

EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY EDWARD MULLIKIN, PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

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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; and their limbs No sadness on their features; for their limbs No fetters clung; and they whose early years Had told dark tales of wretchedness and shame Lifted a calm, clear eye.

Is this a prison? and are these the men, Whom justice from the world's sweet fellowship Hath sternly severed? 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 flinty breast 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-- Bath'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 gloom, Which wounds to purify. There too doth glide Fair charity, propitiously to deeds divine The unaccustomed pupil, while he cons, Mid the deep silence of a lonely bed, His Bible opens; 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 Came not to Eden till the cool of day. And since that hour when first the vengeful sword Hung o'er the forfeit gate of Paradise, Man hath been wayward,--weak, and prone to fall. Beneath temptation's wife, and so must be Unto the doomsday burning.

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

THE SUNBEAM.

Thou art no lingerer 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 arched canopies. And the rustling leaves that have caught thy glow, Like fire fly's glances to the pools below.

I looked on the mountains-- a vapor lay Folding their heights in its dark array, Tibu brook 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 laughed 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 soarest 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 bashed in a flood as of burning gold.

And thou turn'st 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 President, as he had unquestioned right to do, thought proper to request their resignations. Then were old notes and memoranda brought 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 February, 1830, that they expected to exhibit before the public, and to unfold the tale of threats from the President, dismissal, and family association, and all that. Not being dismissed, then, as they expected, they lay aside their prepared tale, but having at length lost their oil, they bring it forth upon an occasion which it does not fit, and vainly attempt to attribute the dissolution of the Cabinet to a false ground. That event they knew 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 remark which satisfied the leaders in this movement, that if he persisted in their course, would exclude a female from the public reputation, and result in fruitless endeavor. Accordingly, the project was abandoned, or at least suspended.

I do not impute to all who participated in this preliminary step, a design to unite ultimately 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 success 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 relentless persecution? Could it be that my wife was indeed the cause? Was it merely to exclude a female from their 'good society'? Was one woman so dangerous to public morals, and so formidable in influence and power, as to require all this strong array of Cabinet counsellors--combination of members of Congress--confederacy of fashionable ladies? Was it for that, attacks were made upon the integrity of her husband; and honor, truth and candor sacrificed? The idea is truly ridiculous. She was lone and powerless. Those who liked her society sought it, and those who did not, kept away. Neither she nor her husband, entered into cabals and intrigues, to the prejudice and injury of others. Their own multiplied wrongs, they bore with as much patience as could be expected, from mortals endowed 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, so dangerous to the interest of the country, or to its institutions? Had it the power or the disposition to injure the one, or overthrow the other? It is needless that I should attempt to show the intelligence 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 success of his administration, were surely sufficient to guard me against that. Nothing of this sort entered into the mind of my traducers. 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 Department could be used in favor of a successor. 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 administration, when fairly tested, should be found in accord with the general sense of the people and the country. At a proper time they could determine this matter, and there I was willing to rest it, undisturbed by any private or official interference of mine.

But "Major Eaton was not the friend of Mr. Calhoun," and this was a sufficient reason, why he should not be permitted to enter the Cabinet, if not re-elected, 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 employed against me, are the friends of Mr. Calhoun--his devoted, active partisans. It is readily too inferred, then, that this "high wrought temper," has proceeded from political designs, connected with the future hope and expectations of Mr. Calhoun; and this inference I have in my power to confirm, by the most unquestionable facts.

to injure. Before I knew him, I rendered substantial services to this man; but his ingratitude is a warning to the friends who now confide in him, of what they may expect if interest or policy shall hereafter make it necessary before he left Missouri, he was poor and penniless, too much so, as he informed me and others, to be able to remove his wife and children to this place, where he had the 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 balance only recently; when he found the sense of the community shocked by the baseness of employing the means furnished by my unreturned advances to destroy my reputation.

In difficulty here, and pressed for money, he again in 1826, applied to me, when, through a friend of mine in Baltimore, I obtained for him \$3,500. For the very press from which, probably, he daily circulates his abuse of me, I have a note which was protested and paid by me, on which I was not an endorser, and which has been in my possession seven 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, he is indebted for his first success as public printer, the annual receipts of which appointment at this time are not less than from thirty to fifty thousand dollars. These things might have been omitted, for charity and friendship 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 in the spirit of my persecutors.

