TO THE CITIZENS OF THE U. STATES.

Review of the Address of the Free Trade Convention.

No. I. In few public documents presented to the American Nation, have there been displayed more address and tact—and few have had less of fact, or body by which it has been promulgated, entitle it ought to be annulled, "peaceably, if we can-for to the most calm and sober consideration, in order cibly if we must." to test its correctness, to refute its errors, if it be

I disclaim all abstractions and assumptions, me supported by facts, which ought eternally to be the basis of all theories into which human experience enters. I am a mere matter of fact man, and shall They's rest every position I lay down on the experience of mankind, particularly in this country, which, short as has been its career, affords ample mater als to test aimost every theory that can be propounded in morals, religion, politics, or political economy. Let no more attention be paid to any of my positions, which do not rest on the solid ba ncontrovertible fact, than to "the idle wind that bloweth whither it listeth." On a subject hackneyed, and where the arguments in favor of what has been called "free trade," have often announced, with scarcely any variation, litof the question I have espected in those on the side of the question I have espoused. They will partake, in no small degree, of the nature of the medical prescriptions, "Ditto repeated, shaking the bottle." This is inevitable. I shall, however, endeavor to vary the matter as much as possible .-But the question in this and in all similar cases, is not, whether the arguments be new or old, but whether they be sound or full zoious.

Every one must be struck with the extreme dis-

proportion of the representation of the different states, and the very undue weight which some of them had by their overwhelming numbers.

Population. Members

Virginia and S. Carolina, Maine, Massachusetts, R. Is-land, New Jersey, Pennsyl-1,792,724 vania, N. Carolina, Mary. land, Georgia, Mississippi & Tennessee. Maine, Connecticut, R. Island, 5,506,384 Maryland, Mississippi and Tennessee. 2,062,925 Vermont, N. Hampshire, Delaware, Kentucky, Ohio, Lou-isiana, Illinois & Missouri, 2,766,724

New York and Pennsylvania, 3,261,180 1,942,508 South Carolina, 581,458 The Southern citizens shewed wonderful addr in this arrangement. They were determined to eatry every thing by numerical force, in which they succeeded to their utmost wishes. Much has been

said about Yankee cunning It must, however henceforward "hide its diminished head"-for this case it was greatly overmatched by Southern management. It cannot be doubted that there was a great imprepriety, in a representation so unequal in taking the votes per capita. They ought to have been taken by States.

There is one portion of the address, which I re gret to be obliged to say, is uncandid. I mean that, which touches on the question of the constitutionality of the protecting system. Though the Southern members were predominant in point o numbers, there was but a small number of nullify ers among them, and therefore it would not have been possible to procure a vote declaratory of the nstitutionality of a system, which had been in operation for above forty years, during thirty-five of which it had never been once questioned, even by

just these duties, with a view to the encouragement for domestic branches of industry, is so completely in-This long paragraph consists of a tissue of abthe existence of one without the other. The States
have delegated their whole authority over imports
to the General Government, without limitation or to the General Government, without limitation or restriction, saving the very inconsiderable reservation relating to their inspection laws. This authority having thus entirely passed from the States, the right to exercise it for the purpose of protection, does not exist in them, and consequently, if it be not exist in them, and consequently, if it be not processed by the General Government, it must be extinct. Our political system would present the anomals of a flority stripped of the united States with scarcely a single exception, beyond cotten indispensable for her manufactures, labours under the most severe restrictions. The duties on our productions, vary the anomals of a flority stripped of the limit to the most severe restrictions. The duties on our productions, vary the anomals of the limit to the most severe restrictions. The duties on our productions, vary the stripped of the United States with several can be even a time a serie of the new school of political economists. For example, the trade of the United States with several can be even a time a serie of the new school of political economists. For example, the trade of the United States with several can be even as the constant of the new school of political economists. For example, the trade of the United States with several can be even as the constant of the new school of political economists. THE MOST SELFISH AND DESTRUCTIVE POLICY WHICH articles imported from the British colonies, c. g. might be aborted by foreign nations. This suresurrendered by the States, must be within the scope of the authority on this subject, expressly delegated to Congress."—President's Message, Dec. 7, 1830.

for arming father against son -son against father-and brother against brother-for remorselessly in fail of producing powerful effects. The wender at present is, and with posterity will be, that the contagion has not spread universally-that so large and so respectable a portion of the citizens of South Carolina, which has been the grand scene st machinations; admirably calculated to blest the

pproach of the period which shall prove, by our sastrous failure, the idious dogma, that man was not made for saif-government,—it is, I say, a won-der that so large and so respectable a portion of the citizens of South Carolina, are sound at heart, and cing to the Union as "the rock of political salvation," in spite of all the incessant and mischieveus labours of years. It is a triumph of reason, common sense, public spirit and patriotism, which does onour to human nature.

