

From the American Sentinel.

Mr. Ingersoll's Address.

The long and intimate connection I have had with the cause of domestic industry, and my settled conviction that its protection is essential to the independence and prosperity of this country, induce me at the present moment, when that cause has just passed through a great trial, endangering the union itself, to submit to my fellow citizens, especially of my native city and state, the reasons which convince me that to support the present administration is the surest means of maintaining what is called the American system, and the union of these United States, on which the only practicable American system altogether depends.

Residence at the seat of government during a considerable part of the late session of Congress, afforded me continual opportunities of being satisfied, by personal intercourse with the President, and otherwise, that General Jackson has well considered the subject, is well informed in its principles and details, and inflexibly determined to sustain by his official and personal influence every branch of essential manufactures.

The government of the United States has become much more complicated and difficult than formerly, owing chiefly to the question of legislative protection to encourage the industry of a country so extensive and diversified in its regions, so peculiar and independent in its political structure, as this. The acknowledged imperfections of the former Tariff acts, and the complaints of the south, imposed upon the federal government the unavoidable duty of a judicious compromise. I have reason to know that Mr. Madison, we have all seen that Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay, together with others of our most experienced and responsible statesmen, and a great majority of the people, deemed such a measure indispensable to preserve either manufactures or the union. I can bear witness, and I deem it a duty to do so, from actual and unbiased observation while at the seat of government, that for the accomplishment of this vital compromise we are all deeply indebted to the personal exertions, the official courage and the devoted patriotism of Gen. Jackson.

Now that the crisis is probably over, there may still be some alarm in the east, and more disaffection in the south. But as far as it is possible to anticipate results, all the great national interests have reason not only to be satisfied, but gratified. The recent act of Congress places them all on a more solid and permanent foundation than they ever enjoyed before. The revenue has been taken mostly from articles not requiring protection. Iron, cotton and sugar, with the accessory branches of industry, are well secured. Woollen, the only interest respecting which there is any doubt, is fortified by the enacted principle of what is conceived to be sufficient protection, which can and no doubt will be hereafter carried farther, if experience should prove it to be necessary. The modifications incorporated with the new law, especially that abridging credits, are not only equivalents but improvements, which render the system more effectual by simplifying it; and there is every reason to trust that American industry will hereafter more certainly than heretofore enjoy the home market, without distress from foreign incursions, which is all it has ever required or can expect from government.

At the same time nullification is not disarmed, at least put in the wrong; and the Southern adherents of the union, who are among its most valuable members, strengthened with the means of resisting its assailants, without an appeal to force.

I have never been one of those believing that Gen. Jackson can do no wrong. There are acts, and indeed avowed principles, of his administration of which I do not approve: not doubting that he is as indulgent to the sincere dissent of others, as I think they should be to what may be deemed his errors. But in common with the rest of the American people I learned from the heart to identify him with the salvation and glory of our country, when by his admirable courage, discretion and humanity he saved this union from dissolution in bloodshed and conquest at the close of the last war with Great Britain. The warm affection which then united the people to him is a generous sentiment; and personal power with which it raised him to the Chief Magistracy is an honest and available popularity, which may be turned to the greatest account. It qualifies him more than any other of our citizens, to preserve the union on which the character, happiness and prospects of this country depend.—Every one must choose between the great parties into which we are divided, who will not throw his mite away in useless, selfish neutrality. While the maxim of every republican should be measures not men, without reckoning the debt of irredeemable gratitude which we owe to General Jackson, even upon a dispassionate calculation of the public recommendations of the eminent persons now candidates for the Chief Magistracy, I hold it to be the best to abide by the honest voice of the people in his favor; and to side with that man from whom consolidation and nullification have most to fear, the national union and industry most to hope. This appears to me to be especially the true doctrine for my native city and state, the most constant and the most interested supporter of these great interests. And the conjuncture when every exertion is making to supplant the present administration, as his opponents proclaim with assurances of success, they must acknowledge to be the fittest moment for a freeman like themselves, who as an individual neither hopes or fears from General Jackson's administration, without presuming to disperse their sentiments, to make known his own.

C. J. INGERSOLL.

Philadelphia, 18th July, 1832.

Silver has increased in value thirty times since the reign of William the conqueror.

Jackson Meeting.

