

I must soon render an account of my stewardship, to serve my fellow-men and live respected and honored in the history of my country.

No; the ambition which leads me on, is an anxious desire and a fixed determination, to return to the people unimpaired, the sacred trust they have confided to my charge—to heal the wounds of the constitution and preserve it from further violation; persuade my countrymen, so far as I may, that it is not in a splendid Government, supported by powerful monopolies and aristocratical establishments that they will find happiness, or their liberties protection; but in a plain system, void of pomp—protecting all, and granting favors to none—dispensing its blessings like the dews of Heaven, unseen and unfelt, save in the freshness and beauty they contribute to produce. It is such a Government that the genius of our People requires—such an one only under which our States may remain for ages to come, united, prosperous, and free. If the Almighty Being who has hitherto sustained and protected me, will but vouchsafe to make my feeble powers instrumental to such a result, I shall anticipate with pleasure the place to be assigned me in the history of my country, and die contented with the belief, that I have contributed, in some small degree, to increase the value and prolong the duration of American Liberty.

To the end that the resolution of the Senate may not be hereafter drawn into precedent, with the authority of silent acquiescence on the part of the Executive Department; and to the end, also, that my motives and views in the Executive proceedings denounced in that resolution, may be known to my fellow-citizens, to the world, and to all posterity, I respectfully request that this Message and Protest may be entered at length on the Journals of the Senate.

ANDREW JACKSON.

April 15th, 1834.

To the Senate of the United States:

Having reasons to believe that certain passages contained in my Message and Protest, transmitted to the Senate on the 17th instant, may be misunderstood, I think it proper to state that it was not my intention to deny, in the said Message, the power and right of the Legislative Department to provide by law for the custody, safe keeping, and disposition of the public money and property of the United States.

Although I am well satisfied that such a construction is not warranted by any thing contained in that Message, yet aware, from experience, that detached passages of an argumentative document, when disconnected from their context, and considered without reference to previous limitations, and the particular positions they were intended to refute or to establish, may be made to bear a construction varying altogether from the sentiments really entertained and intended to be expressed; and deeply solicitous that my views on this point should not either now or hereafter, be misapprehended, I have deemed it due to the gravity of the subject, to the great interest it involves, and to the Senate, as well as myself, to embrace the earliest opportunity to make this communication.

I admit, without reserve, as I have before done, the constitutional power of the Legislature to provide by law the place or places in which the public money or other property is to be deposited; and to make such regulations concerning its custody, removal, or disposition, as they may think proper to enact. Nor do I claim for the Executive any right to the possession or disposition of the public property or treasure, or any authority to interfere with the same, except when such possession, disposition, or authority, is given to him by law; nor do I claim the right in any manner to supervise or interfere with the person entrusted with such property or treasure, unless he be an officer whose appointment, under the Constitution and laws is devolved upon the President alone, or in conjunction with the Senate, and for whose conduct he is constitutionally responsible.

As the Message and Protest referred to may appear on the Journal of the Senate, and remain among the recorded documents of the nation, I am unwilling that opinions should be imputed to me, even through misconstruction, which are not contained in it; and more particularly am I solicitous that I may not be supposed to claim for myself, or my successors, any power or authority not clearly granted, by the Constitution and laws, to the President. I have, therefore, respectfully to request that this communication may be considered a part of that Message, and that it may be entered therewith on the Journals of the Senate.

ANDREW JACKSON.

April 21, 1834.

We have heard a good story, illustrative of the trafficking character of the New Bedford people, and of the illusive nature of some of their profits. A good old lady of that town had two sons, aged 10 and 12 years, who were she said, such real New Bedforders, though she said it, who had not ought to say it, that when shut up in a close room an hour together, "they would make five dollars profit a piece, in swapping with each other!"—*Boston Post.*

To make an empire durable the magistrates must obey the laws, and the people the magistrates.—*Solon.*

Communications.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

Mr. Editor:—Inasmuch as your columns seem to have become the arena of controversy, a friend of truth and of good English, respectfully requests the insertion of the following remarks:

