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From the Connecticut Mirror.  
THE BIBLE CLASS.  
IN THE CONNECTICUT STATE PRISON.  
I saw them bending o'er that holy page,  
Whose breath is immortality. There seem'd  
No sadness on their features; to their limbs  
No fetters clung; and they whose early years  
Had totter'd on the verge of wretchedness and shame  
Lifted a calm, clear eye.  
Amaz'd I ask'd,  
Is this a prison? and are these the men,  
Whom justice from the world's sweet fellowship  
Hath sternly sever'd?  
But a voice replied—  
God's spirit has been here. Serene it came  
Into the cells where guilt and punishment  
Rivet her chains, making the victim's life  
A hated burden, and his hope despair!  
It came!—Rebellion laid his weapons down;  
The fiery brand grew soft; the rugged brow  
Gave channels for the tear of penitence;  
And souls which sin had blotted from their race  
As a foul gangrene, to the Healer turn'd—  
Beth'd; and were whole.  
So now, with humble step,  
Their penal course they measure,—giving still  
The day to toil, and meeting every night,  
In solitude, reflection's chast'ning glance,  
Which wounds to purify. There too doth glia  
Fair charity, prompting to deeds divine  
The unaccustomed pupil, while he cons,  
Mid the deep silence of a lonely bed,  
His Bible lesson; seeks a deeper root,  
For Christian purpose; or anticipates  
Glad Freedom's sacred gift.

Ye whom our God  
Hath held from deep transgression, be not proud;  
Nor in the heat of passion, haste to weigh  
A brother's fault. The Eternal judge himself  
(When by the sin of ingratitude moved),  
Came not to Eden till the cool of day.  
And since that hour when first the vengeful sword  
Hang o'er the fruitful gate of Paradise,  
Man hath been wayward,—weak, and prone to  
fall  
Beneath temptation's wile, and so must be  
Unto the doomsday burning.

Then let his bitter discipline be meted  
In Mercy's cup,—that so the prison cell  
May work his soul's salvation; and the law,  
Like a school-master severe, the truant bring  
To Christ his advocate and righteousness.  
Hartford. L. H. S.

THE SUNBEAM.  
BY MRS. HERMAN.  
This art no longer in monarch's hall:  
A joy thou art, and a wealth to all;  
A bearer of hope upon land and sea—  
Sunbeam! what gift hath the world like thee?  
Thou art walking the billows, and ocean smiles—  
Thou hast touched with glory his thousand isles—  
Thou hast lit up the ships, and the feathery foam,  
And gladdened the sailor like words from home.

To the solemn depths of the forest shades  
Thou art streaming on, through their green ar-  
cade.  
And the withering leaves that have caught thy glow,  
Like fire thine glances to the pools below.  
I looked on the mountains—a vapor lay  
Folding their heights in its dark array,  
Thou brokest forth—and the mist became  
A crown and a mantle of living flame.

I looked on the peasant's lowly cot—  
Something of sadness had wrapped the spot;  
But a gleam of thee on its casement fell,  
And it laugh'd into beauty at that bright spell.  
To the earth's wild places a guest thou art,  
Flushing the waste like the rose's heart;  
And thou scornest not from thy pomp to shed  
A tender light on the ruin's head.

Thou tak'st through the dim church aisle thy way,  
And its pillars from twilight flash forth to-day,  
And its high pale tombs, with their trophies old,  
Are bathed in a flood as of burning gold.

And thou t'wixt not from the humblest grave,  
Where a flower to the sighing winds may wave;  
Thou scatter'st thy gloom like the dreams of rest,  
Thou sleepest in love on its grassy breast.

Sunbeam of summer! O, what is like thee?  
Hope of the wilderness, joy of the sea!  
—One thing is like thee, to mortals given—  
The faith, touching all things with hues of heaven.