At a large and respectable meeting of the friends of the present administration, convened at the Presbyterian meeting house in the town of Rising-Sun, Sept. 1st, 1832, Thomas Palmer, esq. was called to act as president; W. Armstrong, John Barricklow, and Amos Lane, esq's., as vice-presidents; and Wm. Lanus, and John P. Dunn as secretaries.

After the meeting was organized, Amos Lane, esq. explained the object of the meeting in an appropriate address; after which, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to Mr. Lane for his able address.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That A. C. Pepper, Wm. Lanus, Thos. Howard, A. J. Cotton, D. V. Culley, W. Armstrong, and J. P. Dunn be appointed a committee to draft resolutions, expressive of the opinions of this meeting; who, after retiring for a short time reported the following:

Resolved, That the president of the United States, in vetoing the bank bill, has shown an inflexible attachment to the constitution, the interests, and the prosperity of the American people.

Resolved, That the United States Bank, so far as it has lent its power to influence elections, has abused its high trust and privileges, and become a dangerous institution in the country.

Resolved, That we view the opposition of the south to the tariff of 1832, as unreasonable, and seditious, and its leaders and promoters as enemies to the Union and republican principles.

Resolved, That at this critical juncture in the affairs of our country, we rely with confidence and hope upon the wisdom, prudence, and patriotism of Andrew Jackson, and earnestly desire his re-election as the only man now living who is able to bring our political affairs to a happy issue, and restore peace and happiness to the country.

Resolved, That we will use all proper, necessary and honorable means to sustain the president of the United States in his wise, liberal and patriotic measures—in promoting the best interests of this republic—and that our best exertions will be used to promote his re-election.

Resolved, That we approve of the nomination of Martin Van Buren for the vice presidency, and recommend him to our fellow-citizens, as an honorable, talented and practical statesman.

Resolved, That we view with admiration the republican stand taken by our brethren in Kentucky at the late election, in electing a governor who is a friend to General Jackson, in opposition to Mr. Clay's particular favorite.

Resolved, That a committee of vigilance be appointed in each township, as follows:

Randolph—Isaac Clark, J. P. Richardson, C. Miller, Col. Fulton.

Union—Garret Larue, John Jenkins, Joseph Woods.

Cesar Creek—L. Pate, Jas. Rand.

Sparta—J. Bromley, Benj. Johnson, Thos. Lamberton, John Columbia.

Manchester—M. McCracken, D. Conger, A. J. Cotton.

Laurel—Wm. Conaway, John Myers, D. Weaver, Capt. Lynn, Chas. Bruce, Capt. J. Boyd.

Lawrenceburg—Joseph C. Moore, S. M'Curdy, C. D. Misner, H. W. Cloud, Jas. M. Darragh, John Hayes, Robert Hargitt, Z. A. Bonham, L. Jolly, Thos. Brackenridge.

Kelso—Wm. Tucker, Thomas Colwell, John Lewis, John Kelso.

Jackson—Z. S. Congar, Ebenezer Roberts, Wm. Carns.

Which resolutions, after being read, were unanimously adopted. The following were offered by different members of the meeting and adopted:

Resolved, That 1000 copies of the veto message, with Mr. Clay's speech against the bank in 1811, be printed for distribution.

Resolved, That D. V. Culley, Walter Armstrong, James W. Hunter, Thos. Porter, and E. G. Pratt, Esq's. be appointed to prepare and publish an address to the citizens of Dearborn, on the subject of the approaching Presidential election.

Resolved, That A. Lane, esq. be requested to furnish a copy of his address, and that the same be published with the proceedings of this meeting.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed and published in the Republican papers.

Resolved, That this meeting stand adjourned until the 3d Monday in November next, to meet at the court house in Lawrenceburg.

THOMAS PALMER, Pres't.

W. ARMSTRONG, } Vice-Pres'ts.

AMOS LANE, } Vice-Pres'ts.

JOHN BARRICKLOW, } Vice-Pres'ts.

John P. Dunn, } Secretaries.

William Lanus, } Secretaries.

The following lines, written by Rev. A. J. Cotton, were offered and read at the administration meeting held at Rising-Sun, on Saturday the 1st inst., and ordered to be printed with the proceedings:—

Our patriotic President dare veto the Bank, And America's true sons each give him a warm thank;

He boldly refused to re-charter the same, And the sons of Columbia feel proud of his name.