In 1829-'30, Mr. Green was a frequent visitor at my house, and I was not disposed to small, with his wife and daughter, and invited my wife and myself to his. He, on several occasions tendered his services and his paper in vindication of us, against the slanders and abuse which at that time were whirled about, and as it regards one of his compurgators, 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 them so closely together, I know not. I only know that he hates me beyond even the power to extend common justice; and wherefore is it so? Because bad men are apt to dislike those, in 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 of one to whom he is under obligations, never to be renaid, 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 character 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 professed to defend! He does not pretend that now he knows more, than when, with and without his family he called--talked--smiled, and treated me as he treated the children of his house. He is sincere then, or now? If then sincere, how unutterable must be his depravity, in becoming 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; but yielding to the political intrigues of his great leader, he has sacrificed justice and decency, his own reputation, and the feelings of his family, to subserve the cause of that friend, who never was his friend. This man is 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 to truth, have been brutally 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 female character and feeling, are to be made the test of elections.

This man, to different persons, and in various directions, early disclosed the designs which attached him, and others who were associated with him, in feeling and in interest in their conduct towards me. I have a statement from S. P. Webster of this city, detailing 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 consideration and great respect, and regard.

Mr. Webster, in presenting the remarks made to him in November, 1829, says--repeating 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 remained 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 promote 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 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 subsequent election--that Gen. Jackson ought to go home."

I have a statement of another and similar conversation, held by Mr. Green, in December 1829, with Gideon Welles, Editor of the Hartford Times. He says: "On the subject of the next Presidential election, Mr. Green adverted to the embarrassed situation of Mr. Calhoun at the expiration 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 that would lead to the postponement of Mr. Calhoun's claims, and occasion him in a great degree to be forgotten.' It would put Mr. Van Buren in advance of him, and this was the reason he was desirous 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 Maj. Eaton was there; nor could any of his friends receive appointments, so long as he was in the Cabinet. He endeavored to excite my jealousy by representing, that Mr. Van Buren, through Eaton, was endeavoring to confer all appointments on the old Federal party. It was indispensable, therefore, for the prosperity of the Administration, and the harmony of its members, that Major Eaton should leave the Cabinet, and leave the country to retire honorably and victoriously. He would accept the mission to Russia, he would be making an honorable exchange for the War Department; and all were willing that Mr. Branch should be dismissed, which would furnish Eaton a triumph."

Thus through this chosen organ of Mr. Calhoun, we are possessed of the true motive which actuated his kind assailants. Their plan was that General Jackson should be President but for four years, and that Mr. Calhoun should succeed him. The Telegraph was considered by its Editor so omnipotent, that it dictated was not to be, and could not be, resisted; and that it rested exclusively and alone with him to declare who should, and who should not "rule over us." Effect is often mistaken for cause, and in this case it seemed quite to have been overlooked, that the former consequence of this journal, arose from the circumstance, that heretofore it went with the people--not the people with it. The moment, however, that Mr. Van Buren was appointed Secretary of State, jealousy and fear arose, and then the desire was to place around the President as many of Mr. Calhoun's friends as possible, to counteract the apprehended and dreaded influence; a part of which I most gratefully was supposed to be. Devoted as I was to the success of the Administration, my appointment was calculated rather to thwart than to promote their ulterior designs. It was deemed necessary to prevent it; but if that could not be effected, then adequate means were to be resorted to to get me out of the way. All this Mr. Ingham and Mr. Berrien foresaw. Two of my colleagues, if not the third, were in the secret, and used the influence and importance which office gave them and their families, to promote and further their grand design.

