MR. INGHAM'S LETTER.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20th, 1832.

Dear Sir—The adoption of the electoral ticket pledged to support Mr. Wirt by the Nationals, presents a position in the politics of Pennsylvania somewhat unexpected. Many of us heretofore contended against Jacksonism with no other definite object, than to evince our determination not to sanction any of the multiplied abuses which Gen. Jackson has committed, and to be prepared to oppose, with the best effect, a repetition of them hereafter; but the adoption of a single anti-Jackson ticket shews the possibility of at once putting an end to his misrule. Until now there was no motive for concert, and the opinions of those who have supported the election of Governor Wolf, and who remain uncommitted as to either of the candidates opposed to General Jackson, may be so various as to require some effort to concentrate them. In order to promote that object, it has been thought advisable to open a correspondence with some of our country friends, and I have been desired to request your views of the course which, in your judgment, the duty of our country requires us to pursue in the present juncture. I am sure you will not hesitate to comply, and beg the favor of you to give me an early answer, with permission, if thought advisable by our friends here, to publish it.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.
JAMES GOWEN.

Hon SAMUEL D. INGHAM.

GREAT SPRING, Oct. 23d, 1832.

My Dear Sir—I have received your favor of the 20th inst. requesting my views of the course which duty to the country requires of those who are opposed to the re-election of General Jackson, and who are unpledged to either of the other candidates. Permit me to observe in the first instance, that while I duly appreciate this mark of the regard of those friends who have proposed this inquiry, I cannot persuade myself that any opinions of mine can be of sufficient importance for the use you intimate a wish to make of them. Be this as it may, as I have never concealed my opinions on public affairs, nor hesitated to do what duty appeared to dictate, nor for a moment calculated the effect of any such determination upon my personal interests, and am now too old to assume a new character, I will cheerfully comply with your request. You must not expect, however, a statement of all the reasons which have satisfied me that Gen. Jackson is unworthy of the station he now occupies. It would require a volume to contain them, with the necessary proofs: there is, moreover, no time now for that calm and deliberate scrutiny which is indispensable to the proper investigation of new matter. When I recur to the reluctance with which I was obliged, by a succession of facts, to change my opinion of the capacity and integrity of Gen. Jackson, and remember how much I struggled to resist the evidence of my own senses, when they testified against him:—when I consider how small a portion of the characterising incidents which I have seen are known to the American people, and with what obstinate determination a great portion of the conductors of the public presses have concealed or perverted the truth in relation to his various reprehensible acts, which were before the public;—when I contemplate the force of party discipline in maintaining whatever position may be assigned to it by the interested few, whether for good or for evil, I feel bound to indulge much charity for the lingering delusion which still cherishes Jacksonism. But knowing Gen. Jackson as I do in his various relations of life, probably better than any of my fellow citizens of Pennsylvania, I could find no apology to them, much less to my own conscience, for hesitating to oppose his re-election. I could not do it without resisting the clearest conviction of my judgment upon a question involving the highest interests of the country.

The lights which I have had, compel me to know that he has no vestage of Democratic principle in his constitution, and lamentable to relate, that he is in heart a dishonest and corrupt man. I make this charge upon full consideration of its responsibility, and of its merited effect, if untrue, on my own reputation when I shall be mingled with the dust. Resting upon a consciousness of *truth*, which, when incredulity shall be no longer nourished by interest, must be believed, I have little personal anxiety for the judgment of the present moment.

But there is no occasion for recurring to any other facts for a sufficient knowledge of Gen. Jackson's character, than those which are now beyond the reach of denial or doubt.

Has he not notoriously violated every pledge under which he came into power? I need not enumerate these: they are familiar to all.

Has he not, in defiance of the clear letter of the constitution, appointed officers in opposition to the declared will of the Senate?

Has he not usurped the power of the Supreme Court in assuming, as an executive prerogative, to give Judicial constructions of the Constitution and laws?

Has he not usurped the power of signing an act of Congress with *"a conditional approval?"*

Has he not, in violation of his oath to support the constitution, refused to execute the laws?