Surely the atmosphere in Charlotte is becoming much rarified, at least, one would conclude that this was the case, from the clouds of vapour and smoke that weekly rise there. The readers of the Journal have been entertained for the last few weeks by the communications over the signatures of "A Citizen" and the redoubtable "Liberty." Who these master spirits, these mighty minds are, is something to me perfectly unknown, but as they have come out publicly, and given their productions to the world, their thoughts have become the property of the community. A brief review of the two articles over the signature of "Liberty" published in the Journal of the 12 and 26th of April, will constitute the theme of the remarks which follow:

After having read the first communication from this towering genius, in which he speaks of a "political Hercules," an "atmospherical earthquake," &c. &c., I threw down the paper and almost involuntarily exclaimed "Who is this?" "Where has this more than Hercules sprung?" The republican county of Mecklenburg was the first to declare independence, and has long been celebrated for her patriotism and men of talent, whom she has produced, yet I apprehend there are but few, who were so sanguine as to believe that she had in her bosom such a brilliant constellation in the galaxy of literature as this champion of the Bank. Dare we claim him as a native? If our land is his birthplace, one thing is certain that we are in possession of talents the existence of which we were not aware of. It is to be hoped that when the present Administration shall have given place to another, and the Executive is filling his cabinet, the gigantic mental powers of this man will not be forgotten. What is it that we might not expect, from the labours and exertions of such a mind when all its mighty energies shall be exercised for the public weal? It has sometimes been tauntingly asked "Where are the great men whom our state has produced?" with what triumph can the citizens of North Carolina show these communications of "Liberty" as monuments of the genius of one of her most gifted sons, and boldly challenge the world to produce their equal! Truly, with great propriety may "Liberty" say of himself as did Horace, *Exegi monumentum aere perennius.*

In the article headed "Volcanic Eruption in Charlotte," in which he gives such a glowing description of the "burning," "Liberty" has outstripped himself. If the first paragraph is not a touch of the sublime I don't know what is; it out-herods Herod. What in the name of all that is good and fair, does he mean by his long catalogue of big words? does he intend if he can convince to astound? I can see but one beneficial result likely to arise from the prolific use of these jawbreakers, which will make trade somewhat more flourishing, that is a ready sale of Dictionaries. The plain, good farmers in the county without the aid of a Walker, can have no kind of comprehension of such sesquipedalian words as "Hydrophobia," or of the meaning of such sentences as this "When this convulsive effort of nature took place accompanied by a violent abdominal muscular contraction, all the accumulated practical information was ejected like lava from a volcano."!! Ah, Dr. Johnson, you are eclipsed at last, with all your pomp and sound you never punned such a sentence as this! "Liberty" seems to have a peculiar partiality for the term "I presume" or else it suits his purpose, being like his reasoning, of an equivocal nature, this expression occurs frequently in his articles, after going on to state certain things as facts here comes a parenthesis and an "I presume." Out upon him! who cares what he presumes; it is facts and arguments we want, and not presuming. I could presume the Moon was made of green cheese, but that would be far from changing the material of which the queen of night is composed. "Liberty" should recollect, the repetition of a word when it can be avoided in the same sentence is called tautology, and for the future, not let the term "naked assertion" recur in such quick succession, as heretofore. From the sublime this soaring writer suddenly descends to the pathetic; who is so hard hearted that he will not weep over the soul-stirring and appalling picture he (Liberty) has drawn of the wide spread ruin that prevades our country? Yet all eyes are dry, although he has declared our poor women and children to be actually suffering, and destruction to be staring us in the face! He would have us believe that our country is a barren waste, fertilized by no stream but a blighting Phlegethon, shaded by the Cypress, the nightshade and the yew—a lone land where desolation reigns! Still not a tear in shed, why? "Liberty" will need something more than his "brazen lungs" ere he can induce the people of Mecklenburg, around whom peace and plenty smile, to believe that they are involved in one general ruin. But let him speak for himself. "Six months ago," says "Liberty," "our country was looked upon as the most flourishing, and enterprising—prosperity crowned the efforts of her industrious

citizens. But the Executive has been proper to blow his chilling breath over the land, by which our country is laid in waste, nothing but war, famine and pestilence stands before our view." What a Sirrocco the President's breath must be—strange that Major Downing, who slept so long with him was not blasted by it! I pray "Liberty" before he writes for the public again, to refer to Murray's grammar, page 134 rule 2nd which says "Two or more nouns in the singular number, coupled together by copulative conjunctions expressed or understood, must have verbs, nouns and pronouns agreeing with them in the plural number" and then I hope stands will not be written instead of stand as in the sentence from "Liberty" above quoted.

