

PILOT & TRANSCRIPT.

DUFF GREEN—EDITOR.



FOR PRESIDENT, WM. HENRY HARRISON OF OHIO. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, JOHN TYLER OF VIRGINIA.

BALTIMORE.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 21.

AMOS KENDALL. TO THE ORIGINAL JACKSON MEN. CHAPTER TWELVE.

The relation which Mr. Kendall bears to the contest now before you, the fact that he has resigned a salary of \$8000 per annum, and an office of great power and influence in the government, that he may address you as the editor of the Globe; the great interests known to be involved in the questions to be decided by the Presidential election, and the influence which the extensive circulation of that paper will necessarily have in forming your opinions, fully warrant the labor I have undertaken to demonstrate, by a review of his past life, that he is a prodigal and corrupt partizan, and entirely unworthy of credit. It happens, fortunately for the country, that the relation which Mr. Calhoun now bears to Mr. Van Buren, and that which I have always borne to Mr. Calhoun, are such as that there can be no room to doubt the sincerity or truth of my assertions. If, as Mr. Kendall would persuade you, through the Globe, Mr. Van Buren is to be re-elected, there can be no assignable motive for the course which I feel it my duty to take, but an honest conviction that the re-election of Mr. Van Buren would involve the country in irreparable evil. I have no partisan feelings to gratify; I have no hope of preferment, no prospect of gain, to stimulate me to make false charges against Mr. Van Buren, or those in power. I make this statement, not by way of vain boasting, but in justice to myself and to you, that by inviting the closest scrutiny and comparison of motives, I may challenge your confidence when my statements or opinions are exposed by those of Mr. Kendall; and that you may be left without apology, if, with the proofs of corruption and falsehood which I shall place before you, you nevertheless give your support to corrupt, designing, and unfaithful politicians, and thus forfeit the liberty won by the blood of your fathers. Wisely was it said by the great head of the Christian church, "What doth it profit a man if he should gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?"

And I would say to you, what will it profit you, or the great body of the American people, if to gratify your feelings of party, you surrender into the hands of despotic rulers, the liberties of your country?

In the progress of these numbers, I have established beyond question the intimate relation between Mr. Crawford and Mr. Van Buren. I have identified Mr. Van Buren with the efforts on the part of Mr. Crawford, as far back as 1828, to produce a misunderstanding between General Jackson and Mr. Calhoun, and to enlist General Jackson's influence to defeat Mr. Calhoun's political advancement.

I have demonstrated that, in the first place, the charge made by Mr. Crawford, and relied upon by him to alienate Gen. Jackson from Mr. Calhoun, was that Mr. Calhoun's personal friends at Columbia had used the term "Military Chieftain;" that failing that that would not do, Mr. Hamilton, one of Mr. Van Buren's political missionaries, visited Georgia to consult Mr. Crawford, on the subject of a proposition said to have been made in Mr. Monroe's cabinet, to arrest General Jackson; that through Mr. Forsyth, Mr. Hamilton received a statement from Mr. Crawford, charging directly that Mr. Calhoun had made a proposition to arrest and punish General Jackson; that charge had been communicated to Gen. Jackson before he was elected President; and yet all this could not prevail upon him to risk the consequences of a misunderstanding with Mr. Calhoun. It is easy to see, however, that it had its influence in the organization of Gen. Jackson's cabinet; and there is no doubt that to that cause may be attributed the influence which Mr. Van Buren exercised from the commencement of his administration. Yet, even after his election, General Jackson either disbelieved the statement, or was unwilling, upon such grounds, to dissolve the friendly relations existing between himself and Mr. Calhoun, and Mr. Calhoun's political friends, until Mr. Van Buren, acting through Mrs. Eaton, had prepared the way; and, at length, having irritated his feelings and excited an apprehension that Mr. Calhoun would be a candidate in opposition to his re-election, another letter was obtained from Mr. Crawford varying the charge and introducing a false statement in relation to the Johnny Ray letter.