From the Washington Globe, Sept. 15.  
MR. EATON'S REPLY.  
To Messrs. Ingham Branch and Berrien:  
ON THE DISSOLUTION OF THE LATE CABINET  
(Continued.)  
Private difficulties were now at an end, as  
was well understood, families were to visit or  
not according to their inclinations. In two days  
the "indignity and outrage" which had been  
offered to these gentlemen was forgotten, so  
much so that for fifteen months matters glided  
on in tolerable harmony. Nothing more was  
said or heard of this subject, until the Presi-  
dent, as he had unquestioned right to do, thought  
proper to request their resignations. These  
were old notes and memoranda burnt up,  
and that over which they had slept so long,  
immediately became a subject of deep and  
"wakening interest to the American people."

The truth is, this force, which is now brought  
out on the public stage, was designed for a  
different occasion. It was in January or Feb-  
ruary, 1830, that they expected to exhibit be-  
fore the public, and to unfold the tale of threats  
from the President, dismissal, and family as-  
sault, and all that. Not being dismissed,  
then, as they expected, they lay aside their  
prepared tale; but having at length lost their  
object, they bring it forth upon an occasion  
which it does not fit, and vainly attempt to at-  
tribute the dissolution of the Cabinet to a false  
ground. That event they know sprung from  
an entirely different cause—a cause which  
will satisfy every impartial man when he  
comes to understand it. To account for their  
removal, they offer any but the true reason,  
and hence run into all sorts of absurdity.

Shortly after this, about the 20th of March,  
a preparatory meeting of a few members of  
Congress was held, with a view to request the  
President to remove me from the Cabinet.—  
Being apprised of their design, he made a re-  
mark which satisfied the leaders in this move-  
ment, that to persist in their course would  
serve to expose them to public reprobation,  
and result in fruitless endeavor. Accordingly,  
the project was abandoned, or at least sus-  
pended.

I do not impute to all who participated in  
this preliminary step, a design to unite ulti-  
mately in a measure of such high dictation to  
the President. Some were at first misled by  
false representations, and induced to believe  
that his peace and comfort, as well as the suc-  
cess of his administration, depended upon it;  
others attended the meeting to point out the  
impropriety of the course, and to dissuade their  
friends from persisting in their design.

Now, what was the motive for all this re-  
solution? Could it be that my wife and I  
were indeed the cause? Was it merely to  
exclude a female from their "good society"?  
Was one woman so dangerous to public mor-  
als, and so formidable in influence and power,  
as to require all this strong array of Cabinet  
counselors—combination of members of Con-  
gress—confederacy of fashionable ladies? Was  
it for that, attacks were made upon the in-  
tegrity of her husband; and honor, truth and  
candor sacrificed? The idea is truly ridicu-  
lous. She was lone and powerless. Those who  
did not, kept away. Neither she nor her hus-  
band, entered into cabals and intrigues, or  
the prejudice and injury of others. Their  
unqualified wrongs, if borne with as much pa-  
tience as could be expected, from mortals en-  
dowed with human passions and sensibilities.  
A common understanding prevailed, express  
in relation to one family, and which was also  
understood in relation to others, that each  
should seek their own associates, according to  
their own will uninfluenced and unrestrained.  
The motive, therefore was not to exclude us  
from society. It is a matter altogether too small  
to account for the acts and the untiring zeal  
of so many great men.

Was the motive merely to exclude me from  
the Cabinet? Was my presence there, dan-  
gerous to the interest of the country, or to its  
institutions? Had I the power or the disposi-  
tion to injure the one, or overthrow the other?  
Was it intended, that I should be the ob-  
ject of a personal attack, necessary to the  
management of the Department of War? Of its  
management, there has been no complaint,  
while it was in my hands! I left it at least as  
prosperous as I found it! Was it suspected  
that I was not true to the President, and would  
prove false and faithless to his administration?  
A confidential intercourse of more than fifteen  
years, the highest admiration of his character,  
and the deep personal interest felt in the suc-  
cess of his administration, were surely suffi-  
cient to guard me against such a course. No-  
thing of this sort entered into the mind of my tradu-  
cers. They had no desire for my exclusion  
on account of any suspicions entertained, that  
I would willingly do injury to the interests of  
the country, its institution, or to the President!