The earliest step in this career, was to exagge-rate the distress of S - th Carolina; and the next, by bold assertions to try to prove that this distress arose entirely from the tariffs, which had spread desolation over the face of the State. Were these address and tact—and few have had less of fact, or strength of argument resting on fact—than the address in question. It is extremely plausible, and admirably calculated to win the suffrages of those who have had little inclination, or loisure, or capatry, to analize or investigate its contents. It deals largely in abstractions, in assumptions, and in the largely in abstractions, in assumptions, and in the largely in abstractions, in assumptions, and in the petitio principii throughout. Nevertheless, the importance of the subject and object, the standing and the talents of the mass of the members of the subject and object, the standing and the talents of the mass of the members of the development of the mass of the members of the subject and object, the standing and the talents of the mass of the members of the members of the subject and object, the standing and wretchedness on those on whom it operates it and wretchedness on those on whom it operates, it

Fortunately, however, we have the most indispu founded in reason, and truth and fact. Such is the task I have imposed on myself, in the execution of the imposed on myself, in the execution of the obnoxious tariffs, than exists which, I respectfully invoke the patient attention at present. This evidence has been for years presented to the view of the leaders of those who are clamerous for "renewing the scenes of the revolu-tion," and ought to have silenced them forever on this point. But it has been wholly unavailing. still steadily trace their distress and suffering o the tariffs, in defiance of the overwhelming tes timony which proves the charge utterly destitute

of foundation In the winter of 1823, a meeting was held in Charleston, to remonstrate against the tariff, then under the consideration of Congress, and which went into operation July 1, 1824. This meeting, in a memorial to Congress, assigned the intensity of their distress, which is now charged to the account of that tariff, as a powerful reason against its enaction! It states, that

"Property of all kinds is depreciated beyond example. A feeling of gloomy despendence is beginning to prevail every where in the lower country. ESTATES ARE SACRIFICED TO PAY THE LAST INSTAL MENTS ON THE BONDS GIVEN FOR THE PURCHASE HONEY. dy seems disposed to buy, what every body is anxious to sell at any price. In short, it is manifest, that the extraordinary prosperity which South Car-olina, in common with the other southern states, enjoyed some years ago, is gone forever; and it wil require all the skill and indn-try of the agricultu sts, in future to maintain their place in the man set, even at the most reduced prices of produce."

This memorial, which was read in the House of presentatives of the United States on the 9th of February, 1824, is signed by some as respectable citizens as belong to the State, William Drayton, Hugh S. Legare, Samuel Prioleau and William cabrook, as a committee to represent the City of

If I understand any thing of the nature of evi nce, this document ought to make honourable nen shrink with disdain and scorn, from the charging their distress, whatever it may be, to e tariffs, as a flagrant deception. It has arisen, nd has been so stated, times without number from the depreciation of their grand scaple, caused by the immense increase of production and exportation, whereby all the markets in the world have

Exports of Uplands 1819, 80,508,260 lbs. 1823, 161,586,582 1827, 279,169,317

Such an increase of gold, or platina, or silver, rof pearls, of diamonds, or of any thing more aluable, if such articles there were, would ce depreciation of prices ruinous to the holder

It is gratifying to find, that the nullifyers, not withstanding their zeal, their ardour, and their un-wearied efforts, are likely, for the present at least, o be disappointed. The people, thanks to the enrgies of a few patriotic men, are fast recovering on their lethargy, and rising in their strength o frown down" in the holy words of the illustrious Washington, "the attempts to alienate any part f our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sa-

ered ties which now link together the various parts. "We are the advocates of free trade," says the Free Trade Convention. "The argument which susiains it, rests upon a proposition which may not be denied. It is the unquestionable right of every those most violently opposed to many of its details be denied. It is the unquestionable right of every —a system, whose beneficent effects had been felt by all the great branches of human industry, ag. enough to keep the nullifyers in countenance-"A | vernment, what will conduce to his own benefit;numerous and respectable portion of the American respect to the right to establish it.

Takey do not morely complain that this system is unjust—but they question the right to establish it.

Takey do not donid—they niterlu deay—the constitution power of Congress to enact it." If the subject were to be introduced at all, a clear and decided opinion ought to have been pronounced on it.

But once for all, let it be observed, that if the constitution were only now going into operation, and the powers of Congress on the subject, were and the powers of Congress on the subject, were takes from someless favoured interest, what it bes-Fresident Jackson, would decide the question eternally, beyond the power of appeal.