I wish to impress these facts strongly on your minds, because they have a most important bearing on the question now before you, and explanatory of Mr. Kendall's course. Gen. Jackson had written to Mr. Monroe that if it was the wish of the Government that he should invade Florida, and Mr. Monroe was unwilling to assume the responsibility, it was only necessary that the President should give him a hint, thro' Johnny Ray, and that he (Gen. Jackson) would assume the responsibility. In his letter, opening the correspondence with Mr. Calhoun, he said, as is known to you, "I was but executing the wishes of the Government, and clothed with authority to conduct the war in the manner I judged best." The word wishes being italicized in the original manuscript—referring to this confidential letter.

Those who are familiar with Gen. Jackson, have heard him frequently speak of this letter, and take great credit to himself, not only that he had assumed a responsibility which Mr. Monroe was unwilling to take; but that, with a view

to sustain Mr. Monroe in the ground he had taken before Congress, on the discussion on the Seminole question, he had forbore to disclose the fact that he had received from Mr. Monroe, thro' Johnny Ray, the intimation suggested; asserting, however, that to be the fact, and almost always concluding with a declaration that posterity should know the truth. Hence, it is easy to see that Mr. Crawford's last letter had been framed with special reference to the case which it was the desire of Gen. Jackson to make; and that one inducement of Gen. Jackson to enter into this correspondence, was a belief that he would be able to show that Mr. Monroe did receive the letter, and that it was read in the Cabinet Council. That fact would have gone far to corroborate his own statement that he had received, through Johnny Ray, the intimation suggested in his letter to Mr. Monroe, and thereby have furnished the material to enable Mr. Kendall, who is to be his future historian, to prove that he was indeed carrying out the wishes of the Government; and that, while Mr. Monroe had shrunk from the responsibility, he had not only assumed the responsibility, to carry out the wishes of the Government, but, in the magnanimity of his character, had subjected himself to imputation and assault for the purpose of protecting his friend.

It will have been seen that in the course of the correspondence Mr. Calhoun proved by Mr. Monroe, Mr. Wirt and Mr. Adams, that no such letter had ever been read in the Cabinet Council. He also proved by Mr. Monroe that it had not been read, even by Mr. Monroe himself, until many months after the invasion of Florida. He further proved, by the confidential correspondence between Gen. Jackson and Mr. Monroe, that Gen. Jackson's declaration, made in the course of the correspondence relative to Mr. Calhoun's letter of the 23rd of May, 1830, was untrue,—for Mr. C. published Mr. Monroe's letter to Gen. Jackson of the 19th of July, 1819, and also Mr. Monroe's letter to Mr. Calhoun, which had been stolen from Mr. Calhoun, and placed in the hands of Gen. Jackson in 1827, both of which fully set out the fact of which Gen. Jackson thus denied all previous knowledge.

Those only who know Gen. Jackson's character well, and who know the absorbing and controlling influence of a desire to establish the fact that Mr. Monroe had received that letter, and communicated through Johnny Ray, his approbation of Gen. Jackson's contemplated invasion of Florida, can appreciate the influence which the facts furnished by Mr. Calhoun—contradicting the testimony upon which he relied exclusively to establish this claim for disinterestedness and public virtue, as well as his having submitted to censure on his public acts for the purpose of protecting Mr. Monroe's reputation, had, upon his feelings, towards Mr. Calhoun, who had thus deprived him of what he always considered one of the brightest traits of his character.

Instead of obtaining, as he expected, by this correspondence, the proof to establish what he had so often repeated in his private conversation, it was most clearly and conclusively contradicted. Having thus been convicted by the correspondence, of making a statement which was not true, in relation to a matter so deeply affecting his character, and about which he was so peculiarly sensitive, Gen. Jackson sent for Johnny Ray, who, worn down by old age and intoxication, prepared, under his dictation, a letter intending to assert the truth of the statement which had been so fully disproved.

