

revenue laws exact from smugglers, would have the effect of changing their theory as well as practice.

MONTPELIER V. PATRIOT

That the business of smuggling has actively revived, is evinced by the movements "to and fro" all the way between Boston and Montreal, of some of the old war smugglers, and other young sprouts who have been educated by them. The recent passage of loaded teams through the alternate mud and snow drifts at a season when there is little produce of the country to be transported—teams loaded with casks and barrels and fiskins, as if of pot and pearl ashes, distilled spirits, butter, &c. fully demonstrate to our convictions that all is not right. There are no custom house officers on the way for more than a hundred miles—no search can be lawfully made; of course, tons of smuggled goods may pass without detection, and there can be little doubt tons do pass.

When smuggling of British goods is carried on by the "American System" men with impunity—when the revenue is defrauded of hundreds of thousands, if not millions of dollars—when the people are obliged to pay a tax on their wearing apparel for the sole benefit of smugglers—when our manufacturers, instead of being benefited, are positively injured by high duties intended for their protection, those duties being shamefully evaded; is it not time, either to enforce the laws for the punishment of smugglers, or so to reduce the duties as to do away the temptation to violate them?—*N H Patriot*

CHANGE OF THE CABINET.

We received last evening the Baltimore Patriot of the 20th inst from which we copy the following correspondence between the president and Mr. Van Buren—*Louisville Advertiser*.

From the *Washington Globe*, Wednesday,

April 20.

It will appear, by the publication in our columns of to day, that the secretary of state has tendered his resignation to the president, who has accepted it—The grounds upon which this step was taken are so fully stated in the correspondence that comment on our part is unnecessary. On the 7th, the secretary of war tendered his resignation to the president; and yesterday, the secretary of the treasury and the secretary of the navy handed in theirs; all of which have been accepted. From this it is inferred that a new organization of the cabinet is to take place.

WASHINGTON, April 11th, 1831.

Dear Sir: I feel it my duty to retire from the office to which your confidence and partiality called me. The delicacy of this step, under the circumstances under which it is taken, will I trust, be an ample apology for stating more at large, than might otherwise have been necessary, the reasons by which I am influenced.

From the moment of taking my seat in your cabinet, it has been my anxious wish and zealous endeavor to prevent a premature agitation of the question of your successor; and, at all events, to discontinue, and if possible repress the disposition, at an early day manifested, to connect my name with that disturbing topic. Of the sincerity and the constancy of this disposition, no one has had a better opportunity to judge than yourself. It has, however, been unavailing. Circumstances, not of my creation, and altogether beyond my control, have given to this subject a turn which cannot now be remedied, except by a self-disfranchisement which, even if dictated by my individual wishes, could hardly be reconcileable with propriety or self respect.

Concerning the injurious effects which the circumstance of a member of the cabinet's occupying the relation towards the country to which I have adverted, is calculated to have upon the conduct of public affairs, there cannot, I think, at this time, be room for two opinions. Diversities of ulterior preference among the friends of an administration are unavoidable; and even if the respective advocates of those thus placed in rivalry be patriotic enough to resist the temptation of creating obstacles to the advancement of him to whose elevation they are opposed, by embarrassing the branch of public service committed to his charge, they are, nevertheless, by their position, exposed to the suspicion of entertaining and encouraging such views: a suspicion which can seldom fail in the end, and to aggravate into present alienation and hostility the prospective differences which first gave rise to it.

Rest assured, sir, that the success of your administration, and the happiness of your private life, will ever constitute objects of the deepest solicitude with

Yours sincere friend and obedient servant,

M. VAN BUREN.

THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, April 12, 1831.

Dear Sir—Your letter resigning the office of secretary of state was received last evening. I could indeed wish that no circumstance had arisen to interrupt the relations which have, for two years, subsisted between us, and that they might have continued through the period during which it may be my lot to remain charged with the duties which the partiality of my countrymen has imposed upon me. But the reasons you present are so strong, that, with a proper regard for them, I cannot ask you, on my own account to remain in the cabinet.

I am aware of the difficulties you have had to contend with, and of the benefits which have resulted to the affairs of your country, from your continued zeal in the arduous tasks to which you have been subjected. To say that I deeply regret to lose you is but feebly to express my feelings on the occasion.

These obstructions to the successful prosecution of public affairs, when appealed to that opposition which is inseparable from our free institutions and actuated me, than a desire to guard her

which every administration must expect, present a mass to which the operations of the government should at no time be voluntarily exposed—the more especially should this be avoided at so eventful a period in the affairs of the world, when our country may particularly need the utmost harmony in her counsels.