"The power to impose duties on imports original. It belonged to the several States. The right to adjust these duties, with a view to the encouragement."

The right to adjust these duties, with a view to the encouragement.

The whole array of the splendid talents of Messrs. Hayne, Hamilton, McDuffie, Gov. Miler, Mr. Turnbull, and all the other leaders of the nul. lifters, might be challenged to meet these brief, trade" in Great Britain!—and the same question may be put, as regards our trade with the rost of Europe

rers could ever possibly have competed with their At the close of the revolutionary war, the Uni-

sliege, result from those edifices which are so ob-nozions to them. I mean "Creton Houses." Clay, my opinion is that the President will be re-Our duties were extremely light, and almost wholly elected.

deleterious consequences, we are now so ardently Union, for Virginia to require in a candidate the urged to adopt? Our productions were inadequate maintenance of those doctrines, as the condition to pay for the articles forced on us by the old of her vote, is practically to annihilate her weight to pay for the articles forced on us by the old world. A large balance arose against us, drained the country of its specie, and produced the most intense distress, which, by provoking resistance of the laws, in various parts of New England, Adams, Calhoun and Clay, and we will now example the author that universal burst of appliance, it is made influence in this important question, as well not been for the supposed justness of the censure it conveyed on Mr. Calhoun supports Mr. McDuffie in that absurdest of all absurof the laws, in various parts of New England, threatened a dissolution of the Union.

In this state of things, the Federal Convention was called, and produced the Constitution under the beautiful to be a supporter of the tariff, notwithstanding his

which we have prospered, for about forty years. United States, which was at a very low ebb-for, small as was the amount of our domestic exports.

our tonnage was inadequate to their transportation. "In 1789, our shipping was not sufficient for the transportation of the domestic produce of the United States, one third of that which was then employed for that purpose, belonging to foreigners.' Seybert's Statistics, p. 292.

"In 1790, the American tonnage employed in the foreign trade amounted to 351,767 tons. The foreign tonnage so employed amounted to 251,058 tons. The proportion of the American amount of tennage employed in the foreign trade of the United States, was as 41.4 to 100." Idem, p. 293.

"In 1788 and 7789, the tounage of the ressels belonging to the inhabitants of the British dominions, then employed in the trade of Philadelphia was four fifths of the tonnage of all the vessels of the United States so employed— 1789

"British—Tons, 23,004 29,372 "American 28,028 37,728 "American 28,028 37,728 65,756
"So that the tonnage, owned by the inhabitants of Great Britain, employed in the trade of Philaelphin, in 1788 and 1789, amounted to within one fifth of the tonnage belonging to all the citizens of the United States so employed." Idem, 291.

I would fain ask Mr. Berrien and Mr. Cambre leng and Mr. Ragnet, what would be the probable situation at present, of the tonnage of the United States, had the government been shackled, as it is now attempted to be shackled-had it left the merchants "to enjoy the unquestionable right of every ndividual to apply his lebour and capital to pronote his own interest," without the application of the salutary protecting system, to that branch o Could we ever have attained that high grade of naval standing to which we were in a very few years elevated, and where we now stand the second naval power in the world? Our merciants were then poor, and could not compete with foreign tonnage, even in the trade from port to port. Would not the trade from port to port. Would not the British tonnage have continued to enjoy a very large, and very undue, and, to our merchants, very pernicious proportion of our foreign com merce, and of our coasting trade? However the confession may interfere with their favorite theory, to which the experience of our merchants and the progress of our navigation, give a complete Wa terloo defeat, I rely on their fairness and candou for a reply to the last question decidedly in the afirmative

To escape a charge often made against me, with too much justice, of my lucubrations being too long-winded, I must reluctantly postpone till my next, a statement of the culightened measures pursued by the first Congress, to counteract the disadvantages under which our merchants laboured, through the superiority of foreigners, in point of capital, skill and experience, tegether with the fostering care of their own governments; and to enable them (our merchants) "to apply ther labour and industry in the mode in which they conceived hest calculalated to promote their own interests," with the glorious results of that beneficent system, which reflects lasting credit on the profound policy of the Morresses, the Fitzsimmonses, the Clymers, the Ameses, the Wadsworths, &c. by whose la-

bours it was concocted. HAMILTON. Philadelphia, October 14, 1831.