Has he not assailed in fireside calumnies, the honor and integrity of the Supreme Court, and of the representatives of the States and the people, in the co-ordinate branches of the national legislature?

Nay, Has he not openly defended and justified a resort to violence and force against the representatives of the people, in order to deter them from scrutinizing his own acts?

Has he not, in contempt of the great fundamental principles of our republican system, imperiously nominated his successor, and employed the whole patronage and public disbursements of the Government within his control to promote that object?

And will not a re-election of Gen. Jackson be deemed by all the world a popular sanction of these usurpations and corruptions?

Do not the people of this nation claim to have been specially constituted under a beneficent Providence, the jealous guardians of civil liberty, for the whole human family? and will they with such a trust in their hands, servilely sanction the acts of a chief magistrate, who assuming to be "born to command," thus wantonly tramples upon the constitution and laws, and openly employs the people's money to corrupt their morals, that he may secure the appointment of his successor?

The Holy Alliance of Despots against civil Liberty, would behold with intense delight such an evidence of our degeneracy, and discern in it a joyful presage of the early decay of our system. That there is a lamentable demoralization in the public mind is but too clear—Acts which would once have shocked the moral sense of the whole community, and electrified popular sensibilities throughout the nation, appear scarcely to be thought worthy of notice. Even the keen vision of partisan opposition is seemingly so clouded by conscious impurity, that it cannot realise the nature and alarming consequence of gross and palpable depravity in public functionaries. The crisis is pregnant with the destinies of our country; all that is now done must be recorded in history, and the present generation will either merit the gratitude or imprecations of posterity.

In this glance I have overlooked the minor objections to Gen. Jackson, growing out of his disregard for the interests and feelings of the state to which he owes his election. The legislature of Pennsylvania have with great unanimity, at two successive sessions, earnestly recommended the re-chartering of the United States Bank, and our representatives in Congress and Senators, with like unanimity supported that measure; but Gen. Jackson, by an exertion of power scarcely deigned to the monarchs of Europe, has forbidden the passage of the law. All those who calmly consider and can duly appreciate the immense benefits which that institution dispenses, must, I think, be convinced that in this act alone he has justly forfeited all claim to the confidence of the people of this state.

The Bank has purified one of the worst currencies that ever infested any country or people. It consisted of mere paper of no definite value, accompanied by worthless tickets issued from broken banks, petty incorporations and partnerships, in almost every village. Instead of this, the United States Bank has given us the best currency known among nations. It supplies a medium equal in value to gold and silver, in every part of the Union. It preserves with a steady and unerring power an uniform and equal value in the paper of the local banks; gives stability and certainty to the value of all property, and to the incalculable benefit of internal commerce; it maintains domestic exchanges, at a less premium than it would cost to transport specie; and enables the government to transmit its funds from one extremity of the Union to another, without cost, without risk, without pressure upon the section from which they are withdrawn, and with a despatch which is more like magic than reality. Yet Gen. Jackson would destroy this institution, and expose the country to all the evils from which it has so happily but just recovered! And wherefore? His reasons render the act much worse than it could have been without any.

Let us for a moment examine those on which he chiefly relies.

"The bill to re-charter the Bank," says he, "is unconstitutional, not because Congress is not vested with power to make a bank (for he recommends a Treasury Bank,) but because every provision in the bill was not indispensible to its main object."

Thus profoundly construing the constitution as granting powers, whose limits depended exclusively upon Presidential notions of their expediency. The same reasoning might have taught him it was unconstitutional to hang a mail robber, because such an execution was not indispensible to the power to "establish Post Offices and Post Roads."

Another reason is, that Congress did not drive a better bargain with the stockholders, as though a larger bonus, *though not indispensible to the banking power*, might have weakened his constitutional scruples.