To what then shall we look for this motive?  
An ardent friend of the Vice-President, in  
one short sentence disclosed it.  
"Major Eaton is not the friend of Mr. Calhoun!"  
It was this which rendered me unfit for the  
Cabinet, and for the respectable society of  
Messrs. Ingham, Branch, and Berrien. I could  
not, perhaps, be used to promote the views of  
Mr. Calhoun, and might exert an influence to  
induce General Jackson to stand a second  
election. It was not thought that in my hands  
the influence and patronage of the War De-  
partment, could be used in favor of a success-  
or. In that they did me justice. It was not so  
used, nor never would have been. It was a  
subject about which I spoke not, and felt not.  
Not even was I solicitous for General Jackson  
again to be selected, except on the ground  
that his principles and the course of his ad-  
ministration, when fairly tested, should be  
found in accord with the general sense of the  
people and the country. At a proper time  
I could determine this matter, and there I  
was willing to rest it, undisturbed by any pri-  
vate or official interference of mine.

But "Major Eaton was not the friend of Mr.  
Calhoun," was a sufficient reason, why  
he should not be permitted to enter the  
Cabinet, if to be prevented, or for forcing him  
out when there. The ineffectual attempts to  
exclude me, have already been alluded to.—  
It has been shown that Berrien and Ingham,  
concealing deep in their own bosoms their  
feelings, entered the Cabinet, under a full  
conviction that I presently would be excluded—  
that Mr. Calhoun's family and mine, before  
my appointment, interchanged civilities, and  
that he sought of me the appointment of a  
friend as Chief Clerk—and that thereafter all  
private and official intercourse between us  
ceased. Let it be borne in mind, that the  
principals—those who had been actively em-  
ployed against me, are the friends of Mr. Cal-  
houn—his devoted, active, partisans. It is  
readily to be inferred, then, that this "high  
wrought tempest," has proceeded from political  
designs, connected with the future hope and  
expectations of Mr. Calhoun; and this inference  
I have it in my power to confirm, by the most  
unquestionable facts.

Duff Green, Editor of the United States  
Telegraph, has been from the first the instru-  
ment of Mr. Calhoun, by whose movements  
he has sought to bring his plans into operation.  
To him the feelings and plans of his party  
have been known. He has been their chief  
manager; first their private, and now their  
public organ. Him they choose to carry on  
their private correspondence—him they se-  
lected to make their *debut* against me, they  
standing behind the scene with their notes,  
memoranda, and concerted statements, to  
back and sustain him. As he is their witness  
and their friend, their agent and associate,  
they will not impeach the testimony borne by  
his acts. His word would be introduced by me  
as evidence against any whom he was desirous

to injure. Before I know him, I rendered sub-  
stantial services to this party; but his ingrati-  
tude is a warning to the friends who now con-  
fide in him, of what they may expect if in-  
terest or policy shall hereafter make it necessary  
before he left Missouri, he was poor and pen-  
sionless, too much so, as he informed me and  
others, to be able to remove his wife and chil-  
dren to this place, where he had then lately  
established a press. Upon his application to  
me, and stating his necessities, I borrowed for  
him fourteen hundred dollars; part of which he  
repaid in about fifteen months, and the bal-  
ance only recently; when he found the  
sense of the community shocked by the baseness  
of employing the means furnished by his un-  
returning advances to destroy my reputation.