Fact better than theory .- About eight years ago Fact better than theory.—About eight years ago a poor woman of this town was left a widow with five young children to provide for. Her husband do not materially differ, on these two absorbing was a sailor and lost in a severe storm at conwas a sailor and lost in a severe storm at sea. The woman was honest and industrious, and after the death of her hussand, she treet to maintain her from the tariff, or from Mr. van buren an ellegated family by making molasses candy, carrying it about the streets and selling it. In this husiness the two eldest children assisted her. They were seen at all seasons, going from house to Jackson. They too would be found "to palter with satisfactorily explained, the relation in which he satisfactorily explained, the relation in which he riculture, the mechanic arts, manufactures, trade and commerce. The writer did not, therefore, venture to assert its unconstitutionality—but states stands better than it can be understood by the go-About this time a weollen factory was creeted in a neighboring town, and put into successful oper-other particulars, to enable us to decide a their views and wishes on these great questions, they must be examined and compared in on. ation. The proprietors advertised for help; this woman and all her children were engaged as remarks on Mr. Calhoun's qualifications. lars, cash! This is only one instance among hundreds of the kind that might be named. What is er with Mr. Clay in preparing Commenced. the effect, then, of our manufacturing establishments upon the poor? This woman, who was lately wandering about our town with her children in forma pauperis,' is now receiving a handsome in-come, and will continue in this prosperous condition so long as she and her's conduct well—and the town of Portsmouth pays a tax less by two defence of New Orleans, convinced the world that hundred dollars in consequence of the employment afforded to this family by a woollen factory, which constitutes a mere fraction in the great American the cause of civil freedom itself, Mr. Calhoun is system. Let all free trade abettors dwell upon fairly entitled to share with our naval heroes, with these things and bring them before the public as they make their flaming speeches in cancuses, conventions, &c. &c. - Partsmouth Herald

The following is an extract of a letter from the Hon. George Poindexter, Senator in Congress from the state of Mississippi, to Gen. David Dickson. Some time last winter, and during the absence of Gen. Dickson, a letter was received from Mr. Poindexter by the family of Gen. Dickson, and at their request answered by a friend. It was then removed about that the highly talented Senator f Mississippi had abandoned the cause of Gen. Jackson. Allusion having been made to the letter in a Vicksburg paper, and Gen. Dickson not baving it in his possession at the time, wrote to Mr. Poindexter on the subject. The following is his answer .- N. Orleans Argus.

Warm. Springs, Va. August 13, 1831 DEAR SIR:—I received your favor from Jackson, addressed to me at Washington City, and am for the first time informed, that you had not seen my

Signs, single to challenged to the signs and some of the same and the statement of the signs and some of the same and the statement of the signs and some of the same and the statement of the same and the sam without paying interest, and it will be well, if they promised support of a majority of the Pennsy'va-

mine those of Mr. Van Buren and Gen. Jackson. Among the earliest objects that attracted the attended the first Congress, was the tonnage of the lirst Congress, was the tonnage of the city of New York. We are not left to infer the sentiments of Mr. Van Buren on this point, merely from the sentiments of his State, but they have been also manifested by his actual votes in the Senate of the United States. Knowing that his own opinion must conform to the policy of his own either dollars or notes of the U. S. Bank; State, and believing that to be fixed, he even duties on sugar on the New England the State Legislature and in some of the public

> But Mr. Van Buren may be supposed to agree better with the Virginia doctrines on the internal improvement power, judging from the supposed interest of the State of N. York, and from the votes of her delegation on this subject, during the administrations of Mr. Monroe and Mr. Adams. His advocates have, moreover, affected to claim for him the support of Virginia, expressly upon this ground.
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> As our respect for Mr. Camoun's due, will not allow of this apology, we cannot believe that he has given his sanction to Mr. McDuffie's dogma, without impugning his sincerity. If the imputation is unfounded, it is to be hoped that he has discovered it in his forthcoming exposition of faith. In his late controversy with Gen. Jackson, the latter was no deception practised. "What the has given his sanction to Mr. McDuffie's a fellow!" said one:—"Why, "said another, "a certain place, not to be named to 'cars polite,' carries, and seovered it in his forthcoming exposition of faith. In his late controversy with Gen. Jackson, the latter was no deception practised. "What is fellow!" said one:—"Why, "said another, "a certain place, not to be named to 'cars polite,' carries, and seovered it in his forthcoming exposition of faith. In his late controversy with Gen. Jackson, the 'Now, gentlemen,' said Monseiur C. "I shall" "Now, gentlemen," said Monseiur C. "I shall' "Now, g Notwithstanding their plausible reasons, the claim will, on investigation, prove to be unfounded. At any rate, it is clear that if the doctrines of Virgi-

his arguments or his votes.