That letter was despatched to Mr. Monroe at a time when it was believed it would be impossible for him to answer or contradict it, and was intended to be used afterwards, and was, indeed, used by the Globe, as an admission of the truth of Gen. Jackson's statement. Fortunately for Mr. Monroe, he was not dead, as was supposed he would be, when the letter reached New York, and he placed in the hands of Mr. Gouverneur Kemble means to disprove the statements of both Johnny Ray and Gen. Jackson, and left upon him a solemn injunction, that should circumstances ever require it, those proofs should be submitted to the public. After Mr. Monroe's death, the Globe did venture to assert the truth of Johnny Ray's letter. That assertion was met by Mr. Gouverneur and contradicted. And Gen. Jackson, finding that his attempt to bolster up his reputation through Johnny Ray, would expose him to still further degradation, shrunk from the exposure.

I state these facts, that some of the motives which operate upon Gen. Jackson, in his support of Mr. Van Buren, may be understood, and that the public may know why he assailed Mr. Calhoun, or why his feelings were so much enlisted in this controversy. It will be seen that, although at first, Gen. Jackson supposed that he was making a charge of insincerity against Mr. Calhoun, the correspondence, in its progress, involved his own veracity, and he was clearly proved to have been guilty of stating a deliberate falsehood. Hence, although this correspondence was commenced, as it is seen, with a deliberate purpose of an open rupture with Mr. Calhoun, it became important to Gen. Jackson to prevent its subsequent publication. My object now is to show Mr. Kendall's agency in turning it to account for Mr. Van Buren. In doing this, it is proper to state that Mr. Van Buren has reduced the politics of this country to a system. He has transferred the policy of his Albany regency to Washington.—He has organized every state, and has in each a regency subject to the control of the central power at Washington.

I cannot better illustrate the force and effect of this organization, than by using Mr. Van Buren's own words. On one occasion he left Washington, and spent some time in New York, superintending the arrangement for the fall elections. After his return, in a conversation, he told me to a single vote what would be the result of the deliberations of the convention to nominate candidates. Meeting him one day, after the nominations had been made, I asked how it happened that he had been able to foretell with such accuracy, what the convention would do.

He said that their Central Committee at Albany had a correspondence throughout the State—that whenever they wished to accomplish a particular nomination, they addressed confidential letters to their correspondents in the several counties—that the selections to their conventions were made in relation to the nomination agreed upon, and that the response from the several counties always enabled them to tell, in advance, what would be done. He said that if any difficulty occurred, it was only necessary for the Argus to speak, and they had more than fifty newspapers located throughout the State who

would follow up the purpose indicated at Albany. One of the first steps, upon Mr. Van Buren's coming to Washington, was, to extend this organization to the several States, and many appointments were made to important public offices at Washington, with a view to building up a central power at Washington, through which each State might be organized in like manner, and through whom the plans and wishes of the central junta could be carried into effect. Mr. Kendall became very active as a correspondent for the principal papers selected as the organs of Mr. Van Buren's party. Failing in his attempt to use the Telegraph, it became necessary for Mr. Kendall to do, by private correspondence, what would have been done, with more effect, perhaps, through a central organ. But, the New Hampshire Patriot, the Ohio Monitor, at Columbus, the Kentucky Argus, and the Richmond Enquirer, were willing instruments in carrying out Mr. Van Buren's purposes. Knowing that these papers received their leaf from Mr. Kendall, whenever I saw them leading off in the same direction, as if by a common impulse, I was at no loss to ascertain the prompter.

As I before said, instead of fixing the charge of duplicity upon Mr. Calhoun, the correspondence convicted General Jackson, of both duplicity and falsehood. Under this aspect of the case, many of General Jackson's friends were very much opposed to its publication. They saw that it would seriously affect his reputation, and great efforts were made to suppress it, and, if possible, reconcile the parties.

Among those who dissuaded Mr. Calhoun from publishing the correspondence, were Mr. Taney, the present Chief Justice of the United States, and Governor Poindexter. But some of Mr. Van Buren's friends had obtained a copy of part, at least, of the correspondence, together with a letter from Mr. Crawford, which was extensively circulated; and, to correct the insidious misrepresentations which were deeply affecting his character, Mr. Calhoun believed it necessary to make a publication. Although I will know that General Jackson had established the Globe under the expectation that I might lose the patronage of the government, if I took part against him; and although I well knew that I should incur his lasting displeasure by doing so, I did not hesitate to give Mr. Calhoun the use of my paper. More; when assailed by the Globe, I not only defended Mr. Calhoun against the attacks prompted by Gen. Jackson, but I "carried the war into Africa," and exposed the intrigues and the agency of Mr. Van Buren in getting up the conspiracy.