Such being my impression, the path of duty is plain; and I not only submit with cheerfulness to whatever personal sacrifices may be involved in the surrender of the station I occupy, but I make it my ambition to set an example which should it in the progress of the government be deemed, notwithstanding the humility of its origin, worthy of respect and observance, cannot, I think, fail to prove essentially and permanently beneficial.

Allow me, sir, to present one more view of the subject:—You have consented to stand before your constituents for re-election. Of their decision, resting as it does upon the unbought suffrages of a free, numerous, and widely extended people, it becomes no man to speak with certainty. Judging, however, from the past, and making a reasonable allowance for the fair exercise of the intelligence and public spirit of your fellow citizens, I cannot hesitate in adopting the belief that the confidence, as well in your capacity for civil duties as in your civic virtues, already so spontaneously and strikingly displayed, will be manifested with increased energy, now, that all candid observers must admit their utmost expectations to have been more than realized.

If this promise, so suspicious to the best interests of our common country, be fulfilled, the concluding term of your administration will, in the absence of any prominent cause of discord among its supporters, afford a most favorable opportunity for the full accomplishment of those important public objects, in the prosecution of which I have witnessed on your part such steady vigilance and untiring devotion. To the unfavorable influence which my confidence in your cabinet, under existing circumstances, may exercise upon this flattering prospect, I cannot, sir, without a total disregard of the lights of experience, and without shutting my eyes to the obvious tendency of things for the future, be insensible. Having, moreover, from a deep conviction of its importance to the country, been among the most urgent of your advisers to yield yourself to the obvious wishes of the people, and knowing the sacrifice of personal feeling which was involved in your acquiescence, I cannot reconcile it to myself to be in any degree, the cause of embarrassment to you during the period which, as it will certainly be of deep interest to your country, is moreover destined to bring to its close, your patriotic, toilsome, and eventful public life.

From these considerations, I feel it to be doubly my duty to resign a post, the retention of which is so calculated to attract assaults upon your administration, to which there might otherwise be no inducement—assaults of which, whatever be their aim, the most important as well as most injurious effect, is upon those public interests which deserve and should command the support of all good citizens. This duty, I should have discharged at an earlier period, but for considerations, partly of a public, partly of a personal nature, connected with circumstances which were calculated to expose its performance then to misconception and misrepresentation.

Having explained the motives which govern me in thus severing, and with seeming abruptness, the official ties by which we have been associated, there remains but one duty for me to perform. It is to make my profound and sincere acknowledgments for that steady support and cheering confidence which, in the discharge of my public duties, I have under all circumstances received at your hands; as well as for the personal kindness at all times extended to me.

Rest assured, sir, that the success of your administration, and the happiness of your private life, will ever constitute objects of the deepest solicitude with

Yours sincere friend and obedient servant,

M. VAN BUREN.

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These obstructions to the successful prosecution of public affairs, when appealed to that opposition which is inseparable from our free institutions and actuated me, than a desire to guard her

interests, and to place her upon the firm ground of those great principles which, by the wisest and purest of our patriots, have been deemed essential to her prosperity, I ventured upon the trust assigned me. I did this in the confident hope of finding advisers, able and true; who, laying aside every thing but a desire to give new vigor to the vital principles of our Union, would look with a single eye to the best means of effecting this paramount object. In you, this hope has been realized to the utmost. In the difficult and trying moments of my administration, I have always found you sincere, able and efficient—anxious at all times to afford me every aid. It, however, from circumstances in your judgment sufficient to make it necessary, the officialities subsisting between us must be severed, I can only say that this necessity is deeply lamented by me. I part with you only because you yourself have requested me to do so, and have sustained that request by reasons strong enough to command my assent. I cannot, however, allow the separation to take place, without expressing the hope, that this retirement from public affairs is but temporary; and that if any other station, the government should have occasion for services, the value of which has been so sensibly felt by me, your consent will not be wanting.

Of the state of things to which you advert, I cannot be fully aware. I look upon it with sorrow, and regret it the more, because one of its first effects is to disturb the harmony of my cabinet. It is, however, but an instance of one of the evils to which free governments must ever be liable. The only remedy these evils, as they arise, lies in the intelligence and public spirit of our common constituents. They will correct them—and in this there is abundant consolation. I cannot quit this subject without adding that with the best opportunities for observing and judging, I have seen in you no other desire than to move quietly on in the path of your duties, and to promote the harmonious conduct of public affairs. If on this point you have had to encounter detraction, it is but another proof of the utter insufficiency of innocence and worth to shield from such assaults.