In the Journal of the 26th ult. the notes of triumph are sounded by Liberty over his fallen antagonist "A Citizen." Is it noble to exult over a fallen foe, when he is really prostrate, as he describes him to be? And if "A Citizen" is in existence and has only been called away by "private business" it is any thing more than generous to arrogate to himself the honors of victory. But in regard to his triumph we "leave him alone with his glory," our business is with his communications, not to decide the question of precedence between the combatants. In the first paragraph, there is a shocking union of self-complacency and indelicacy manifested. It was remarked by a celebrated man in regard to a certain auto-biography, "that had the author spoken in the first person instead of the third the printer would have been deficient in 's,'" the same might with great aptness be applied to "Liberty," without the condition were he to write on an extended scale. We are, however, sorry to see such a sentence as the following, from the classic pen of this chaste and elegant writer. Speaking of Duane "Liberty" says "In consequence of this noble and praiseworthy course of conduct, he was driven from his post, and the most bitter invectives, opprobrious epithets and malicious calumny was heaped upon him." &c. &c. Oh! a violation of the second rule of grammar again! were a school boy to write such a sentence in an exercise, his teacher would do well to give him a vegetable application, for his palpable ignorance of the plainest principles of concord. Further, in the deep patriotism of his soul "Liberty," while expatiating on the degeneracy of modern times is led to exclaim *O tempora! O mores!* it is passing strange that a man of such erudition, should not have observed that *tempore* is in the ablative, and cannot be governed by the interjection *O*; moreover the original has *tempora*! I pray "Liberty" again, when the English fails to afford terms sufficiently strong to convey his meaning, and he finds it convenient to make the classic Latin a medium of communication, that he will write it correctly. Now friend "Liberty" I bid you adieu, hoping that if you should ever find it convenient to come before the public again as a writer you will previously consult the English grammar, and the rules of logic.

If my pen has been dipped in gall it is not because I wished it, but the occasion called for it. I would much rather always trace my character, in the milk of human kindness. I shall probably pay your panegyrist, "Amicus" that tribute he deserves soon, should I be spared.

MARK BANCROFT Jr.

May 5th, 1834.

From the Lynchburg Virginian.

CURIOS.

A gentleman just from Booker's Gold Mine, reports that he saw a small Gold Terrapin, taken from the mine, for which the proprietor refused the respectable sum of five hundred dollars, intending to send it to Peale's Museum in Philadelphia. The little creature was not much larger than a partridge egg, and ran briskly about, from which circumstance, it could not be solid gold, whatever its appearance may have been. Experienced miners report to have seen leather things that had been suspended in mines, coated with metallic silver. Another case is reported of a similar coating of the wooden supports left in a mine, which had been under water two hundred years. From such observations we may infer that silver is some times in a gaseous state, and if so, gold may be; and in that way this curious little Terrapin may have got its coating of precious metal. The extraordinary price offered for this non-descript will no doubt lead to its careful preservation.

NATURE.

A Singular Circumstance.—Two men, apparently foreigners, stopped at Blanchard's tavern at Harlem, on Sunday last; one of them was apparently unwell, and his companion stated to the landlord that he was suffering under an attack of the ague. In a short time he became much worse, and was taken to a bed room; the other disappeared. As the sick man's disorder increased he expressed apprehensions that some opiate had been administered to him by his companion, and this opinion was confirmed when on examining his pockets he found that 45 sovereigns had been abstracted from them. His situation becoming alarming, Mr. Blanchard sent to the police office yesterday afternoon, from whence an officer was despatched to his house, but on reaching there the man was dead. An inquest will be held on the body.

[N. Y. Courier.

Foreign Intelligence.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND

By the last sailing ship Victoria, Capt. Morrell, which sailed from Liverpool on the 5th of April, London papers have been received at New York of the 3d of April, and Liverpool of Saturday the 4th.