That the reader may understand the issue which it was the object of Mr. Van Buren to present, we make the following extract from the Albany Argus:—

From the Albany Argus of March 4th, 1831. "The truth of this matter lies in a nut shell. The point between Gen. Jackson and Mr. Calhoun is, that the latter acted with duplicity towards the former; that he attempted, under professions of friendship, to conceal his course against Gen. J. in the Seminole affair. In relation to this point, it is perhaps sufficient, not only that Gen. J. fully believed it, from circumstances exclusive in his judgment, but that he asserted it without reserve or qualification. The story of the plot is designed to divert the public attention from this fact. But the design will not succeed. There has been no plot—save the one to deceive Gen. Jackson as to the real views of those who seek now to disguise them under a shallow subterfuge."

Those who have read the correspondence, will have seen that the issue between Gen. Jackson and Mr. Calhoun was, whether Mr. Calhoun had been guilty of duplicity towards Gen. Jackson, and whether, under the professions of friendship, he had attempted to conceal the part he had acted in relation to the Seminole affair. I beg you to notice how the Albany Argus disposes of this issue. Instead of referring to the facts; instead of comparing the testimony, and adjusting the question, according to the truth of the case, that paper said:—"In relation to this point, it is, perhaps, sufficient, not only that Gen. Jackson believed it, from the circumstances, conclusive in his judgment, but that he asserted it without reserve or qualification."

Has there ever been any thing, in the history of party, so debasing? In the correspondence, which was before the editor of the Argus, it was clearly proved that the charge made against Mr. Calhoun, was without the slightest foundation in truth. More: The charge of duplicity, and falsehood, was made to recoil upon its authors. And, although General Jackson had said that Mr. Calhoun's letter of the 29th of May, 1830, was the first intimation to him of Mr. Calhoun's opinions upon the invasion of Florida, it came out that Mr. Calhoun's views were fully explained in Mr. Monroe's private correspondence, in a private letter from Mr. Monroe to Gen. Jackson, dated the 19th of July, 1818; and also in a letter, written by Mr. Monroe, to Mr. Calhoun, which was stolen from him, and placed in General Jackson's possession in 1827;—yet, with these facts before him, the editor of the Argus says—"It is, perhaps, sufficient not only that General Jackson believed the charge against Mr. Calhoun, but that he asserted it without reserve or qualification." This was precisely the sort of subterfuge which Gen. Jackson required. This was precisely suited to his taste. He would permit none of his dependants to think for themselves; and Mr. Van Buren understood his character well. Hence, the Argus, Mr. Van Buren's instrument, published the slavish article we have quoted.

Mr. Kendall performed his part. As I before said, he was Mr. Van Buren's instrument in conducting the correspondence with the distant newspapers, and especially with the Frankfort Argus, the Ohio Monitor, and the New Hampshire Patriot. Upon this occasion, too, he wrote for the Globe. As soon as it was ascertained that Mr. Calhoun had resolved to publish the correspondence which appeared in the Telegraph on the 17th of February, 1831, Mr. Kendall wrote letters to the Ohio Monitor, the Frankfort Argus, and the New Hampshire Patriot. I give the following extracts:—

Extract from the Ohio Monitor, of the 24th February. "It was the intention of our worthy correspondent that this should have been first communicated in another shape, to the people in this vicinity, in our paper."

"The following is an extract from a letter, dated Washington City, 15th February, 1831:—'I know not what intimation has induced Mr. Calhoun to take this wanton and unnecessary step; but I do know, that it will seal his political doom.'