Be assured that the interest you express in my happiness is most heartily reciprocated—that my most cordial feelings accompany you, and that I am, very sincerely, your friend,

ANDREW JACKSON

P. S. It is understood that you are to continue in office until your successor is appointed.

MARTIN VAN BUREN, Sec'y of State.

We thus see that the resignation of Mr. Van Buren was a voluntary act of patriotic disinterestedness. It has been aptly termed a "splendid retreat." He carries with him, to retirement, the friendship of the president, and will be followed by the best wishes of the republicans of the Union.

It is said the secretary of war, secretary of the navy, and secretary of the treasury, have also resigned; and a letter from Washington, published in the Baltimore Patriot, states, that the following gentlemen are named as the new cabinet:

State Department, Edward Livingston, Louisiana

War Department, H. L. White, Tennessee

Navy Department, Levi Woodbury, New Hampshire

Treasury Department, Louis McLane, Delaware.

The change thus announced, seems to have been the source of as much joy to the opposition as it is of real satisfaction to the friends of the present executive.

They rejoice that there has been "a blow up"—that there has been, what they term "the devil to play" at Washington. They think they may possibly benefit by the change, but cannot tell how. On the other hand the friends of the administration rejoice, because they feel well assured that the change will restore harmony and unanimity in the cabinet—re consolidate the party—increase the strength of the administration—and give birth to a more harmonious and efficient system of legislation on the part of congress. We rejoice in our increased and increasing strength; and, if our opponents heartily join us, we must consider them prepared to give up the contest.

Mr. Van Buren returns to New York with the best possible feelings towards the executive, where, by disabusing the public mind, his efforts will add some twenty or thirty thousand votes to the strength of the Jackson party. His retirement will probably be followed by such an explanation, as will convince even the friends of Mr. Calhoun in the south, that their favorite has done injustice to Mr. Van Buren—and, thus, the strength of the administration will be increased in that quarter of the Union; while the voluntary resignation of Mr. Ingham, will only serve to allay party strife in his native state, and to unite the people in favor of general Jackson.

If the supposition should prove correct, that the gentlemen named will constitute the new cabinet, the nation will repose entire confidence in its intelligence and integrity. Against it nothing can be urged by the opposition. We shall hear no more about plots or intrigues. The president will be surrounded by highly intelligent and faithful friends—by a cabinet that may be very safely, if not triumphantly compared, with any that has preceded it.

From the *Maine Democrat*.

DEMOCRAT REPUBLICAN NOMINATION

"Honor and gratitude to the man who has filled the measure of his country's glory."—JEFFERSON

FOR PRESIDENT

ANDREW JACKSON

"GEN JACKSON justly enjoys in an eminent degree the public favor, and of his worth, talents and services, no one entertains a higher, or more respectful opinion than myself"—"an officer whose services entitle him to the highest rewards, and the WHOLE CAREER, has been signalized by the purest intentions and most elevated purposes."

JOHN Q. ADAMS

"My friendship for GEN JACKSON and the strong proofs of confidence and regard I have given him, while president, forbids my taking any part against him in the ensuing presidential election."

JAMES MONROE

"The recollections of the public sensations in which I stood to general JACKSON, while president, and the proofs given to him of the high estimation in which he was held by me" &c.

JAMES MADISON

"GEN JACKSON is a clear headed, strong minded man, and has more of the old Roman in him than any other man now living."

THOMAS JEFFERSON

"Towards that distinguished captain, who has shed so much GLORY on our country, whose renown consists in so great a portion of its moral property. I never had, I CAN NEVER HAVE, any other feelings than those of the most profound RESPECT and the warmest kindness."

HENRY CLAY

"IN ANDREW JACKSON, a commander of the division of the south, the president fit for any emergency: a statesman cool and dispassionate; a soldier, terrible in battle and mild in victory; a patriot, whose bosom swelled with the love of country: in fine, a man whose like we shall scarce look upon again."

JAMES MONROE

"It is fortunate for the country that general JACKSON is likely to be fit for public life at the end of the present four years; for in him is the only hope left of avoiding the dangers manifestly about to rise out of the broad construction now again given to the constitution of the United States, [by president Adams] which exceeds all limitations of power, and leaves the general government by theory altogether unstrained."

THOMAS JEFFERSON in 1825.

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19

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The highest market price for Wheat, Corn and Saw-logs.

December 25, 1830 47-1f

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