



THE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1831.

JACKSON AND CALHOUN.

In another column will be found a summary of the correspondence between President Jackson and Vice President Calhoun. My limits forbid the insertion of the letters, as the whole would make about twenty-five columns, which would be too protracted for a weekly newspaper. I am therefore obliged to insert a brief account of the difference between these two great men of the nation, which my readers will find to be correct. Who would have believed, twelve months since, that the two first officers in the government would have proceeded to loggerheads? Who could have anticipated that our immaculate President, and his worthy associate the Vice President—the dearly beloved of Duff Green, Amos Kendall & a host of other office holders, would, at this time, be engaged in an angry and polemic war of words? Yet such is the fact.

It is believed this is the first open rupture in the cabinet since the organization of the government; and it is hoped it may be the last. The Editor of the Globe (a new Jackson paper lately established at Washington, under the auspices, it is said, of the President) has taken up the cudgels in favor of Gen. Jackson, while the truth-telling Duff Green, on the contrary, has defended the conduct of the Vice President and intimated that his exposure will be satisfactory to the people. Thus these great political luminaries are at issue. The editor of the Globe is said to possess the most talents; but Duff, in the opinion of the best judges, is decidedly the more weighty in the article of brass.

It is an old maxim that "when rogues fall out, honest men will have their own," and it will no doubt prove so in this instance; and in the language of a contemporary, I would say, that if the public possess the spirit and independence it pretends to, it will address to both these editors the speech of Oliver Cromwell to the long Parliament—"Get you gone! you rascals, and give place to decent men."

Our Representative Col. Boon's circular to his constituents, is given in to-day's paper, some remarks on this letter will appear anon.

It will be perceived by referring to another column that Messrs. Tyler and Tazewell of Virginia, in a recent debate on the Compensation Bill, have censured the President's conduct in having sent Ministers to Turkey without the approval of the Senate. Mr. Tyler is very severe on the little secretary Van Buren; he says he has originated a Mission, and now calls upon the Senate to sanction it. Truly these are the days of "reform."

The Circuit Court for this county commenced its session on Monday last, the Hon. John Law presiding. The Magistrate's court will convene on Monday the 21st inst., and the Probate court on the Thursday following.

DEATH OF SENATOR NOBLE.

The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman at Louisville to his friend in this place, dated 8th March—"I see by the last Intelligencer that Noble is dead—who will you have in his place?"

Wm. C. Linton has declined being a candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

REPORTED BATTLE.

A postscript to the Louisville Daily Journal states that a passenger who arrived at that place on the 7th inst., reported that a few minutes previous to his leaving Cincinnati, news was received that the Russian army had arrived at Warsaw, and a bloody engagement had taken place under the walls of the city.

The Wabash this month has been within a foot or eighteen inches as high as it was in the great freshet of 1828. Some damage has been done below the town, in consequence of a breach in the levee.

WABASH AND ERIE CANAL.

When the Report of the Committee on Internal Improvements was inserted in this paper, want of room caused the Appendix to be omitted. The Appendix alluded to presents a tabular statement of the present population and trade, interested in the progress of this important undertaking. The portion of the former existing in Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Missouri and Arkansas, amount to near a million of souls, whose supplies of merchandise would pass through this channel—and, estimated at a low consumption, the iron trade alone, would at this day, give about One Hundred and Twenty Thousand Dollars per annum, in tolls, to our Canal, for its accommodation. In regard to exports, the Appendix gives the following remarks and calculations:

"The bulky agricultural productions of the soil constitute by far the greatest portions of the freights on a canal; and of the export trade, which would seek a market on ours, a faint idea can only be formed. The counties bordering on the Wabash annually export a large amount to New Orleans. Wheat will be a staple article

of exportation, and as the country contiguous to the canal, and upper part of the river, produces the finest crops, to estimate the quantity with any approximation to certainty would be extremely difficult; the amount must necessarily be very great. Shelled corn may also be taken into the estimate at 20 cents steady demand, in cash per bushel. The farmers would furnish almost any quantity, and at a price of sixty cents, which is not a high average rate per bushel, for the last ten years in New York, this article would bear transportation.