In difficulty here, and pressed for money,  
he again in 1825, applied to me, when, through  
a friend of mine in Baltimore, I obtained for  
him \$3,500. For the very press from which  
I have been daily circulating his abuse of me,  
I probably had written and printed and paid by  
me, on which I was not an endorser, and which  
has been in my possession several years, the  
whole, or a part of which still remains unpaid.  
To my exertions and zeal in his behalf, as most  
of the Senate of the United States can testify,  
I am indebted for his first success as public  
printer, the annual receipts of which appoint-  
ment at this time are not less than from thirty  
to fifty thousand dollars. These things might  
have been omitted, for charity and friend-  
ship are secret in their operation, and should  
not be proclaimed to the world; but surely I  
may be permitted to mention them, not in the  
spirit of an ostentatious liberality, but that the  
public may be able to appreciate the charac-  
ters of my persecutors.

In 1829—30, Mr. Green was a frequent  
visitor at my house to "large parties," and  
to small, with his wife and daughter, and in-  
vited my wife and myself to his. He, on sev-  
eral occasions tendered his services and his  
paper in vindication of us, against the slan-  
ders and abuse which at that time were whis-  
pered about, and as it regards one of his com-  
purgators, on whom now he would rely as a  
good and sufficient witness, but in whom  
then, he had no confidence, he placed in my  
hand a statement of his own brother, tending  
to impeach him. What now, has brought  
you so closely together, I know not. I only  
know that he hates me beyond the grave, or  
to extend common justice, and wherefore  
is it so? Because had men are apt to dislike  
those from whom they have received favors.  
But that he should descend so far as to  
become the traducer of a female, because  
she is the wife one to whom he is under ob-  
ligations, never to be renounced, is indeed  
strange! Mark his present course! His obligations  
of friendship certainly are not cancelled, at  
least to the extent that gratitude should  
be concerned. Without provocation on my  
part; and without change in the charac-  
ter and deportment of myself and family, he  
is daily dragging before the world those into  
whose society he introduced his wife and  
daughters, and whom voluntarily he preferred  
to do so. He does not pretend that now he  
knows more, than when with and without his  
family he called—talked—smiled, and treated  
me as a friend.

Was he sincere then, or now? If he sincere,  
how unutterable must be his depravity, in be-  
coming the very leader of the band of traducers  
who at present occupy the public attention!—  
He then performed the duty of a friend, and  
acted up to the principles of an honest man;  
and yielding to the political intrigues of his  
great leader, he has sacrificed justice and  
decorum, his own reputation, and the feelings  
of his family, to subserve the cause of that  
friend, who never was his friend. This was  
a fit associate of Messrs. Ingham, Branch  
and Berrien. He has united with them on a  
nefarious purpose, in the accomplishment of  
which, all that is "holy in charity," exalted  
in honor, and sacred in truth, have been ruth-  
lessly outraged and trodden under foot. What  
object has he to attain? What purpose to  
answer? Surely, he cannot think that in the  
choice of a Chief Magistrate of this country,  
the American people are so debased, that fe-  
male character and feeling, are to be made  
the test of elections.

This man, to different persons, and in vari-  
ous directions, early disclosed the designs  
which attached him, and others who were as-  
sociated with him, in feeling and in interest  
in their conduct towards me. I have a re-  
mark from S. P. Webster of this city, detail-  
ing the substance of Mr. Green's remarks to  
him in the fall of 1829; at the very time when  
he was professing, before me high considera-  
tion and great respect, and regard.

Mr. Webster, in presenting the remarks  
made to him in November, 1829, says—repe-  
ting Mr. Green's language:  
"That Major Eaton, remaining in the  
Cabinet, was of great injury to the party—  
that he was used by the Secretary of State  
to forward his interested views, and if he re-  
mained in the Cabinet, the Secretary of State,  
who held complete influence over him, would  
be able to manage the President as he pleased  
and direct the acts of the Government to pro-  
mote his (Van Buren's) future prospects."  
That Major Eaton ought to be sent Minister  
to Russia, or at any rate should not remain  
in the Cabinet; and that if some decisive step  
were not taken soon, he did not know what  
might be the consequence. And further, that  
the President ought not to be run a second  
time. That Mr. Van Buren was using all his  
influence to prevail on him to run again, and  
in that event, would have obtained such an  
influence over him and his friends, as to be  
able to command their influence at a subse-  
quent election—that Gen. Jackson ought to go  
home."