The friend of the poor man—his country's tried friend—

Will ne'er be forsaken, while his measures all tend

Alike to protect the rich and the poor, When he varies from that, "Sin lies at his door."

The Hero of Orleans has once been elected To preside o'er the Union, and more than expected

Ability and skill he has clearly display'd—

Yes, even to those who him President made.

Let Clay and the Bank against him conspire, They can't put him down, nor raise him much higher;

Let us be independent, keep our money at home,

Re-elect Andrew Jackson and let aliens roam.

But elect Henry Clay and the Bank he'll re-charter,

And we'll scarce find a President to veto it after;

While foreigners and Clay united do stand, Our favorite Old Hickory prefers its own land.

Ye hard laboring poor, Mechanics and Farmers,

Ye Merchants of commerce and Smiths with your hammers,

Ye Heroes who fought and who wish to be free,

In November rally to your OWN Hickory.

From the Baltimore Republican.

1818 versus 1832.

On the 24th of March, 1818, Henry Clay delivered the following words in the House of Representatives:—

"No man more than himself respected the preservation of the Independence of the several departments of Government, in the constitutional orbits which were prescribed to them. It was his favorite maxim, that each acting within its proper sphere should move with its constitutional independence, and under its constitutional responsibility; without influence from any other."

Now this is the very head and front of Jackson's offending—bravo, Clay! Some of your old speeches are as useful for the defence of Andrew Jackson as the sword of the bravest knight of chivalry was for the defence of innocence. But let us examine further; on the 12th of July, 1832 he says:—

"What is the doctrine of the President but that of South Carolina applied throughout the Union? The President, independent both of Congress and the Supreme Court only bound to execute the laws of the one, and the decision of the other as they conform to the Constitution, as HE UNDERSTANDS IT."

As the Clay pharisees make such a puffing and blowing about consistency, let them, if they can, reconcile one speech with the other. Perhaps he viewed the constitution in '18 with clear eyes; perhaps in '32 his eyes are filled with BIDDLE's gold dust; be that as it may, it is ridiculous to see the demure Webster from the land of "godlines," at his elbow, urging him on, with "Go it, Clay, never mind inconsistencies." Well done, Webster, good and faithful servant.

On the 24th of March, 1818 Mr. Clay, in the same House, said, (he was advocating an appropriation for the outfit and one year's salary for a minister to Buenos Ayres,) "When a Minister is sent abroad, although the Legislature may be disposed to think his mission useless, although if previously consulted, they would have said, they would not consent to pay such a Minister, the duty is delicate and painful to refuse to pay the salary promised to him whom the Executive has even unnecessarily sent abroad." Now if it was painful to refuse the salary in '18, it was equally as painful in '32—if it was painful in '32, how he must have suffered in voting against Mr. Van Buren: what contortion! what agony! and if his memory could remind him of the speech of '18, what must the poor man have endured! Unheard of torture! Besides, in '18, according to his own words, he possessed some delicacy; but in '32, according to his vote, he is quite indelicate. Well may the Hon. Henry Clay fly to prayers to avert the agonies of the Cholera, when he knows by sad experience, the agonies caused by a refusal to appropriate a salary to a minister, even "though his mission was useless."

On the 24th of March, 1818, Clay in the same House says:

"All religions, united with Government, are more or less inimical to liberty. All, separated from Government, are compatible with liberty."

Now read the resolution he introduced into the Senate, to request the Executive to meddle with religion, and set apart a day for prayer, and you then have the very climax of Clay's piety—Devout Man.

"The Senate, where the good man brought his prayer, Is privileged beyond the common walks of Jackson."

If hard electioneering for one's self can gain the chair, Clay certainly will earn it; with one foot on the shoulder of Webster, and the other on that of Biddle, I think we may venture to class him as the second Colossus of Rhodes, but beware of the earthquake.