In the first place, he repeatedly voted, while a member of the Senate, for bills which involved the onstitutional question, and which, on that account e members from Virginia in both houses opposed. In the next place, the celebrated veto Message of the President, on rejecting the Maysville road bill, s believed to have been drawn by him, and may on this power in his own language. It may be so considered, because if he had not been the author, upon the public year, for the sake of escaping the local resentment—the biting criticisms—the inconvenient deductions to which that paper has expos im: because also of the intrinsic evidence which the message itself affords that it was distilled in the same smok , alembic as his letter on resigning his office of Secretary of State-and lastly because it is known that for a long time past, but two of the President's late cabinet had his confidence-Mr. Van Buren and Major Eaten-and one would

For these reasons we must consider that this message expresses Mr. Van Buren's constitutional his by adoption. Now what are the doctrines set forth in that paper? Whilst it refuses to the people of Kentucky the boon they solicited, it conhas opposed. It denies to Congress the right to roads of a local character, but it expressly ad mits the right to make roads of a national character; and it is the latter, against which we have, might and main, contended, and which alone is worthy of a nation's concern.

The power thus distinctly and explicitly recognized by Gen. Jackson, and, as we must suppose, by Mr. Van Buren, is quite enough to absorb the whole surplus revenue of the general government, were it ten times what it now is, or is ever likely be ever generating new functions and influence in the federal legislative and judicial departments, as well as the executive; and hasten, if not create, the dreaded evil of consolidation. These gentlemen, questions, from their competitors. And if Virginia were to expect from Mr. Calhoun important re-

other particulars, to enable us to decide on their and relative merits; I will therefore proceed with my

er with Mr. Clay in preparing Congress and the tion by declaring War-an act which added a new lustre to the American name, when it seemed in a offi fair way of becoming a by-word of reproachproved to us the strength of the Union, and which, our people were as brave as they were free. The credit of thus exalting the national character, and men associated with him, and let those who may so incline seek to detract from their merit.- I am not the individual to join them.

War Department with great ability. He brought of his nul it into order out of the chaos in which the war had cessary. oft it. It is true that the Mix contract was made during his administration, but he seemed entirely blameless in that transaction, except perhaps in not removing Major Vanderventer and Gen. Swift as soon as he was satisfied of their interest in it, and of the other illegal and suspicious circumstances

But with all these high claims to your favor, both blanted his moral perceptions. I take no pleasure all England, has arrived in this city, and is exhibiting on the errors of such a man, but the scrutiny is necessary, and having assumed upon myself the disagreeable office, I mean to go through

FORMULA.

IN PORTUGARA.

IN THE Political Areas.

From the Political Areas.

Found the personnee be set to the ground his spons man to take it out and found that he must be content to shine, at 'leading for a time, as a subordinate luminary. Fading for a time, as a subordinate luminary. The found that he must be content to shine, at 'leading for a time, as a subordinate luminary. Fading for a time for a time, as a subordinate luminary. Fading for a time for a time, as a subordinate luminary. Fadin trines continue unpopular in a large majority of the union, for Virginia to require in a candidate the desertion of Mr. Adams, masterly as it was as a said he, "I am ready." Doctor Yates proceeded

> Mr. Van Buren is obliged, by his local position, to be a supporter of the tariff, notwithstanding his confidential friend, Mr. Cambreleng, is one of its such imports, so that the cotton plants of the commodities which are exported to pay for most realistic confidence of the commodities which are exported to pay for most realistic confidence of political economy, that a tax on unports falls on the producers of the commodities which are exported to pay for most realistic confidence of political economy, that a tax on unports falls on the producers of the commodities which are exported to pay for most realistic confidence of political economy, that a tax on unports falls on the producers of the commodities which are exported to pay for most realistic confidence of political economy. dities in the much abused science of political econduties on the goods purchased by his cotton, no matter whether he consumes them or not; the du-ties on the English fabrics purchased by Virginia tobacco fall wholly on the tobacco planters, and not partly on the growers of wheat; the duties on tea fall solely on the gatherers of ginsing, the manufacturers of cotton cloth and the shippers of either dollars or notes of the U. S. Bank; and the and believing that to be fixed, he even ted some of his adherents to endeavor to after the conversion of Virginia from her anti-tariff es; and they ventured as far as they dared to pursuit of that purpose—which, however, to further than to feel the public pulse, both to farther than to feel the public pulse, both to farther than to feel the public pulse, both to farther than to feel the public pulse, both to farther than to feel the public pulse, both to farther than to feel the public pulse, both to farther than to feel the public pulse, both to farther than to feel the public pulse, both to farther than to feel the public pulse, both to farther than to feel the public pulse, both to farther than to feel the public pulse, both to farther than to feel the public pulse, both to farther than to feel the public pulse, both to farther than to feel the public pulse, both to farther than to feel the public pulse, both to farther than to feel the public pulse, both to farther than to feel the public pulse, both to farther than to feel the public pulse, both to farther than to feel the public pulse, both that was ever written upon the stood at 340. "Satisfy yourselves," and be stood to farther than to feel the public pulse, both that was ever written upon the stood at 340. "Satisfy yourselves," and be stood to farther than to feel the public pulse, both that was ever written upon the stood at 340. "Satisfy yourselves," and be stood to farther than to feel the public pulse, but the farther than to feel the public pulse, but the farther than to feel the public pulse, but the farther than to feel the public pulse, but the farther than to feel the public pulse, but the farther than to feel the public pulse, but the farther than to feel the public pulse, but the farther than to feel the public pulse, but the farther than the farther than to feel the public pulse, but the farther than the fa prompted some of his adherents to endeavor to af. whose cattle and lumber have paid for it. We et the conversion of Virginia from her anti-tariff cannot grant to Mr. Calhoun the excuse we may cresies; and they ventured as far as they dared to allow to Mr. McDuffie, who has lately admitted second best book that was ever written upon the subject; and who showed very clearly that he not understood that book after he had read it .-