I have a statement of another and similar  
conversation, held by Mr. Green in Decem-  
ber 1829, with Gideon Welles, Editor of the  
Hartford Times.—He says:  
"On the subject of the next Presidential elec-  
tion, Mr. Green adverted to the embar-  
rassed situation of Mr. Calhoun at the expira-  
tion of his present term, when he would have  
served eight years, equal to that of any  
of his predecessors; and that Mr. Van Buren,  
"taking advantage of his situation wished to  
"ruin him by driving him into retirement. It  
"was the policy of Mr. Van Buren, he said,  
"to persuade General Jackson to consent to a  
"re-election, because he felt that the  
"postponement of Mr. Calhoun's claims, and  
"occasion him in a great degree to be forgot-  
"ten. It would put Mr. Van Buren in advance  
"of him, and this was the reason he was de-  
"sirous that General Jackson should consent  
"to a re-election."  
Again he remarks to Mr. Welles, on this  
subject, about which it seems, he felt such  
deep interest and concern:  
"That Mr. Calhoun had no influence with  
"the President, and could have none, while

son must not again be a candidate, lest "his  
acts should be subjected to the imputation of  
selfish ends, and electioneering purposes."  
He might think it his duty "to sacrifice his  
private comforts; or, in the more distinct lan-  
guage 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 hap-  
pier 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 win-  
ter, 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 se-  
cretly and artfully sought after. They pre-  
tended to have polled both Houses of Con-  
gress, and to have ascertained that a majority  
in each, were his friends. Mr. Hill was re-  
jected from the office of Second Comptroller of  
the Treasury, and Mr. Green paid him a visit  
of condolence, during which he sought to per-  
suade him, that he had been sacrificed to "the  
Eaton and Van Buren intrigues." 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, im-  
pressed with the belief that they had all been  
made the victims, not of an Ingham, Berrien  
and Branch, 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.

Thus it is 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 at-  
tended the preparatory meeting about the 30th  
March, for the purpose of regulating the Presi-  
dent's Cabinet, being inquired of, if my re-  
moval would satisfy them, answered emphatic-  
ly—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, is more important person-  
age than all he 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 min-  
ing 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 discon-  
tent and dissatisfaction 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 this storm." On the  
19th March, but a day before this preparatory  
meeting of members to re-organize the Cab-  
inet, 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 only 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 mar-  
"ket with an organized and powerful party,  
"and associated as he intends to be, with New  
"York [Mr. Van Buren] he will have a pow-  
"erful 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 informa-  
"tion 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 fed-  
"eral party.—is their organ.—Let  
"them succeed, or let them make any com-  
"promise, and the democracy of New England,  
"and particularly of Massachusetts, are the  
"victims which must be offered up to Web-  
"ster's vengeance. Is this not obvious? Un-  
"less the divisions and disunion of our party  
"can be healed, defeat is certain. Bold and  
"Decisive means ensure us triumph. There are  
"some now in power, who accustom them-  
"selves 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 ulti-  
"mate condition, first with Mr. Clay and Mr.  
"Webster, and if that failed, and 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 Bu-  
"ren 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 as the victims of vengeance."  
"It is not, however, to be supposed, that "bold  
"and decisive means would ensure us triumph."  
"Thus was it hoped for and ex-  
"pected, that the democracy of New England  
"would be aroused, and prepared to support  
"the bold and decisive means" then in contem-  
"plation, to expel "the Eaton and Van Buren  
"influence" from the councils of the President  
"—prevent him from consenting to a re-elec-  
"tion, and have every thing arranged and pre-  
"pared 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 pre-  
"pared here, and are part of the intrigue in-  
"tended to separate the President from his  
"earliest and best friends."  
"As to Mr. Calhoun, the object of the Cour-  
"ier is to drive me to the alternative of aban-  
"doning him or Gen. Jackson. The article  
"is too shallow for success. It will recoil up-  
"on its author. Those who desire to mono-  
"polize General Jackson's popularity for the