But the object most relied upon is, that foreigners have invested their money in the Bank. Gen. Jackson appears not to have known that those governments which best protect their people's prosperity, acquire the confidence of foreign capitalists, who are seeking investments for their funds, and that such has been the confidence in our general government, as well as those of the states, that foreigners have freely loaned their money, by investing it in stocks of the United States, of the several states, and also in those of their respective banks, as well as to the various companies engaged in public improvements: nor has he realized, that the effect of these loans is to furnish capitals at lower rates of interest than it could otherwise be had for, to promote our improvements in the arts, and the extension of our agriculture and commerce. It is plain to the simplest understanding, that if Gen. Jackson's doctrine in the Veto Message on the Bank bill be true, we ought to expunge off our loans, demolish our public works and abandon all the improvements in which foreign capital is employed—lest the foreign capitalists who have thus committed their money to our care, to be increased or diminished, as our country thrives or languishes should exert an influence dangerous to its prosperity! In pursuance of the same doctrine he gravely asserts, that the western states are injured by paying interest to the United States Bank, from which he would relieve them, by compelling the bank to demand the principal!! Whereby, about thirty millions of dollars, loaned at six per cent., would be withdrawn from active and profitable employment, where capital is in such demand that money is worth more than ten per cent. and well secured loans by individuals, are now made at rates of interest too enormous to be credibly stated.

I have given you this hasty sketch of Gen. Jackson's conduct and character, that you may perceive how much I deprecate a popular sanction of his acts, how deeply I deplore the evils which his re-election must fix upon our country, and how imposing I regard the obligation which urges every patriot to sacrifice minor considerations to the fulfilment of the high duty now presented. While there were two candidates sustained in opposition to General Jackson, there was no motive to weigh the considerations which might enter into an alternative choice; but the adoption of the Wirt ticket, by the Convention which lately met at Harrisburgh, presents, as you observe, a new position, which demonstrates the possibility of putting an end to the misrule of which we complain. I am perfectly satisfied, therefore, that duty to the country requires of all its friends, who can realize the dangers which threaten it, to exert by fair and honorable means, their most effective power to avert them. The objection to Mr. Wirt can weigh but as a feather against those which demand the overthrow of Jacksonism. He possesses high intellectual endowments, is intimately conversant with the Constitution, laws and operations of the government and sustains a reputation without blemish in every walk of life.

Mr. Ellmaker is also a man of high character for talent and integrity. The Government cannot but be safe in the hands of such a Chief Magistrate as Mr. Wirt. But it will be said, that he is an Anti-mason, and is virtually pledged to all the proscriptive doctrines of that party. To this it may be replied, that he is not trammelled by such a pledge, and if he were, we know that all political associations are proscriptive. They give public employments to none but their own sect.

But if this policy be justly odious, why shall we imitate it? And more especially, is it not wise to give an example of relaxing the rigor of party proscriptions, when, through the blind zeal of party discipline, stimulated by the too common propensity for, man worship, we find our republican system on the verge of a fearful precipice? There are seasons in the affairs of nations, when it becomes necessary to recur to first principles for the test of duty.—Devotion to our country, aided by ordinary lights and careful scrutiny, cannot fail to guide and guard us in our course.

The present juncture eminently demands the sacrifice of all prejudice to the public good.—We must expect to be proscribed by the infatuated devotees of General Jackson. But it will soon be discovered, that all those who refuse to support for the Vice Presidency his designated successor, are under the ban of proscription, by the powers at Washington, not less vigorous and vindictive than that which is now enforced against the open antagonists of Jacksonism. It is a waste of time, however, now to scrutinize the propriety of a proscriptive policy.—The existing struggle presents objects of infinitely higher moment than a scramble for office. *The national character must be disabused of its imputed degeneracy, and the corruptions which announce the near approach of* TYRANNY *must be purged from our system.* When the general watch-word shall be, *Our Country,* AND NOTHING BUT OUR COUNTRY! *all soon will be well.*

Very respectfully yours, &c.
S. D. INGHAM.

JAMES GOWEN, Esq.

From the Washington Correspondent of the U. S. Gazette.

WASHINGTON, October 24, 1832.