he had received, that he could not tolerate the laninjuries to the Duke of Orleans, but also forgot the benefits. But though Gen. Jackson's reputation has suffered in this contest, Mr. Calhoun's has come from it not unscathed.

The recent correspondence between the President and Vice President has now disclosed to the therefore be considered as conveying his sentiments on this power in his own language. It may be so credit of defending Gen. Jackson in the cabinet, on this power in his own language. It has been the author, considered, because if he had not been the author, the imputation would have been denied by some of the many pipes through which he so readily plays upon the public year, for the sake of escaping the count in taking the credit thus gratuitously attribalmost as soon attribute a constitutional argu-ment to the President himself as to Major Eaton. the same advantage.

But I fearthis is not all for which Mr. Calhoun nessage expresses Mr. Van Buren's constitutional is responsible in this business. Though the pub-octrines, and that Gen Jackson has made them lic remained uninformed that Mr. Crawford had not taken the part attributed to him, and which, after the point blank shot of Algernon Sidney, was so popular in Virginia, yet it is by no means is at least 480, it has fallen since I took it out. He ple of Kentucky the boon they solicited, it con-cedes every thing of importance which Virginia certain that the secret was not communicated to a few, or rather just so much of it was sufficient to throw on Mr Crawford's shoulders the undivided bur- him, took a large tin tube which he protruded then of disingenuousness Certain it is that a strong prejudice was entertained against Mr. Crawford by me of the Virginia delegation, who were Mr. Calhoun's particular friends, and who did not hesitate to attribute their unfriendly sentiments to the inconsistency between the part taken by Mr. Crawford, in the cabinet, towards Gen. Jackson, and his subsequent course. I have reason to believe that this was the case with Col. John Taylor, Mr. to be. It is this power which will confer the pat-ronage we dread—this which, as we believe, will them as are still living can set me right if I am

Nor do I think that the public is satisfied with Mr. Calhoun in giving the casting vote for the apto Congress the right to pass a and to make "national roads," differ, on these two absorbing cornemt for Competitors. And if Virginger of Mr. Calhoun important respect to the casting vote for the appointment of Amos Kendall, of whom it has never been my fortune to hear any one speak, whether a Jackson man or anti-Jackson, but in terms of utter contempt; nor was it convinced by the wire-drawn arguments which the Vice President used to excuse himsolf for not calling Mr. Randolph to order, when he was confessed in relationship. e death of her husband, she tried to maintain lief from the tariff, or from Mr. Van Buren an ef- der, when he was confessedly violating the rules

house, poorly clad and as poorly led. At length the woman was compelled to throw herself upon the charities of the benevolent, from whom she received considerable relief. Her condition was would be ruinous to their own interests.