"I have seen the correspondence, and in what I say, I SPEAK ADVISEDELY. Gen. Jackson had every reason to believe, and did believe, that Mr. Calhoun, who was Secretary of War during the Seminole campaign, approved of all

his conduct in that affair, and vindicated him in the cabinet of Mr. Monroe, and out of it. Although he had been admitted to the contrary, previous to his election to the Presidency, he placed no confidence in them. Movements here during the year 1829, tending to sow dissensions in his cabinet, arising as they did, chiefly from Mr. Calhoun's friends, and seeming to have in view the destruction of some of the friends of the President, together with the multiplying schemes in South Carolina, created some distrust in the President's mind. ACCIDENT brought to him a communication of Mr. Calhoun's hostility to him, in Mr. Monroe's cabinet, through a new channel.

Extract from the New Hampshire Patriot, of the 25th of February. "The best account we can give of the matter, is the following, from a highly respected friend, under date of

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17th, 1831. "Credulity could hardly believe that Mr. Calhoun would have the madness to bring his correspondence with the President before the public. Yet it is actually in the press!"

"I have possessed myself, as well as I can, of the facts in this controversy, and will briefly detail them for the benefit of your readers."

"It seems that the attempt made, in 1829, to distract his cabinet, and throw fire brands among his friends, coming chiefly, as they did, from the friends of Mr. Calhoun, excited his suspicion that the Vice President was not so candid, nor so clear of intrigue and management, as he had supposed. In this state of things, it happened altogether by ACCIDENT that he heard of Mr. Calhoun's hostility!"

To this, I will add extracts from the Globe, of the 19th of February, two days after the publication in the Telegraph.

"The first impression made upon our mind, is one of wonder, that a man possessing Mr. Calhoun's tact and prudence, should have brought a subject of this nature before the public."

"The only point in this discussion, except such as Mr. Calhoun has himself created, is altogether personal."

"By his private letters and those of Mr. Monroe, by which his whole public conduct, and by publications in the newspapers, Gen. Jackson was led to believe, that he had been uniformly his friend in the Cabinet of Mr. Monroe, as well as out of it, vindicating all his conduct in the Seminole campaign."

"He (Gen. Jackson) always supposed Mr. Crawford to be his only enemy in Mr. Monroe's Cabinet."

"Compelled, at length, by facts and circumstances to doubt the sincerity of his supposed friend, he determined to know the truth. With this view, he obtained in authentic shape, the charges which had been made, of Mr. Calhoun's course in the cabinet, so different from what he had supposed, submitted them directly to the person implicated, and asked whether they were true."

"It required not five lines to answer the inquiry."

"An honest, plain man, would pronounce against him, from the mere length of his reply. With the avowed object of seeking the publicity of the President for what passed in Mr. Monroe's Cabinet."

"He throws in a pile of extraneous matter. He discusses his responsibility, Gen. Jackson's orders, Mr. Crawford's veracity, the manner in which the avowed object of seeking the publicity of the President, and many other things, not tending to throw light on the subject, but to involve it in darkness."

"The President and Mr. Calhoun were directly at issue in a private correspondence. That issue the latter has carried before the public, with the avowed object of seeking the publicity of the President at the bar of public opinion, it has no motive or meaning."

Before I proceed to comment upon these extracts, I will add another. The Ohio Monitor of the 25th of February, says:

"The friends of Andrew Jackson have no fear that it will endanger his popularity, in the stability of his administration; and the opponents of Andrew Jackson admit that HIS POPULARITY CAN STAND ANY THING."

The language of the Albany Argus is—It is enough that Gen. Jackson believed it. We will not question what he says. We will condemn Mr. Calhoun in spite of the proof in the case, because Gen. Jackson believed it. The correspondence proves that Mr. Calhoun is innocent, but Gen. Jackson has asserted that he was guilty, and therefore we condemn him. It is enough for us.

This is the slavish principle of Mr. Van Buren!!!

The language of the Ohio Monitor is—Although Gen. Jackson is guilty, and Mr. Calhoun is innocent, we have no fear that it will injure his administration, because HIS OPPONENTS ADMIT THAT HIS POPULARITY CAN STAND ANY THING. This is the language of slaves! Mr. Kendall says that he has seen the correspondence, and that he speaks advisedly; that Gen. Jackson had simply asked Mr. Calhoun a plain question, which required not five lines to answer—that Mr. Calhoun throws in a pile of extraneous matter—that he writes and twists the matter a little more, pronounces the charge of hypocrisy and duplicity totally unfounded; and winds up by asserting that the "publishing of the correspondence in which he has charged Gen. Jackson with falsehood, is a direct attack upon the President and his administration, and is so considered by all his real friends."