The British parliament, on the 26th of March, adjourned over to the 14th of April.

The budget of expenditure of the Dutch Government for the present year, (1834) is 53,802,828 florins, which answers to £4,491,068 sterling, and the population of Holland being 2,500,000, this gives £1 16s. a head for the taxation in money; and the price of wheat being 30s. 8d. the quarter, this gives 9. 39 bushels a head for the taxation in wheat.

The expenditure of the British Government for the year 1834 (including the expenses of collecting the taxes) will not exceed £49,000,000; and the population of the United Kingdom being 24,500,000, this gives £2 a head for the taxation in money; and the price of wheat being 55s. the quarter, this gives 5. 82 bushels a head for the taxation in wheat.

FRANCE.

The Ministers have succeeded in carrying their law, on the subject of associations, nearly in the state in which they first proposed it—all the amendments at all calculated either to modify its oppressive character, or even to limit its duration, having been rejected by large majorities. At the final debate which took place on the 25th ultimo, M. Page spoke strongly against the measure, and in the course of his speech made the following solemn protest against it:

"If (said the Hon. Deputy) a Frenchman, an honorable man, wishes to form a union to propagate, strengthen, or preserve christianity, I am his man, in spite of your Ministers and your law.

"If a Frenchman, an honorable man, wishes to form a union, to extend charity and assistance to the poor and laboring classes, to the sick, or to the workmen out of employ—I am his man, in spite of your Ministers and your law.

If any Frenchman, an honorable man, wishes more extensively to diffuse acquired truth, sound doctrines, and the knowledge which prepares for the morality of the future, and the happiness of mankind—I am his man in spite of your Ministers and your law.

If any Frenchman, an honorable man, wishes to secure to his country the safeguard of electoral independence, and oppose those disgraceful elections, which deliver political venality up to ministerial corruption—I will be with him, in spite of your Ministers and your law.

"The slave of all just laws, the enemy of all unjust laws, between the persecutors and their victims, I will not hesitate to oppose. I know no human power which can make me apostatize from God, humanity, and France. I will disobey your law, to obey my conscience."

On the division, the numbers were, for the bill, 246; against it, 154—majority 92. Several of the societies in the provinces have already protested against the law, and announced their determination to disobey it. Some of the most distinguished members of the *Societe des droits de l'homme* have deemed it expedient to quit Paris. The veteran Lafayette has delivered the following written protest against the measure.

"The new and progressive attack on our July Revolution has been so completely manifest on both sides in the debate, that my forced absence from the Chamber is a subject of regret for myself alone. I could, nevertheless, have certified to the heirs of '29 and '30, that, even under the ancient regime, such an interdiction, subject to the good pleasure of the police of Sartines and Lenox, would have excited astonishment and indignation, even in the Salons of Versailles. I now confine myself to adding my personal protest to the numerous votes of my honorable colleagues against this anti-social consequence of a system, the origin and tendency of which I pointed out long ago.

LAFAYETTE.

Paris, 26th March, 1834.

SPAIN.

Letters and journals from Madrid of the 21st, have been received; they contain no remarkable facts.

By a decree of the 18th, M. Manosan, formerly Deputy to the Cortes, is appointed President of the Royal Tribunal of Madrid.

Don Pedro Velluti is appointed Corregidor of Madrid, in the room of Barasson, who will sit in the Royal Council.

Don Miguel Tacon is appointed Lieutenant General and Captain General of the Island of Cuba.

The directors of the sinking fund have addressed a second letter to the Finance Minister, on the subject of the sinking fund. From this it appears, that the public debt of the nation requires an annual charge of 200,000,000 of reals, payable principally in London and Amsterdam. The report proposes to consolidate the various routes, and make them all payable at Madrid.

PORTUGAL.

From Lisbon our advices extend to the 16th, and from Oporto to the 15th of March. The following is an extract from a private letter, written by an officer in Don Pedro's service, dated the 12th of March:

"This moment Napier's regiment, 870 strong, has marched past in line order, to be reviewed. Orders have just been issued by Pedro, for every officer and man fit for

service, to march on Tuesday next at 7 P. M. The Irish Battalion appear to be now the elite of Don Pedro's forces; they are, indeed a fine body of men, and most of the officers young men of good family."