The cost of transporting a ton of wheat, corn, beef, pork, flour or whiskey, from the mouth of Tippecanoe to the city of New York, by way of the canals and lake would be, for

One ton 203 miles on our Canal at 1 1/2 cts. per ton per mile, 3 04 1/2
On Lake Erie, from Maumee to Buffalo, 2 00
366 miles on N. Y. canal to Albany, at 1 1/2 cts. per ton, 5 45
150 on Hudson river to N. York, 1 30

12 30
10 bbls. of flour, each 213 lbs }
7 " " pork, 320 } Are equal to
7 " " whiskey, 320 } one ton.
37 bus. wheat in sacks, 61 }
39 bushels corn, 37 }
Transportation on one bbl. of flour, \$1 23
" " " " " " " " 1 75
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" " " " " " " " 33
" " " " " " " " 32

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN JACKSON AND CALHOUN.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette of March 3.]

We commence to-day, the republication of Mr. Calhoun's pamphlet, and shall make room for its whole contents, with as much despatch as a proper attention to other matters can permit. Some time must elapse before it can all appear in the 'Gazette.' In consequence of this, and for the gratification of our readers, I have thought it proper to give a brief narrative of its contents.

On the 13th of May, 1830, president Jackson addressed a letter to Mr. Calhoun, enclosing a letter from Mr. Crawford to Mr. Forsyth, dated 30th April, 1830. In this letter Mr. Crawford narrates the course of Mr. Calhoun towards Gen. Jackson, in president Monroe's cabinet, in relation to the Seminole war, and asserts that Mr. Calhoun proposed that Gen. Jackson "should be punished in some way," for his conduct upon that occasion. Mr. Crawford's letter professes to be in answer to one from Mr. Forsyth, dated April 16, and refers to some inclosures of which no copy was sent to Mr. Calhoun. President Jackson states that the object of his communication is to announce to Mr. Calhoun his great surprise, and to learn if it be possible that Mr. Crawford's account of Mr. Calhoun's conduct is correct. He suggests that such conduct was entirely inconsistent with the previous professions and expressions of Mr. Calhoun.

On the 29th of May, 1830, Mr. Calhoun addressed a long letter to president Jackson, in explanation of his conduct, in the case referred to. This explanation admits that Mr. Calhoun, in the cabinet consultations, expressed his opinion that Gen. Jackson had transcended his orders and was obnoxious to punishment; but states that, after full discussion, he acquiesced in the course adopted, and the resolution of the cabinet to sustain general Jackson was unanimous. This letter is a very smooth one, evidently intended to conciliate Gen. Jackson, and to prevent any rupture between them. It intermingles with the subject a good deal of the disputes between Mr. Crawford and Mr. Calhoun, and respectfully takes exception to the time and manner of getting up the discussion, and complains that copies of Mr. Forsyth's letter to Mr. Crawford, and its enclosures, were not in his possession. It suggests, too, but in a deferential manner, that the whole affair of now raising a discussion, is a political manoeuvre, in which the president is made the instrument, and Mr. Calhoun the victim.

President Jackson replied to this letter May 30, in high dudgeon. He says it had been intimated to him many years ago, that it was Mr. Calhoun, and not Mr. Crawford, that had been secretly endeavoring to destroy his reputation, and that he had always repelled the intimation as a slander, but he now considers the contents of Mr. Calhoun's letter as sufficient evidence of the fact, which letter, he says, conveyed the FIRST INTIMATION from Calhoun himself, that he had disapproved Gen. Jackson's conduct, in the Seminole war. He concludes thus: "understanding you now, no further communication with you, on this subject, is necessary."

To this letter Mr. Calhoun rejoined, June 1, 1830. The manner is not quite so smooth as that of the former letter, but the language is respectful. He insists that the president does not view this matter correctly, and reminds him that a document from Mr. Monroe, dated October 20, 1818, and a letter from Mr. Calhoun to president Jackson himself, dated April 13, 1828, both contained INTIMATIONS, that Mr. Calhoun had disapproved a part of Gen. Jackson's conduct in the Seminole war. He asserts that the accusation of a want of sincerity and frankness is destitute of the slightest foundation, and excited feelings too warm to be expressed, with due regard to the official station of the parties.