In some of my former communications I have mentioned the fact, that our hotels and avenues are filled with the mail contractors, who have come on, in spirit, and for the purpose of rivalship, in bidding for the transportation of the mail. At this season it seems to be of the utmost importance to the public interests as well as to the equitable distribution of the contracts, that the Postmaster General should be at his post, exercising his own judgment and exhibiting his personal supervision of the matter. It was the practice of Judge M'Lean without going any farther back in the history of the administration of the department, to be always present when this business was to be transacted, although he had assistants, whose knowledge and integrity were indisputable.—But now, as I am informed by an old contractor, for the first time in his experience, and perhaps for the first time since the commencement of the system, except in unavoidable cases, there is to be no Postmaster General at his post when the contracts are to be decided on. The question very naturally asked on receiving this information, was, "Where is he?" "I know not but I suspect he is regulating the electoral elections in Kentucky." Such was the unsatisfactory reply. Whether he be regulating elections, or pursuing his personal engagements, or attending to his private obligations, the result to the public, and to the department, and to the contractors, must be precisely the same. He is neglecting the duties of a station which gives him six thousand dollars a year, a sum greater than has been given to any former Postmaster General, and also the power to do great mischief, by the agency of his influence, to his political opponents. Contracts, amounting to vast sums will now be distributed by subordinates in office, and whatever their competence may be, (and it is no compliment to them to estimate it at as high a standard as that of the Postmaster General himself,) the mere circumstance of such a substitution of power and responsibility is good ground of censure and of complaint. The people have a right to expect of their public servants a full return for the salaries which are given to them. They give money for time, at least, if there be no talent in the incumbent; and they have a right to his time. Now it is notorious that the present incumbent has been absent from his office many months. Rumor says, that his family are not to return to the city, but have resumed their residence in Kentucky. If it be so: is this step taken in the expectation that General Jackson will not be re-elected, and consequently, that the services of Mr. Barry will no longer be required? At any rate, while he holds the office of Postmaster General he ought to attend to its duties; and if he will not perform the duties, he should surrender the rank and its emolument. At this moment the General Post Office is as completely without any efficient head, as if there existed no such incumbent of the station. The subject will, perhaps be deemed worthy of investigation by Congress;—at least some reference to the subject may be expected, when the appropriation for the salary of the office shall be under consideration.

We are yet without the full returns from the State of Ohio; but the intelligence received from that State warrants the expectation, that the result of the Congressional and Legislative elections is as favorable to the National Republican cause as could reasonably be expected; and we are told, that in the electoral election, in which the local causes which have influenced the recent result will no longer be operative, the majority for the Anti-Jackson ticket will be much more considerable.

We have no other news here at this moment. Speculation itself is dumb on the subject of the President's Message, a subject which usually agitates the political *quidnuncs* before this season of the year. Nothing can now be said, since the character of the Message will probably take its tone from the nature of the result of the elections, of the next month. The secret is yet locked up in the womb of time.

Wholesale Emigration.—the Stuttgard Universal Gazette of September 2d, announces that a plan is in progress in the south west of Germany, to make up a State and ship it over to the United States, to become a twenty fifth member of the Confederacy. The following notice of the project appears in that publication:—"According to accounts from the south west of Germany, a society of liberal men are organizing a grand plan for emigration to North America. The emigration has hitherto been precarious, because it did not rest on any solid foundation, and because the means were not concentrated. But now it is different, as the object is to form a *New Germany* beyond the ocean, which is to receive all those whose hopes and claims to liberty and right are disappointed in Old Germany. In order to be admitted into the Confederation of the United States of America, the law requires the number of free inhabitants, above, 25 years of age, to be 60,000, (40,000 without distinction of age. Ed.) and this number is to be assembled before any further measures can be taken. Many of the Germans established in North America will join their countrymen, and the plan is so popular in Germany, that scarcely any doubts are entertained of its being successful."

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Evening, Nov 3.

National Republican NOMINATION.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN SERGEANT, of Pennsylvania

ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, FOR THE 4th DISTRICT OF MD.

Albert Constable of Harford,
Robert H Goldsborough of Talbot,
John N. Steele of Dorchester.

Two cases of cholera occurred in this county this week,—both of which proved fatal.

We bespeak the attention of our readers to the correspondence between Mr. Gowen and Mr. Ingham, inserted in another part of to-day's paper. Few men have had a better opportunity of knowing the character and qualifications of the "old Roman."