In Macbeth from an innate love of mischief, but because "to keep the word of promise to the car" has, it has been formally announced, given to the rapidly out, and nodded very significantly, as much as to say, "all right, no deception." The rest of the document already in the newspapers is now the spectators stood gazing, talking, and expresrapidly wending its way to every corner of the Union. Without any means of knowing its purport, I confidently anticipate that it will not explicitly dis-claim the doctrines of his friends, but will endeavor operatives, and for the last three years they have received an annual income of three hundred dolard and I am equally ready to acknowledge his public cumstances the other states should think of voting London, and satisfied the college of Physicians cumstances the other states should think of voting for Mr. Calhoun, it would encourage every state, especially the frontier States, to threaten the integpeople to vindicate the insulted honor of the na- rity of the Union whenever they wished to effect any particular object, and would seem to make the £10,000. He has a family of ten children-is a of President the reward of the one that which | could most successfully play the part of a factious bully. To expect to strenghten the Union by conferring henor on those who have threatened it or made light of it, is to expect a run of good luck drous wonder. will cure a passion for gaming, or the humours of a froward child be corrected by giving it every thing it cries for. I am egregiously mistaken in your character, fellow citizens, if the course pursued by as the hero of New Orleans, and the patriotic states. the nullifyers in South Carolina has not offended &

disgusted ten men, where it has frightened one. for the presidency for the present, but I reserve to myzelf the right of resuming the subject, if a view which is guestion, with great children and learns the illustrious ancestry which the lady has given to him!—Mo. Rep. myself the right of resuming the make it no of his nullification creed shall seem to make it no WYTHE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the New York Cour. & Enq. of Saturday. MONSIEUR CHAUBERT-THE FIRE KING.

him into errors, which no one deplores more than I do, because they operate against the cause which I allode are, the death of Mr. Lowndes, (whose name I can never mention withhave warmly esponsed, and tend to bring into power, men whose principles I cannot approve. Such men speculate upon the expits of the "Old Hero" na, instead of something less than half, and the property of the Power of t sirous of that office, and Monsieur C. took up a portion of the wax between his finger and his thumb and drew it in a string from his tongue.—
He passed over to other experiments, and prepared to take the poison. He told the control of the contro At the close of the revolutionary war, the United State enjoyed all the advantages of free trade, which are so glowingly depicted by the apostles of political economy—that is, were almost altogether freee from any of the disadvantages which are so ob.

These events have willdrawn many of the warm against the transport of the disadvantage which are so ob.

These events have willdrawn many of the warm against their common rival Crawford, and fought supporters of Gen. Jackson, but if the pending against their common rival Crawford, and fought supporters of Gen. Jackson, but if the pending against their common rival Crawford, and fought supporters of Gen. Jackson, but if the pending against their common rival Crawford, and fought supporters of Gen. Jackson, but if the pending against their common rival Crawford, and fought supporters of Gen. Jackson, but if the pending against their common rival Crawford, and fought supporters of Gen. Jackson, but if the pending against their common rival Crawford, and fought supporters of Gen. Jackson, but if the pending against their common rival Crawford, and fought supporters of Gen. Jackson, but if the pending against their common rival Crawford, and fought supporters of Gen. Jackson, but if the pending against their common rival Crawford, and fought supporters of Gen. Jackson, but if the pending against their common rival Crawford, and fought supporters of Gen. Jackson, but if the pending against their common rival Crawford, and fought supporters of Gen. Jackson, but if the pending against their common rival Crawford, and fought supporters of Gen. Jackson, but if the pending against their common rival Crawford, and fought supporters of Gen. Jackson, but the management of Gen. Jackson, but the But Mr. Callioun's civic merits were soon der. own phosphorus, I will do so," said he. Mr. Chil. the facts in the third volume and note in the first sined to be eclipsed by the reat military orb in the ton, chymist, had brought some phosphoras with volume.

stroke of genius, could never have procured for its and poured it into his mouth. "Well," said the author that universal burst of applause, if it had Doctor, with a sigh, "I never administered such a dose before in my life." When every particle was swallowed, he called on the company to examine his mouth and see that no deception was practised -- to satisfy themselves that it was not hid in his mouth. Several medical gentlemen did so. They were perfectl: satisfied. They put their fingers into his mouth, and came down from the

platform in utter astonishment. The next experiment was with melted lead. took a tin pan full of melted lead, plunged his fingers into it, took a portion in his hand, and made believe he was washing the tips of his fingers. "No mistake, gentlemen," said he, "pet your fingers

His next experiment was swallowing a the stood at 340. "Satisfy yourselves," and he, "satisfy yourselves." He then took a spoon, dipt if in the oir, filled it, put it in his mouth, and actually

prepare to go into the oven, and take a dish of beef steaks with me to be cooked." He retired a few nia have his regards, it cannot count either upon his arguments or his votes.