At this stage of the correspondence, a new personage interposed. The president had shewn Mr. Calhoun's letter to Mr. Forsyth, and that gentleman addressed a note to Mr. Calhoun, dated May 31,

1830. That note commences thus: "Having, AT THE REQUEST OF THE PRESIDENT, to be informed what took place in the cabinet of Mr. Monroe, on the subject of the Seminole campaign, laid before him the copy of a letter from Mr. Crawford" &c. Mr. Forsyth thought some of Mr. Calhoun's remarks, in his letter to the president, bore upon him, and asked an explanation, proffering to furnish Mr. Calhoun a copy of the letter to Mr. Crawford to which the letter of that gentleman was a reply. Mr. Calhoun received this letter just on his departure from Washington. When he arrived at home, June 22, he addressed another letter to president Jackson, enclosing a copy of Mr. Forsyth's letter, and requesting to be supplied with the evidence upon which the president acted, in employing Mr. Forsyth to correspond with Mr. Crawford. In this letter Mr. Calhoun modestly hints at the want of candor and frankness, on the part of president Jackson, in getting such inquiries on foot without first asking explanations from himself.

Mr. Forsyth had previously sent to president Jackson a copy of his letter to Mr. Calhoun, and on the 7th June the president wrote to Mr. Forsyth. In this letter, he states that Col. James A. Hamilton of New York, had been applied to, by him, to obtain the explanations from Mr. Crawford, in consequence of the president having "been informed" that a statement made by Mr. Crawford had come to the knowledge of Col. Hamilton, and that the marshal of the district had made a statement similar to that said to have been made by Mr. Crawford. The president disavows making any request of Mr. Forsyth to obtain information for him from Mr. Crawford. In his reply, Mr. Forsyth states that he had obtained the information, at the request of Mr. Hamilton, as coming from the president. Copies of these letters were forwarded to Mr. Calhoun.

On the 19th July, president Jackson wrote to Mr. Calhoun, in reply to Mr. Calhoun's letter of June 22. In this letter, president Jackson repeats his disavowal of the agency of Mr. Forsyth, although he then knew that Mr. Forsyth acted, at the request of Gen. Hamilton, who, president Jackson admits, was employed by him. This letter is a very harsh one. It reiterates the charge of duplicity against Mr. Calhoun, and winds up with the declaration that he has concluded the correspondence forever.

Mr. Calhoun replied on the 17th of August, and exposed the fallacy of president Jackson's views, on some points, and the impropriety of his conduct on others. He especially points out the impropriety of agitating this old affair, at this time, on the suggestions of the marshal of the district or others, without explaining WHEN and TO WHOM these suggestions were made. He tells president Jackson that he was backed in vain, in the course pursued, for the evidence of the frankness professed at the commencement. And he is hard upon him for not furnishing the documents called for, in the letter of June 22. There is nothing of conciliation in this letter. It is justly severe. He tells president Jackson plainly that he had been forced into the discussion to "REPEL UNJUST and BASE IMPUTATIONS UPON HIS CHARACTER." These we see, were made by the President himself and reiterated and insisted upon.

The documents attached to the correspondence are of importance. A letter from president Monroe to Gen. Jackson, dated July 15, 1818, says, after specifying the orders given: "in transcending the limit prescribed by those orders, you acted on your own responsibility." The whole letter bears directly on the point that the conduct of the general had involved the executive in difficulty, and his reply shows that he so understood it. But it is not my intention to make an abstract of these documents.

The correspondence between these high dignitaries ought to be carefully and attentively read. It contains matter of serious reflection, and I am greatly deceived if there are many, who can envy president Jackson the position in which it places him. He appears in all the MIGHTY LITTLENES of his nature, acting in concert with anonymous informers and toad eating pimps, used as the instrument of a paltry intrigue, for which his own personal vanity furnished the opportunity, and whilst thus acting, and at the same time evidently paltering with the truth, assuming the character of frankness and sincerity personified. How long can such a man deceive the nation!

HON. R. BOON'S CIRCULAR,

TO THE VOTERS OF THE FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF INDIANA.

Fellow Citizens:

The time has arrived when it becomes my duty to render you some account of my stewardship, as your representative in congress, and to defend myself against the foul imputations that have been heaped upon me, by low, designing political demagogues, who are ever on the alert to destroy the reputation of honest men. Acting upon the principle, that the people have the undoubted right to instruct their representatives, as to matters of expediency, I have never violated these principles, during fifteen years public service; yet I should be wanting both in candor and independence, were I to withhold from the public an unvarnished expression of my individual views, in reference to the leading measures of the government, and the policy thus far pursued by the present wise and truly republican administration.