Don Miguel issued a proclamation on the 9th, at Santarem, to his troops, in which he says, "that with the assistance of God, he intends to force the positions of the rebels, and enter victoriously into Lisbon; but should God not assist him in driving the rebels before him, in that case it is his intention to evacuate Santarem, and proceed to Elvas."

The daily rations this month, issued to the garrison of Lisbon, military hospitals, and prisoners of war, including the military depots, consist of 12,340 rations, war allowance. But in this number is not included 5,000 men under arms, belonging to the naval and military arsenal, corn market, powder manufactory, and other public departments—all formed into different battalions.

It is quite evident, from the foregoing demonstration, that a termination of the controversy is resolved by the belligerent brothers.

An attack was made, on the 3d of March, by General Bernardo de Sa, upon the Miguelite encampment at St. Bartholomes de Paxo. He was successful, pursued the enemy a long distance, and took possession of Villa Real and Castro Mariu.

Great excitement prevailed at Lisbon in consequence of the death of Mr. Crotty, late an officer of the Lancers, but who had procured his passport, and was to leave the next day for England. He was shot in the street—but by whom was not satisfactorily ascertained. The catastrophe arose from a drunken brawl, in which Englishmen, Frenchmen, and Portuguese were engaged.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

Some warlike preparations and movements, on the part of Holland, had created uneasiness at Brussels; and it had been asserted in the Paris papers, that Leopold had applied to the Cabinet of the Tuilleries for an auxiliary aid of French troops to repel the threatened, or rather the imagined, invasion. The French and English Ministers at the Hague, moreover, had called upon the King of Holland to explain himself and his intentions. They are said to have addressed, if not joint, at least simultaneous remonstrances to this monarch, on the untoward augmentation of his army, and the apparent preparations for hostilities, which have super-induced such expensive as well as alarming measures here. King William's reply was a positive denial of any intention of aggression. All notion of an invasion at Brussels had therefore subsided; but, says a letter from that capital, of the 25th of March, the movement of troops towards the frontiers, measures for the re-occupation of the camps, which have been maintained in readiness since last year, and the recall of the militiamen, whose congregations still several months to run, prove that the Government is alive to the necessity of acting in accordance with the national will.

MORRISON'S & McKEE

ARE just receiving from New-York and Philadelphia, a general assortment of the latest styles of

Spring and Summer

GOODS,

which has been selected with great care and attention and bought unusually low. Their stock is almost entirely new, consisting of

Cloths, Silk Camlets,

Princettas, Drillings,

and a great variety of Men's summer wear,

Fancy and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

HATS,

Shoes, Boots,

COMBS, SADDLES,

Books and Paper,

Hardware, Queensware,

GROCERIES, &c. &c.

They are determined to sell very low, and would invite their friends and the public to call, examine and hear their prices—they feel assured that all who do can be satisfied.

May 1, 1834.

HEAD-QUARTERS,

Charlotte, 10th May, 1834.

THE Field and Staff, together with the Commissioned Officers, their 1st Sergeants and Musicians of each Company, belonging to the 68th Regiment of North Carolina Militia, are hereby commanded to appear at the Court-martial to appear at the Court-martial, in the town of Charlotte, on Tuesday, the 20th inst. at 9 o'clock, A. M. with six rounds of cartridges, with fire and side arms, and equipment as the law directs, for the purpose of drill.

By order of John Sloan, Col. Comd'g.

WM. W. LONG, Adj't.

ATTENTION!

Lafayette Artillery.

YOU are hereby ordered to parade in Charlotte, at the usual parade ground, on Tuesday, the 20th day of May, at 10 o'clock, A. M. with three rounds of ball cartridges, for the purpose of target firing, in uniform.

By order of the Captain,

N. FEBWORTH, O. S.

May 8, 1834.

SHERIFFS' DEEDS.

FOR Lands sold for Taxes; for Lands sold under a Writ of Fieri Facias; and for Lands sold under a Writ of Venditioni Exponere—for sale at this Office.