It will be seen that with the Argus, it was enough that Gen. Jackson had distinctly stated that Mr. Calhoun had been guilty of duplicity and falsehood, not only to authorize an assault upon Mr. Calhoun in the most insulting manner, but warranted the belief that the charge was true. While Mr. Kendall would have us believe that although Gen. Jackson had charged Mr. Calhoun with duplicity and falsehood, it was an unpardonable offence in him to contradict that charge, and especially so to publish a correspondence in which it was disproved.

The issue which Mr. Kendall presented was the same as that presented by the Argus. It was that Mr. Calhoun had dared to assail the President by denying the truth of the charge which Gen. Jackson had made against him, and therefore the organized and subsidized press were required to denounce him, and hunt him down—and I have been thus minute in the details of this correspondence, to show that, although Mr. Calhoun was the strong man of the party, such was the force of Mr. Van Buren's organization of the press, that he was indeed hunted down!!!

Now, I beg you as honest and patriotic men, to note well the part which Mr. Kendall played in that game. He was the instrument of power, and he successfully made a false issue before the country. He relied not so much on the strength of Gen. Jackson's popularity, as on the peculiar position of parties in the country. He knew, as he asserted to me, that the opposition were disposed to rally upon Mr. Clay, against

whom there was a fixed prejudice in the public mind. And he and Mr. Van Buren believed, that however clear the proof of Mr. Calhoun's innocence of the charge made against him, the fact of a rupture between him and Gen. Jackson, would encourage the friends of Mr. Clay to put him in nomination; and instead of making the issue between Mr. Calhoun and Gen. Jackson, would necessarily present an issue between Mr. Clay and Gen. Jackson, and that, under such circumstances, the opponents of Mr. Clay would adhere to Gen. Jackson, however unjustly they might believe he had treated Mr. Calhoun.

This I saw, and this constituted the difficulty of Mr. Calhoun's position. The result verified my apprehensions, and Mr. Van Buren's hopes. But that time has gone by—the public mind can now look back upon the past, and review the facts and the part Mr. Kendall took in making up a false issue for the purpose of diverting the public attention from the truth of the case, which should have its influence, and is sufficient to discredit what he may now say in relation to the great questions now before the country.

But I beg the reader to pause and see to what end the triumph of Mr. Van Buren will bring us. He now has his agents located in every State. He has the press organized, so that there is a hired editor and a pensioned press in almost every important village in the Union. The party drill is complete; the President has become so powerful that members of Congress not only look to him to reward them with office if they should be discarded by their constituents, but they look to the power of the executive to control the people themselves. They no longer ask, "is he honest—is he faithful to his constituents?" but they ask, "is he faithful to the President?"

Why is this? Is it not because you have surrendered your judgment to the dictation of self-constituted leaders, who substitute party slang for political principle? I cannot conclude this chapter without presenting to your consideration one fact. Why is it that the party opposed to Mr. Van Buren have nominated Gen. Harrison in preference to Mr. Clay? No one can deny that the leading politicians of the whig party preferred Mr. Clay; why was General Harrison nominated? Ponder well over this question. It was because the election of Mr. Clay would have been a party triumph over the original Jackson men. Gen. Harrison was nominated because your old political opponents were anxious to meet you and me on grounds that would enable us to unite, as men who love our country, and desire to rescue it from the dominion of a corrupt faction. Look around you and see who are the prominent supporters of the people's candidate. How many are now active in the cause of Harrison, who were original Jackson men? It so happens that I know the political opinions of fourteen of the whig electoral ticket of Virginia, and twelve of that fourteen were for Jackson. This fact is an answer to the slanders formulated against such of you as support General Harrison. It proves that there is a new organization of parties.