The modification of the TARIFF, which goes to reduce the duty on coffee, tea,

salt, &c. will be more generally felt by all classes of our citizens, than any act of congress passed under any former administration, for many years.

A proposition was made during the present session of congress, to reduce the duty on sugar. I voted in favor of this measure also, because sugar, like coffee, tea, and salt, is an article of indispensable necessity, for the common comfort of all classes of our citizens, whether rich or poor, male or female. I hold it to be a correct principle in legislation, that much the greater proportion of taxation, for the support of government, should be laid on those articles which enter mostly into the families of the rich, and used as a matter of luxury or of pride, rather than on those articles that are used as a matter of necessity, thereby equalizing the burdens of taxation among all classes of our citizens, in proportion to their ability to pay. The doctrine that one class of our citizens are to be taxed for the almost exclusive benefit of another class, I flatter myself, cannot meet the deliberate sanction of a majority of these United States, for whose equal rights the federal compact was entered into.

Whilst I am free to admit the constitutional power of congress to lay a duty on articles, not the growth or manufacture of the United States, for the purpose of raising revenue, and the protection of domestic manufactures, I am nevertheless, as free to declare my disposition to guard against any possible imputation upon the farmers and mechanics of the country, who constitute a large majority of those whom I have the honor to represent, and who are necessarily the consumers of those articles, which by many of our politicians are made the special objects of government protection.

As it relates to the subject of INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS, I have ever been, and still am, the decided friend of the measure, as will be seen by my recorded votes, whenever the subject has been under my consideration. But this, like other subjects of legislation may be brought into dispute, by any attempt to carry the measure beyond the means to sustain it, and to render its operations as equal as may be, among the several states of the union. Upon due consideration of the subject, my mind has been brought to the irresistible conclusion, that the plan suggested by our present venerable chief magistrate of the United States, for the distribution of the surplus revenue (after the payment of the public debt) among the several states in the union, in proportion to the number of representatives in congress from each state, would be the most just and equitable, that could be devised; such a distribution of the public revenue, which is annually drawn from the pockets of the citizens of each state in the union, would again return to them, in the proportion that they may have contributed to the support of the government.

Since the organization of the general government, up to the close of the year 1829, only \$5,310,930 11 have been expended on internal improvements, including appropriations for the construction of the Cumberland road, whilst in the same period, there has been expended in the Atlantic States, for the erection of light houses and fortifications, the sum of \$16,769,365 59. We thus see that the money which has been drawn from the pockets of the people of every state in the union, has been expended almost exclusively on the seaboard, to say nothing of the millions that have been expended on navy yards, in ship building, &c. yet strange to tell, we find men even in Indiana and the other western states, who are opposed to the plan suggested by president Jackson, of a more equal distribution of the public treasure among the several states of the union!

The secretary of the treasury, in his annual report to Congress on the 15th December last, estimates the public debt on the first day of January, 1831, at \$39,123,191 68. Should the same amount be annually applied to the payment of the debt, that was applied to that object during the two last years, the total public debt will be paid off in a little more than three years. The speedy payment of the public debt, should be the first object of the real friends of internal improvements, and of those who believe that a "national debt is a national blessing."

The president in his late message to congress, has presented our foreign relations in so satisfactory a light, as to render any particular notice by me on the subject, entirely superfluous. The president's late message to congress is a rare production; and it should be carefully treasured up by every true friend to state rights, and sound republican principles. It is the production of the head and the heart of an honest man, ever true to his country and the constitution.

The bill to graduate the price of public lands will be unavoidably postponed until next winter, in consequence of the shortness of the session and the time taken up in the trial of Judge Peck, of Missouri, before the senate of the United States as a high court of impeachment.

Independent of the great waste of the public money in the prosecution of this impeachment, much important business for the immediate action of congress has to be postponed another year; and the just claims of many a heavy headed veteran soldier of the revolution, for services rendered in the struggle for our national independence, is again postponed until another congress.