The election of Electors of President & Vice President took place in Pennsylvania and Ohio yesterday, the 2d November. In this state it takes place on Monday the 12th and in all the states by the 21st. November—on the 5th December, the Electors assemble in their respective states and give in their votes.

Slow and Easy—We hope to be instrumental in allaying the fears of some for the safety of the Western Mail, due last Monday, by stating that it arrived safe, and we believe in good condition, at about 12 o'clock on Wednesday last.

Is it not surprising, that whilst the Anti-Jackson Candidates are travelling and laboring from day to day to serve the cause of the People, there is not to be found one solitary individual of sufficient energy in the cause to expose, through the press, the glaring impropriety of a man having a contract with government being a candidate for an elector of President & Vice President. The Constitution says, Article 2d, Section 1st, Clause 2d, "but no Senator or Representative or person *holding an office of trust or profit under the United States* shall be appointed an Elector."

It is asked, why not? Obviously because a Senator or Representative is too closely allied to the President. It would admit of collusion or intrigue; because a person holding an office of profit or trust under the United States might well be supposed to lean in favour of those who gave him the profit or trust, and therefore is not a disinterested man, free from the power of corruption, to act for the people. It is asked again—What is the difference between a man holding an office of profit and trust and one holding a profitable contract under Government? Is not one equally subject to the influence of corruption as the other? Now will the people suffer this thing to pass? Will they permit this direct violation of one of the guards of the Constitution and of the people to be perpetrated right under their noses? But perhaps they think, as there is no chance of the gentleman's being elected and as the Constitution dont say that a person holding an office of trust or profit, shall not be a *Candidate* for Elector of President and Vice President, the circumstance is not worthy of notice—be this as it may—they ought to be informed of the true state of things.

The following letter of Mr. Constable, one of the National Republican Candidates for Elector of President and Vice President, has been received by the gentlemen to whom it is addressed, within a day or two past, and we take pleasure in availing ourselves of the earliest opportunity of laying it before our readers.

ROCK RUN, HARFORD COUNTY,
13th October, 1832.

To Messrs. Martin Goldsborough, Edward N. Hambleton and others, National Republican Committee of Talbot County.

GENTLEMEN:

Your letter of the 2d inst. inviting me to address a public meeting of the National Republicans to convene at Easton on this day, was received by the mail of *yesterday*. What delayed its receipt at a much earlier day I know not, nor should I so much regret it, under existing circumstances, but for a wish to have communicated to the meeting the cause of my absence and the high gratification I should have derived from being able to comply with their flattering request.

During the current week I have been confined to bed by a distressing disease which has, with but very brief intervals, afflicted me since August, and which would, had your invitation been duly received, have rendered a compliance impracticable. You will however permit me to enjoy the satisfaction I derive from a thorough conviction that the cause in which we are embarked could suffer no detriment from my absence; more especially when sustained by the able and efficient Gentlemen with whom I have the honor to be associated.

And may I not entertain the abiding assurance that the citizens of Talbot, distinguished not less for their hospitality and domestic virtues than their intelligence and patriotism, can never look with indifference on the high-handed career of the Federal Executive—its violation of the plighted faith of the Government—its disregard of solemn treaties—its vacation and suspension of the laws—its bold assumption of powers not granted by the constitution and its shameless abuse of those which are granted, and that their united energies will be directed to curbing the arm of *Executive domination* which is now seeking to achieve a victory over the Judiciary and Congress—over the Constitution and Liberty.

With sentiments of the highest respect, I remain your obedient Servant,
ALBERT CONSTABLE.

We received a day or two ago a present of some very fine Irish Potatoes of this year's growth, from our old & esteemed friend Capt. R. Trippe of Bailey's neck, they were so large that we felt a desire to know how many of them it would take to fill a half bushel measure—when on trial we found 36 was a full complement, well piled up—they are called the Red Skin potatoe.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Mr. Graham:

I send you a bunch of apples which grew in a young Orchard of mine at Deep Water Point on Miles River. The orchard has been planted about 6 years and consists of 200 trees I procured from Mr. Feddeman Rolle near St. Michaels, of grafted fruit of various kinds: those I send you I believe are called the Long Green, the nine apples on the twig occupy a smaller space than I have ever before seen, they weigh 3 1-4 lbs. and the twig that supports them is not larger than a child's finger.

