

**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 accessional 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 if 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 conjecture 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 disparage 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, esqr's., as vice-presidents; and Wm. Lanier, 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. Lanier, 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.

*Casar Creek*—L. Pate, Jas. Rand.

*Sparta*—J. Bromley, Benj. Johnson, Thos. Lambertson, John Columbia.

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

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

*Lawrenceburg*—Joseph C. Moore, S. McCurdy, C. D. Misner, H. W. Cloud, Jas. M. Darragh, John Hayes, Robert Hargitt.

*Logan*—Wm. Purcell, Merit Hubble, 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, Esqr'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't.

AMOS LANE, } Vice-Pres't.

JOHN BARRICKLOW, } Vice-Pres't.

John P. Dunn, } Vice-Pres't.

William Lanier, } Vice-Pres't.

William Lanius, } Vice-Pres't.

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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 roan. 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; but that as it may, it is ridiculous to see the demure Webster from the land of "godliness," at his elbow, urging him on, with "Go it, Clay, never mind consistencies." 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 indecent. 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*.

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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,

speculators and outcasts from every par-

ty in the Union, anti-slavery and all,

have taken refuge, and are promised

that they shall partake of its fruits."

The desire of our friend to carry out his political figure has led him into an egregious error in matter of fact. *Fruit-season* 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 unmourned 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 disfate 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

meaning though 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*