use of Mr. Van Buren, are interested in cir-  
"culating 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 op-  
pose the re-election of General Jackson. How  
false it was, the reader, under all the circum-  
stances presented, is prepared to decide.—  
But this 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 main-  
tain towards him the appearance of friend-  
ship, at least until the point should be settled.  
It was only the "malign influence" of those  
who might endeavor to persuade the Presi-  
dent 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 demand-  
ed that the friends of the Constitution should  
be firm, wise and united, the moment has ar-  
rived. The payment of the national debt will  
present a new crisis in the history of nations,  
and create the necessity of new legislation,  
based up—the state of our treasury, thereby  
produced.—This question will then be direct-  
ly presented to the American people.—Will  
you increase the expenditure to meet the ex-  
isting revenue, or will you diminish the re-  
venue to the existing expenditure?"  
"If General Jackson is now declared a candi-  
date, I foresee that a new race for populari-  
ty 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 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  
purpose, to postpone the Presidential election un-  
til the discussion upon the great questions,  
connected with the approaching state of our  
finances, shall have brought them home to ev-  
ery 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 portion of  
our citizens for the purpose of buying up an-  
other?"

Mr. Green, well knowing Mr. Ritchie's de-  
votion to principle, did not venture to ap-  
proach him on any other ground than that of  
principle, he endeavored to alarm him with  
apprehensions that the policy of General Jack-  
son 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 time for private ac-  
tion, and hence Mr. Ritchie to be prevail-  
ed upon not to commit himself in favor of the  
re-election of the President, or at least to re-  
main neutral in relation to those who held  
decisive means, which were then thought  
necessary to "ensure us triumph."

"These evidences of political management,  
preparatory to some contemplated grand move-  
ment, all of which bear date about the time of  
the preliminary meeting of certain members  
of Congress, to compel the Cabinet to be re-  
organized, are from the Telegraph, and were  
voluntarily disclosed by the Editor himself. I  
have another letter which has not before ap-  
peared, written by Mr. Green at the same time,  
25th of March. I am authorized to use it.—  
The body of the letter, I am informed, is not  
in the handwriting of Mr. Green, although the  
signature is. It doubtless was a circular  
carefully prepared and arranged, and forward-  
ed in various directions, and to different per-  
sons.

"The intrigues of some individual near the  
President are daily developing themselves, and  
most soon end in the disappointment of those  
concerned. The article in the New York Cour-  
ier, regarding the press [the Telegraph] and  
the article of the 23d, meeting the Senate, have  
their origin in these 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 de-  
velopments. In the mean time I shall take  
the liberty of asking you to suspend your op-  
inion, 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 Washing-  
ton. Who can believe that during 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 or inspection? It can hard-  
ly 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  
written by and with Mr. Calhoun's advice, or  
passed by 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 near  
the President; and lastly, that in a few days  
a full exposition would be made.

Wherefore all this secret, private, political  
arrangement? Why all these conversations,  
this wide-spread correspondence, these in-  
trigues in Congress, these preparatory move-  
ments "in open day and secret night"? Why  
this restless jealousy, and fearful forebodings  
of Mr. Van Buren—this fear that he would  
induce the President to consent to a re-election  
—this apprehension that I had let myself  
and my 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 fanciful tales of plots and intrigues, and  
Mr. Ritchie, with grave and singular warn-  
ings? Wherefore, in the circular of the 25th  
of March, is language so impressive and fore-  
boding and of such solemn and prophetic im-  
port employed? What awful events, at  
dread design, was a "new day" about to  
disclose, that friends, on the ground that they  
had never seen darkness, nor false alarms  
been sounded, should be implored to suspend  
their opinions? Was all this done to prevent