Months had rolled away, and as yet the President had never seen and corrected the evil as was expected. Mr. Van Buren, it was feared, had gained, and was gaining, so far upon my esteem, that serious apprehensions were entertained that I would fall within the vortex of his influence. In addition, it was imagined, or rather feared, that General Jackson might consent to a re-election, and reasons were discerned why Van Buren would desire it as a matter of interest to him, and how, through my influence, the matter might succeed, and the claims of Mr. Calhoun be deferred, and his prospects injured, and he be driven into retirement--Fear and apprehension, and impatience of longer delay arose. "Some decisive step," says Mr. Green, "must be taken, or else I do not know what will be the consequence." This "malicious influence," which was exerted upon me by the crafty subtlety of Mr. Van Buren, must be removed, or the effect, which it produced upon Mr. Calhoun's claims, and to drive him into retirement. It must be removed from the President, and to accomplish it, I was to retire, not only from the Cabinet, but from Washington, that I might be as far distant as possible from the scene of their fruitless operations. The Secretary of War was not qualified for the duties of the War Department; yet he might be sent to represent his country at one of the most important courts of Europe! He and his family were not fit and good society for the families of such honorable as Ingham, Branch, and Berrien, and yet they were to be considered quite "good society" enough for one of the first and most powerful monarchs of Europe! But more! They were even willing to afford me a triumph. For the sake of getting me away from the President, they were ready and disposed, that Mr. Branch, one of the friends of whom they had made a dupe and instrument, might be dismissed. Amidst all this tirade of abuse and insult, previously offered, merely to get rid of my supposed influence, they were yet willing to bestow on me office, emolument, to mount me on a triumphal chariot, and to be their friend, Mr. Branch to me, and to wonder, that I should decline all these liberal offers, and finally retire from the Cabinet, for no better reason than is asserted by these gentlemen, that the families of Ingham, Branch and Berrien, would not visit me and my family? Truly they make me out a greater patriot than I am willing to be considered, while they afforded to Mr. Branch no great cause for thanksgiving to them. Their proffer shows how little he knew of those persons, who, for all his zeal, and ardour, and malignity to serve them and their cause, were yet willing to sacrifice him to their ambition, and identification in getting rid of me, they were willing to dispose of him in any way, and at any sacrifice. Thus you perceive, my countrymen, the real objection to me, as a member of the Cabinet, and why it was that Messrs. Ingham and Berrien entered it with concealed purposes, and with hypocritical professions. You can perceive the reasons why I and my family have been so relentlessly pursued by the friends of Mr. Calhoun; and you perceive the origin of the progressive and concerted attacks, first upon me, next upon Mr. Van Buren, and lastly, upon the President that one might be sent to Russia, the other to Albany, and the third to the solitude of the Hermitage. All has originated in the restless spirit of Mr. Calhoun and his partisans, and in a determination that General Jackson should be President but for four years, and that Mr. Calhoun must and should be his successor.

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

Most of the President's nominations had been before the Senate during the whole winter, and the public were at a loss to know why they were not disposed of. The friends of Mr. Calhoun were constantly pouring into the ears of those who were depending on the Senate for confirmation, exaggerated accounts of his strength in that body, and the political preferences of those in nomination, were secretly and artfully sought after. They pretended to have polled both Houses of Congress, and to have ascertained that a majority in each, were his friends. Mr. Hill was rejected from the office of Second Comptroller of the Treasury, and Mr. Green paid him a visit of condolence, during which he sought to persuade him, that he had been sacrificed to "the Eaton and Van Buren influence." Others were privately warned, that they were in danger from the same quarter. It certainly would have been a masterly stroke of policy, if Mr. Hill could have been sent to New Hampshire, Mr. Kendall to Kentucky, Mr. Noah to New York, and other former Editors, back to their homes, to resume their professional duties, impressed with the belief that they had 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 attended the preparatory meeting about the 30th of March, for the purpose of regulating the President's Cabinet, being inquired of, if my removal would satisfy them, answered emphatically--"No! We will be satisfied with nothing short of the removal of Van Buren."