It will be gratifying to many, to know that a bill is now before congress, and has passed the house of representatives, granting pensions to a class of officers and soldiers of the revolution not heretofore

provided for by any act of congress.—should this bill pass the senate, it will be doing an act of justice to many, and make glad the souls of this meritorious class of our fellow citizens. Many of those relics of the revolution, who aided in establishing our national independence, have been suffered to sink down to the grave in penury and want, whilst millions of dollars of the public money have been expended on objects far less deserving the aid and protection of the government. This remnant of the true sons of '76 are now, comparatively speaking, few in number, and from their advanced age, will soon go hence to be on earth no more forever.

At the last session of congress, the sum of sixty thousand dollars was appropriated for the construction of the Cumberland road, within the state of Indiana, and I entertain a favorable hope, that a similar sum will be appropriated for the same object, at the present session of congress; but as this communication will be put to press before the adjournment of congress, I cannot speak positively as to measures that have not been finally acted upon at the time of writing this letter.

Should the bill to authorize a treaty for a further extinguishment of the Indian Title to land, within the state of Indiana, fail to become a law at the present session of Congress, its failure, will be attributable to those who are opposed to the removal of the Indians beyond the Mississippi, and not to the real friends of the present Administration.

A bill has passed the Senate, and ordered to a third reading in the House of Representatives extending the Right of Preemption, to the Occupants of Lands heretofore relinquished, to the government until the fourth day of July 1831, and to authorize the occupant or equitable holder of such relinquished lands to purchase the same in contiguous tracts, not more than two quarter sections, at one dollar and twenty-five cents, in all cases where the same did not exceed five dollars per acre, on the original purchase.

[Here follows an incomplete tabular statement of the fifth census.]

In conclusion, fellow citizens, I will only add, that during the period that I have had the honor to represent you in Congress, the whole of my time has been devoted to your service, and a faithful discharge of my official duty. If my public acts shall be approved by a majority of my constituents, then indeed shall I be amply rewarded for all my services. Concealment of opinion has never heretofore marked any portion of my political life; nor am I now less disposed to avow my political sentiments than on any former occasion. It is known to most, or perhaps all of you, that I supported the election of General Jackson for the Presidency on two former occasions, and I have no hesitation in avowing my determination to advocate his re-election in 1832, should he again be brought before the people as a candidate, and should I live until the period arrives.

Strong and flattering indications of public feeling in favor of my again becoming a candidate for Congress, forbids the idea of my declining to comply with the wishes of my fellow citizens. I am in the hands of my political friends, to be disposed of as they may think proper.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, the public's obdt. servt.

R. BOON.

Washington City Feb. 23d, 1831.

From the Louisville Journal.

We are glad to see, that, in the debate upon the General Compensation Bill, which took place in the United States Senate on the 24th of February, certain members of the Jackson party had the firmness to express their real opinions as to the constitutionality of the President's conduct in having sent Ministers to Turkey and continued them there more than a year, without submitting their nomination to the Senate. Messrs. Tyler and Tazewell, of Virginia, were in favor of striking from the Bill the whole appropriation for the Turkish Ministers; and, in maintaining their views, they told many home truths—such as will not be likely to ensure them the thanks either of Jackson or his partisans. The following is a small portion of one of Mr. Tyler's speeches, as reported in the Washington Intelligencer:

"Every Senator should feel that on this subject of Executive appointments a stand should be taken. *Esto per se* should be the language of every one as to the preservation of the Constitution of the United States. Tempests might rage and commotions might prevail—yet, amidst the rocking of the battlements, and the war of the elements, we might laugh unconcerned, if the constitution was preserved in its purity. As to the independent spirit of Virginia, not the two Houses of Congress backed by the Federal Judiciary, had been able to drive her from taking a stand on constitutional principles. Mr. T. remarked on the course pursued by the present Secretary of State, after the stand he had taken upon the Panama question. He had read an extract from his speech on that occasion, and had the honorable Secretary had not only turned his back upon that speech, but upon his vote on the question also. He had moved heaven and earth to seek to put down the last Administration, but, notwithstanding the shoes he then had on were not worn out when he himself—this same individual, the present Secretary, originated a Mission, and called upon the Senate to sanction it.

The course pursued by Mr. Adams was then said to be a dangerous inflection of