, that no concessions will bring to General Jackson his old friends. He sighs now in vain: and when he sees the standard of Calhoun going up, he will regret the overheated Jealousy that separated him from the south, & will sigh for means,

"To lure the tassel gently back again."

If "Ichabod" be not written upon the door posts of the present administration then are the signs of the times most deceptive.

Unexampled corruption of the General Post Office.—Notwithstanding our oft-repeated resolution no more to be astonished at any thing transpiring under the present administration, yet the facts disclosed in the memorial of Abraham Bradley, to which reference was made in our congressional news yesterday, and the debate which ensued thereon in the Senate, have completely "nullified" all such resolutions. We could believe that a thousand faithful public servants, grown grey in the service, and kept poor by their honesty, have been turned adrift to make room for a swarm of clamorous office-holders;—we could believe that the venerable Maj. Melville, the last of the daring band who threw the tea overboard, and who was appointed to a situation in the Customs by WASHINGTON, should have been turned out of doors in his old age by Jackson —we could believe that the faithful Nourse should have been branded as a defaulter, and his property seized, as a pretext for giving his place to a needy adventurer, when, at the same time, the Government was indebted *to him*, in a large amount. We could believe all these things, and hundreds more of enormities, because they are recorded facts. But we could not have believed that the records, of a Department would have been *mutilated, altered* and *falsified*, not only for the purpose of hiding official delinquency, but for the still baser purpose of destroying the reputation of a man of irreproachable integrity and character. Such being the naked facts, comment is entirely unnecessary. The lame and impotent excuses for the iniquitous transaction by Mr. Grundy, are supremely ridiculous.—*N. Y Com.*

We find in a part of the Washington correspondence of the N. Y. Jour. of Commerce, the following revelation, which confirms the rumors that have been circulated since the adjournment of Congress.

"In this communication, I may be permitted to reveal a matter of the greatest importance to the political relations of more than one prominent man in the United States. *John C. Calhoun will be in nomination, by his friends, for the Presidency, in the next canvass.* It must be so. He will not be a dead dog. He is alive, and has teeth yet to bite. More on this subject anon. I have said enough to set your caldron a boiling. I mean the great caldron identified with the anecdote of the honorable H. Storrs.

I have not told you all the news. The honorable Judge Spencer will be supported by the American Republicans, or National Republican party, as their candidate for the Vice Presidency, from and after the 3d of March, 1833.

I have listened to-day to the opening of Mr. Sergeant, *in support of the bill* of complaint of the Cherokees against the state of Georgia.

Massachusetts Claims.—We learn *from the* Boston Gazette of Thursday, that a message was received on Thursday last in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, from the Governor of the state, announcing the receipt of warrant drawn by the Secretary of the United States Treasury, upon the United States Bank, at Boston, under certain decisions of the Secretary of War for $419,748 26. His excellency stated that he, had not been favored with the ground of disallowance of a portion of the claim, a copy of the decisions not having been furnished to be sent on to the state of Maine, according to agreement at the separation.

From the Ohio Journal.

INTRIGUE AND MANAGEMENT.—The following article, extracted from the Harrisburg Intelligencer—one of the most respectable journals published in Pennsylvania—shows how the recent nomination of General Jackson by sundry members of the Legislature of that respectable State, has been got up. That the late correspondence between a portion of the General Assembly of Ohio and our present Chief Magistrate, on the subject of his becoming a candidate for re-election, has had similar origin, we cannot for a moment doubt. The address to the President, a copy of which appeared in our last number, was circulated among the administration members of both bodies at one and at the same time and a similar answer has been returned to each; and that this coincidence was the result of accident is altogether incredible.

INDIANA—*Official Dignity.*—The close of the late session of the Legislature presented a scene of rather novel interest in the history of legislation. The nomination of the Judges of the Supreme Court by Gov. Ray gave great dissatisfaction to the Senate, and after various reports, resolutions and messages, the difference was blown into a perfect hurricane by a message from the Governor impugning the motives of the members in some of their proceedings. Several of the Senators rose in their places and charged the Governor with using his official patronage for electioneering purposes declaring that their State was disgraced by him, and praying that Providence would avert a similar calamity for the future. The Governor, hearing these denunciations as he was sitting in the lobby rose and attempted to defend himself, but sat down in a few minutes, apparently overcome by the intensity of his emotions. On the last day of the session, a committee of the Senate waited upon him to ask if he had any further communications to make, to which he replied in the affirmative. On

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