By supporting Gen. Harrison, you do not desert your party or go over to your opponents—you will support the same principles that you supported in 1828; and if you find men in the whig ranks who were opposed to you then, it is because they have met you on a common platform, where you may all work like patriots for your country. The truth is, that those who now support Gen. Harrison are the best elements—the honest portion of the old parties.

By supporting the hero who has served his country with ability and fidelity, we are not desertors from the democratic party. We are now, as we were in 1828, the advocates of reform.—Is it not curious—do you not smile when you see Amos Kendall, who could not become a Jackson man until I paid the price of his conversion, denouncing me and all others who dare to think for ourselves? Come out from among the slaves of power, and prove yourselves to be freemen; rally for Harrison and reform, and prove that you are not to be transferred by your corrupt party leaders.

I have quoted the language of the Albany Argus in 1831. I conclude by giving a few choice extracts, showing what the Argus and Richmond Enquirer said of Mister Jackson before he was clothed with power. I beg you to compare the language I now quote with the servile and slavish language I have quoted in reference to Mr. Calhoun.

Extracts from the Albany Argus. "The fact is clear, that Mr. Jackson has not a single feeling in common with the republican party. The reverse of that which he desires, and makes a merit of desiring the total extinction of it."

"It is an idle thing in this State, however it may be in others, to strive even for a moderate support of Mr. Jackson. He is wholly out of the question, as far as the votes of New York are in it. Independently of the disclosure of his political opinions, he could not be the republican candidate. He is respected as a gallant soldier, but he stands in the minds of the people of this State, at an insurmountable distance from the executive chair."

"His views, aside from his politics, are quite too summary for that."

"The course adopted by Mr. Jackson is food and raiment to the federalists and no party men. It is pleasant to all who strive for the destruction of the democratic party. They will every where applaud as they have preached it, and will MAINTAIN THE AUTHOR OF doctrines which are so well intended for their service."

"The political notions of Mr. Jackson, cannot be mistaken. Under the artful disguise of elevating men most conspicuous for their probity, virtue, &c., he is bent upon the destruction of the republican party."

"They need not only to be read and reflected on by republicans, to be discovered to be altogether unreal and worse than visionary. They make a mockery of the lives and conduct of such men as Jefferson and Madison, &c."

"They belie the exertions of all the great and virtuous men, who have all along advocated and extended the doctrines of the republican party."

Extracts from the Richmond Enquirer. "We cannot consent to lend a hand towards the election of such a man as Andrew Jackson. He is too little of a statesman—too rash—too violent in his temper—his measures too much inclined to arbitrary government, to obtain the support of the editor of this paper. We would deprecate his election as a curse upon our country."

"What kind of President would this 'great citizen' make? A gentleman, who cannot interpret the plain expressions of our law—and yet would be called upon to administer all the laws of the land. One whose ideas are so purely military, that he would transmute a traitor into a spy, or would punish treason, not by the civil courts, but a COURT MARTIAL! One, who on any great crisis, would convert the whole country into one great camp—and would reduce almost every thing UNDER MARTIAL LAW."

necessary? COMPARE HIM WITH ADAMS, and with CRAWFORD, and HOW INFERIOR MUST HE BE?"

"We can recommend Gen. Jackson's modesty, in retiring from the Senate and the Bench, when he discovered the superior qualifications of other people. Can we say as much for his modesty, when he is now aspiring to the highest offices in this nation?"

"It has long been maintained as a maxim, that the man who cannot obey, ought not to command—the rule is, the present case, stands upon the sound reason, that the man who makes his own will and pleasure the sole rule and guide of all his actions, ought not to be trusted with the large powers of the President of the United States."

"Do Gen. Jackson's friends pretend to say that he is equal to Washington? When they modestly lay claim to such a pretension, it may be time enough to answer them."

"Gen. Jackson, it seems, always thought Mr. Madison was 'one of the best of men, and a great citizen,' but did not prefer him as President, because he 'always believed that the mind of a philosopher could not dwell on blood and carnage with any composure.'—The General, in this one stroke of the pencil, draws his own character. War is continually flowing before his own eyes. The man who can view blood and carnage with composure, has higher qualifications for the Presidency than he who is a great civilian."