In the first place, he repeatedly voted, while a years ago. He not only, as King, remembered the these experiments, took the opportunity to step up to the oven and look in. He opened the door and thrust his hand in. He soon drew back. "How is the oven Doctor?" asked a brother physician. "By George I could go in myself," replied the Doctor. Monsieur Chaubert, however, soon ap-Doctor. peared, went into the oven, roused up the fire, and made arrangements. He wore over his dress a large thick great coat. "Why do you wear that?" asked some one. "It is all the same to me," said he, "to ge in dressed or undressed: if I go in undressed, I must be very cautious when I come out not to catch cold. I wear a coarse great coat over Virginia had declared against Gen. Jackson, in this matter, and in his favor in Pennsylvania, both Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Crawford found their ac.

This was received with applause. He then put the count in taking the credit thus gratuitously attributed to them, and that each faithfully kept the other's secret from the nation, for the sake of keeping his own. Neither of the gentlemen acted very heroically in this business, but probably each justified himself for thus receiving unmerited praise, by the consideration that he permitted his rival to enjoy the consideration that he permitted his rival to enjoy the consideration that he permitted his rival to enjoy the consideration that he permitted his rival to enjoy the consideration that he permitted his rival to enjoy the consideration that he permitted his rival to enjoy the consideration that he permitted when the sake as the thermometer into the oven to ascertain the temperature. "Bring the beef steaks here." They were brought. He put them into a tin dish; sprinkled said and pepper on them. "I like plenty of steaks." Monsieur, "come and see the thermometer into the oven to ascertain the temperature. "Bring the beef steaks here." They were brought. He put them into a tin dish; sprinkled said and pepper on them. "I like plenty of steaks." Monsieur, "come and see the thermometer into the oven to ascertain the temperature. "Bring the beef steaks here." They were brought. He put them into a tin dish; sprinkled said and pepper on them. "I like plenty of steaks." you must look sharp, because the least approach to the cold air will make it fall rapidly."

Three gentlemen went up to the oven to examne. He seized the thermometer from the interior of the oven and held it out. "How much? how much?" It was several seconds before they found replaced the thermometer, put a black cap on his head, had the dish of steaks placed along side of through an aperture in the iron door to breathe through, and then entered the oven. During his stay in the oven he looked through his tube, talked rapidly and sung a pretty French air. He was continually asking "how many minutes gentlemen?"
"How many?"—"One."—"Two."—"Three." "Oh it must be more, gentlemen; oh it is very hot, gentlemen; full 500 degrees; how many minutes?" 'Four-Five-Six-Seven-Eight minutes." eight minutes and fifty one seconds from his en-trance out he bounced, came down on the stage all covered with perspiration. "Feel his pulse" cried several of the physicins. "Oh yes gentlemen, feel my pulse," said he holding out both his arms. It was felt immediately and found to be as high as 160. "No deception" said he. "The devil a bit of de-ception is there," said one of the spectators. "Fetch me out the beaf-steaks," said Monsier, "they are well done now." The dish was brought down and quite a rush was made upon them. Every one that ould reach the platform, cut a piece off and fell a eating. "These steaks are very fine," said one. "Rather too much done," said another. "That felment that she has already experienced from Gen.

Jackson. They too would be found "to palter with acuse, poorly clad and as poorly fed. At length as in a double sense," not indeed like the witches stands to the nullifiers of South Carolina constising wonder, surprise, astonishment, &c. &c.

Monsieur Chaubert was a captain in the service experiments. He was offered £5000 for his antiote to prussic acid, would not take less than good looking man-with an oval face and fine person. He wears moustaches. He is quite talkative intelligent, speaks fourteen languages-but

MRS. ROYAL IN ST. Louis .- We take the following piece of pleasant badinage from a letter written by Mrs. Royal to a southern friend. How will the blood of our honest, well meaning creole quicker I have now done with Mr. Calhoun's pretensions its pulsations, when he reads of the fame which is which the lady has given to him!-Mo. Rep.

V-n B-n has more than once or twice called at my lodgings, and prattled soft things! but his. oald scalp and sinister eye aint at all to my fancy; besides, he's a horse jockey, and mystifying intriguer, which don't agree with my republican and moral principles. I showed him the door. Roanoke R---h wrote me a letter from London, so illegible as to look like a sheet of paper that a chimney Who has not heard of the Fire-King?—the swal-ower of poisons? The epicure in arsenic and phos. help of Mr. Agg, I was able to make out that he But with all these high claims to your favor, both on the score of talent and services, I still do not think Mr. Calhoun entitled to your support as the celebrated Monsieur Chaubert who uses melted his great great Indian grandmother, on me for life, next President. I have said that ambition has lead to wash his hands? and warms himself in an blinded his judgment, and I am afraid it has also oven along side a beef steak? Who has astonished him. Was it not an impudent proposal for a col-