Yours E. N. H.
Oct. 28 1832.

The bunch of Apples above described is now in our office—We have showed it to several gentlemen who say they have never seen any thing of the kind to equal it.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Mr. Graham:—

Please to tell me whether an instance ever before occurred, under any former administration of the proposals offered for carrying the Mail, being made known to one of its favorites prior to the expiration of the time limited for their decision, in order to afford him an opportunity of making a second bid that may secure the contract to him, as report says has been the case in the *pitiful* contract for carrying the Mail from Annapolis to St. Michaels.

S. B.

From the Cambridge Chron. of Saturday last.

The Fall session of our County Court was commenced on Monday. The trial of Isaiah Willen, charged with the murder of his wife, was concluded on Thursday. The evidence on the part of the State was so clear, strong and positive, that but little doubt could exist as to the determination which the jury would come to; who, upon the close of the examination of the witnesses, retired to their room, and in a few minutes returned with a verdict that the prisoner was *guilty of Murder in the first degree.* It will be recollected that the accusation against Willen was the shooting of his wife, and that his trial was removed from Somerset, in which county he lived and there committed the horrible act.

The Political Meeting, which was to have been held on Monday, but which was postponed on account of the inclemency of that day, took place yesterday afternoon, at the Court-house, in this town. The number present was large and completely thronged the house. Of the Electoral Candidates four appeared, viz:—Messrs. Goldsborough, Spencer, Steele and Stewart—Mr. Constable being detained by indisposition and Mr. Miller by some cause unknown to us. The primary object of the meeting it is known, was to canvass the relative merits of the Presidential candidates. The discussion was opened at three o'clock by R. H. Goldsborough, Esq., who addressed the meeting in an animated, able and truly eloquent manner for nearly two hours. The disputation continued until some time after candle-light; but we regret that the peremptory calls of business prevented us from hearing the gentlemen who succeeded Mr. G.—*ibid.*

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city, dated

LEXINGTON, 20th Oct. 1832.

They have even within the last two days started the report, that Mr. CLAY is dead, that he died on his way home from Louisville, with cholera, and I have no doubt the report will reach you about the time this reaches you, if so, take care to have every newspaper in the city mention the report, the object of it and the fact that he is now at home and well, for I left him within the last twenty minutes.

"Our friends are using great exertion in Indiana, and write us that they will succeed. We have a small majority in joint ballot in that state, in the present legislature. I cannot say who will be elected Senators."—*U. S. Gazette*

It is with deep regret that we see the following paragraph in the Washington correspondence of the New York Journal of Commerce.

"Mr. Gales, one of the editors of the National Intelligencer, lies extremely ill with fever; and is supposed to be in very imminent peril.—His death would be universally regretted by his fellow citizens. No man in this community so long engaged in the war of politics, which is very apt to inflict deep wounds, and leave indellible scars, can look round the circuit of his life, and count so few personal enemies. I question very much, whether he has one in the District of Columbia. In fact, he has a friend in every one he has met. It could not be otherwise in a society of generous men, for his whole life has been spent in the accommodation and service of his fellow citizens."

NEW JERSEY.—We are enabled to give our readers the result of the legislative proceedings in New Jersey yesterday. They are contained in the subjoined letter:—

U. S. Gazette, Oct. 31.

TRENTON, Oct. 26, 1832.

Dear sir—In haste I inform you that the delegates from the several counties were all in last Tuesday but one, who have appointed John P. Jackson, a member from Essex county, speaker, and David Johnson, of this place, clerk of the house of assembly. We have this morning had a joint meeting for the appointment of governor and clerk of the supreme court, which resulted in the appointment of SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD for governor. Southard had 40 votes, *Peter D. Vroom* 24. Rossel, the present incumbent, a National Republican, was appointed clerk of the supreme court. We have a majority of 16 in the lower house and 2 in the council. We this morning passed a resolution for an adjourned meeting; probably we shall adjourn next week.

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