Too Fast.—The Herald says: "Mr. Clay stands like a noble tree, with all its sap and verdure, with extended boughs and rich foliage, beneath whose shadow thousands repose, and partake of its fruits." No man is yet partaking of Mr. Clay's "fruits." The sentence should have run, "beneath whose shade, apostates and outcasts from every party in the Union, anti-masons and all

have taken refuge, and are promised that they shall partake of its fruits." The desire of our friend to carry out his poetical figure has led him into an egregious error in matter of fact. Fruit-sea on with his "noble tree" has not yet arrived.—On more than one occasion, its broken, sapless, wrung and riven boughs have put forth the sickly blossoms of hope, but they have ever been doomed to a blight, early and unmourning for. In truth, thus far in life, Mr. Clay has been rather a fruit gatherer than a fruit bearer, and so far from sheltering thousands, he has not been able to shelter himself from repeated discomfiture and disgrace.

The late August election has brought desolation upon this "noble tree"—and "its rich foliage" is already falling into "the sear, the yellow leaf." In November next, the poetical imagination of the Editor of the Herald may amuse itself in describing the mournful spectacle which this "tree" will present, as its withered leaves shall be drifting fitfully in the autumnal winds, and falling with a touching sound, which will be a very sigh for its sadness. It will be then leafless—the rude winds will be moaning through its cheerless branches; the "thousands now reposing beneath its shadow," will have forsaken it—the poet may weep as he sketches his picture. None will scramble with him for the "fruits" that may be then found upon this "noble tree."

Louisville Advertiser.

Correspondence of the Boston Atlas.

NULIFICATION—SYMPTOMS OF WAR.

Greenville District, S. C. July 23, 1832.

Should the Cholera come to South Carolina, it can be hardly worse than the political mania, which is raging here at present. I well remember the political contest of 1812, in New-England, but it was nothing to what I witness here. You at the North have no conception of the faction which is tearing the bosom of this ill-fated country. The time has been when a reconciliation might have been effected, but it has gone by. A majority in almost every district in this State, are nullifiers, and their ranks are rapidly filling up. The other party are Union men, or submission men, as they are termed by their opponents. The contest is warm in Charleston, but nothing to what it is in this place. Almost every man in the village of Greenville carries a dirk and brace of pistols, and what is worse, they use them. A week or two back, the Editor of the Union paper publicly caned a young nullifying lawyer, in the street. The next day, the lawyer retorted, by attacking the Editor in the Court House. They fought warmly, and were parted, after the Editor had sheathed his dirk three times, in the lawyer's bosom. It is thought the wounds are not mortal. A few days past, a student of Columbia College, a native of this district, had an affray in the street with a gentleman of the place, on some political quarrel; but they were parted before much blood was spilt. These are daily occurrences, and considering the Southern temper, and the weapons used, these quarrels are serious matters. McDuffie resides in Edgefield near by, and Calhoun in this District; so you need not be surprised that it is a political soil. The tariff has made the people mad. With Governor Hamilton at their head, they are determined to resist; he has got himself elected to the command of the brigade at Charleston, so that he may be ready to act in the military services; volunteer and rifle companies are arming and drilling throughout the State; and nothing is more openly talked of than a dissolution of the Union.

Their plan is this. In the next Legislature, they are certain of a large and decided majority. They will then throw open their ports, and refuse payment of these duties. The general government will, of course, blockade their harbors, and endeavor to enforce submission to the laws: resistance will ensue, and Rebellion openly begun. The Carolinians are alone as yet, but when a civil war is fairly commenced, Georgia is expected to join them, and what it will end in, God only knows. That force will be used, is as certain as the light of day. At the north, you suppose it all talk, but I live among these nullifiers, and I know them, and civil war I know to be the settled determination of a majority of the State. I know these people well. When they are roused, they think and care nothing about consequences. They are reckless, hot-headed, not well informed, and when once excited, governed wholly by their passions. As for myself, I do not care how soon things come to an issue, for I am desirous to have these people taught that there is strength in the arm of the Federal Government.

"War Pestilence and Famine."—The spirit of the Clay party at this particular juncture reminds us of the Indian, who when asked what he would choose if he could have "three wishes gratified," replied "first Rum, 2nd Rum, 3rd a little more RUM." Such is the fiery and unquenchable hatred bore towards General Jackson, that give a red hot Clay man his three wishes, and it would stand thus:

1st. "Damn General Jackson." 2nd. "Damn General Jackson." 3rd. "A little more DAMNATION!" Ky. Gazette.

Too Bad.—We find the following advertisement in a corner of the last Observer. It argues but little for the chivalry of the Clay concern in Mr. Clay's own city.