But the removal of these two unrepresented Secretaries at this meeting, was not the only subject probably discussed before it, and which failed of success. The Premier, General Jackson himself, a more important personage than all, he two was to be disposed of. And the better to effect it, conversations were to be held with strangers visiting the city, and private letters were to be written, to prepare the minds of leading politicians at a distance, to support the decisive movement. It was not proper, nor the proper time, openly to take ground in the newspapers; sapping and mining were preferable. An anti-Van Buren party was to be gotten up, under a certain banner, without seeming to be in opposition to the President, it was thought the discontented and dissatisfied of all parties could rally, until the scheme being fully matured, the mine was to be exploded, when Mr. Calhoun and the Telegraph were "to ride on the whirlwind, and direct this storm." On the 19th March, but a day before this preparatory meeting of members to re-organize the Cabinet, at least in part, Mr. Green wrote a letter to Andrew Dunlap, United States District Attorney at Boston. In that letter he says: "The political horizon is from day to day more clearly indicating the point whence 'the storm cometh.' The article from the 'Massachusetts Journal, and the last letter to the United States Gazette, leave no doubt that Webster has resolved to push forward boldly, and 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 market with an organized and powerful party, and associated as he intends to be, with New York, [Mr. Van Buren.] he will have a powerful influence at his command."

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

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

In a few days after a letter was sent to Mr. M. M. Noah, of New York. In it Mr. Green says-- "I have no doubt that the last article in the 'Courier, as well as that of the 12th, was prepared here, and are part of the intrigue intended to separate the President from his earliest and best friends. 'As to Mr. Calhoun, the object of the Courier is to drive me to the alternative of abandoning him or Gen. Jackson. The article is too shallow for success. It will recoil upon its author. Those who desire to monopolize General Jackson's popularity for the

use of Mr. Van Buren, are interested in circulating such a report, Mr. Webb 'took with him from here; but the intelligent 'friends of the President, who associate with 'the Vice President, know it to be false." The report here alluded to, and declared to be false, was that Mr. Calhoun intended to oppose the re-election of General Jackson. How false it was, the reader, under all the circumstances 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 maintain towards him the appearance of friendship, at least until the point should be settled. It was only the "guinea influence" of those who might endeavor to persuade the President to consent to a re-election, and who sought to monopolize his popularity for the benefit of Mr. Van Buren, whereby to thwart the plans and projects of Mr. Calhoun, that were to be assailed.

He also wrote on the 30th of March to Mr. Ritchie, Editor of the Richmond Enquirer, and employs the following language: "If there ever was a time which demanded that the friends of the Constitution should be firm, wise and united, the moment has arrived. The payment of the national debt will present a new crisis in the history of nations, and create the necessity of new legislation, based upon. This state of our treasury, thereby produced.--This question will then be directly presented to the American people.--Will you increase the expenditure to meet the existing revenue, or will you diminish the revenue to the existing expenditure?"

"If General Jackson is now declared a candidate, I foresee that a new race for popularity commences.--He occupies the position of patronage, and Mr. Clay that of the American System. Do not both these tend to the same termination? Can the administration contend with Mr. Clay and profess to be the friends of internal improvement and 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 until the discussion upon the great questions, connected with the approaching state of our finances, shall have brought them home to every man's door? Until the people shall know that Mr. Clay's project is to take ten millions annually out of the pockets of one portion of our citizens for the purpose of buying up another?"

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

These evidences of political management, preparatory to some contemplated grand movement, all of which bear date about the time of the preliminary meeting of certain members of Congress, to compel the Cabinet to be re-organized, are from the Telegraph, and were voluntarily disclosed by the Editor himself. I have another letter which has not before appeared, 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 hand writing of Mr. Green, although the signature is. It doubtless was a circular carefully prepared and arranged, and forwarded in various directions, and to different persons.

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

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

Wherefore all this secret, private, political arrangement? Why all these conversations, this wide-spread correspondence, these intrigues in Congress, these preparatory movements "in open day and secret night?" Why this restless jealousy, and fearful forebodings of Mr. Van Buren--this fear that he would induce the President to consent to a re-election--this apprehension that I had led myself and my influence, to bring about results which would 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 oracular warning? Wherefore, in the circular of the 25th of March, is language so impressive and foreboding and of such solemn and prophetic import employed? What awful events, or dread designs, was a "razz d'az" about to disclose, that friends, on the ground that they had never seen any manuscript, nor false alarms been sounded, should be employed to suspend their opinions? Was all this note of prepara-