BY LAST SOUTHERN MAIL. CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PILOT.

LATER FROM LOUISIANA! By last nights Southern Mail, we received the following cheering information from Louisiana.

We are indebted to the kindness of an attentive correspondent for the following letter. NEW ORLEANS, July 12, 1840. To the Editor of the Pilot—

DEAR SIR—We have elected two Whig Congressmen and a Legislative majority. White is elected by 2045 majority, and Moore beats Winn in Garland's District about 300. The result in Chimney's District is yet doubtful, although the better opinion is, that Dawson has defeated Judge Morgan, (Whig) by 13 majority. This District gave Van Buren, in 1836, 750 majority, and will vote for Harrison in the fall. Morgan was brought out a few weeks before the election, for opposition sake, after Dawson had had the turf to himself for twelve months. Besides, Dawson is the strongest Loco Foco in the State, and has all the aid of the villain KENDALL, and the benefit of his terrified babies to help him. The city majority is 1170 for White, and 1039 for the Legislature.

The Tippecanoe Association is entitled to the eternal thanks of the Whigs of the country for the noble and gallant effort made for the cause of Harrison and reform. The members fought night and day, without relaxation. Mayonean, Musson, Conrad, McCall, and a host of others, threw their whole souls into the contest, and fought with the skill, courage, and the coolness of veterans in the cause.

Henceforth, banish all doubts of Louisiana.—She is safe by 3500 for Harrison. We had the gallant Prentiss of Mississippi, here some weeks ago, who exhorted us to meet the expectations of the country, and to send up our voice to the national capitol in a tones of thunder—and we did so! though we expect to hear of the death of one of the young Kendalls. Prentiss gave us one of the most brilliant speeches we ever heard. Wit, sarcasm, logic, declamation, humour,—all was blended together, in a style of magnificence never surpassed. He says Van Buren is a little wawl, attached to the great steam boat Gen'l Jackson. That it comes with all ill grace from him to denounce Gen Harrison as an unbecoming General, when he himself is nothing more than a commander-in-chief of Cuba blood-hounds.

Be assured that you have a good account of us in November, and if Maryland sticks to her faith, so much the better for her character in history. I have no doubt that she will do it. Harrison's success is certain. Yours, &c.

From the New Orleans Bee. W. B. BATON ROUGE, July 8th, 1840. Gentlemen—The following is the result of the election in our parishes:—

Table with 2 columns: Candidate and Votes. Includes Messrs. Editors, Congressmen, Representative, Moore's majority, Representative-Cornay, Splane, L. F., Cornay's majority, and Respectfully, your obedient servant.

PARISH OF NATCHITOCHEs. For Congress—Winn, 483; Moore, 280. For the House—P. A. Morse, (L. F.) 449; Blanchard, (Whig), 320; Mayre, (Whig), 300; Edwards, (L. F.), 457.

PARISH OF RAPIDES. For the House—Branch Turner, (L. F.) 362 elect. C. H. Blanchard, do. 361; P. G. Wells, (Whig), 351; E. Archinard, do. 347.

For State Senator of Rapides: General Walker, (L. F.) J. B. Baillio, (Whig.) Rapides, 366; Avoailles, 288; Catahoula, 249; Caldwell, not heard from.

Representative for Acetyelles: P. Conville, (Loco Foco), 253 elect. J. P. Howard, (Whig), 165.

Representative for Catahoula: George Spencer, (Loco Foco), 243 elect. (Glen), (Whig), 159. Catahoula, as far as heard from, gives 108 majority for Winn.

The real causes of the dispersion of the scattered forces of the administration, are to be found in the immense changes in public opinion, that are every day taking place. No where have these changes been more conspicuous than in New Orleans. The influence has powerfully contributed to the recent victory, and will still further augment HARRISON'S majority in November.

CONGRESS—FIRST DISTRICT. Whites, 1793; Democrats, 211. Jefferson, 272; Plaquemine, 10; St. Charles, 148; St. John Baptist, 136; St. James, 445; Ascension, 237; Assumption, 394; Terrebonne, 180; Lafourche Inter, 3802; 1757. 2045, White's majority.