Kentucky Gazette. FOR SALE.—A BOX of Prentice's Biography of Henry Clay; to pay storage and charges. L. C. & P. T. JOHNSON, Auctioneer. Aug. 22.

Henry Clay and Bank.

HENRY CLAY.—Whoever wishes to see the unbought opinion of this gentleman, on the constitutionality of the United States Bank, we commend the following to their serious consideration. The House of Representatives:

March, 2, 1811.

Mr. HENRY CLAY, from the Committee on the memorial of the Stockholders of the Bank of the United States, made the following report:—

"That your Committee have duly weighed the contents of the memorial, and deliberately attended to such explanations of the views of the memorialists as they have thought proper to present through their agents:

"That, holding the opinion (as a majority of the committee do) that the Constitution did not authorize Congress originally, to grant the constitutionality of the United States Bank, we commend the following to their serious consideration. But if it were possible to surmount the fundamental objection, and if that rule which forbids, during the same session of the Senate, the re-agitation of a proposition once decided, were disregarded, your Committee would still be at a loss to find any sufficient reason for prolonging the political existence of the corporation, for the purpose of winding up its affairs: for

As it respects the body itself, it is believed that the existing laws, through the instrumentality of a trust, properly constituted, afford as ample means as a qualified continuance of the charter would, for the liquidation of its accounts, and the collection and final distribution of its funds.—But should any inconvenience be experienced on this subject, the Committee are persuaded it will be very partial, and such as the state authorities, upon proper application, would not fail to provide a competent remedy for. And in relation to the community, if the corporation stripped of its banking powers, were to fulfil, bona fide, the duty of closing its affairs, your committee cannot see that any material advantage would be derived. While on the contrary, if it should not so act, but should avail itself of the temporary prolongation, in order to effect a more durable extension of its charter, it might, in its operations, become a serious scourge.

Your Committee are happy to say, that they learn from a satisfactory source, that the apprehensions which were indulged as to the distress resulting from a non-renewal of the charter, as far from being realized in Philadelphia, to which their information has been confined. It was long since obvious, that the vacuum in the circulation of the country, which was to be produced by the withdrawal of the paper of the Bank of the United States, would be filled by paper issuing from other Banks. This operation is now actually going on; the paper of the Bank of the United States is rapidly returning, and that of other banks is taking its place. The ability to enlarge their accommodations is proportionately enhanced; and when it shall be further increased by a removal into their vaults of those deposits which are in the possession of the Bank of the United States, the injurious effects of a dissolution of the corporation will be found to consist in an accelerated disclosure of the actual condition of those who have been supported by the credit of others, but whose insolvent or tottering situation, known to the Bank, has been concealed from the public at large.

Your Committee beg leave to present the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the prayer of the memorialists ought not to be granted."

The Winrow Intelligencer assures the public that the legislature of South Carolina will proceed at the next session, to nullify the tariff. The Southern portion of the opposition to the present administration will soon be understood, when the people will agree with us, that neither Clay nor Calhoun can be safely trusted. The union between these leaders of the opposition, during the late session of the Senate, was complete. In the rejection of Mr. Van Buren's nomination—in their efforts to prevent a modification of the Tariff—and, in pressing the bank question, in such a shape as to insure a Veto, the coalition was as visible as the sun at high meridian. One prefers "war, pestilence and famine" to a failure, on his part to obtain the Presidency—the other has resolved to sever the Union, rather than fail to rule it.

Louisville Advertiser.

No JOKE.—The United States Bank, and Branches, have issued seventy millions of notes, and have but seven millions in specie in their vaults.—This is ten cents in the dollar! The government has deposited in the bank eleven millions, and if Gen. Jackson chose he could sweep the whole seven millions of specie and leave the bank minus four millions! besides the countless millions in the pockets of the people who might whistle for their money! The United States Bank is emphatically "a rag Bank" and when wound up will not pay fifty cents in the dollar—and for the best of all possible reasons because they can't! In three years we shall have demonstrative evidence of the fact.

Kentucky Gazette.

"SEEING IS BELIEVING." The Frederick (Md.) Citizen, a Jackson paper says:

"We have not hitherto believed that Breckinridge could be elected, nor do we yet. The Bank influence holds the balance between the parties there, and he must be defeated, unless Kentucky is proof against all the allurements of corruption."

We refer the editor to the official returns in this day's paper. Kentucky Gazette.