

clung close to me, as if bewildered and fearful; and when, after a moment, I took her to her mother, she sprang to her arms, and clung to her with eager joy.

I had watched the whole scene with intense interest, being desirous of learning from it all I could of the workings of her mind, but I now left them to indulge, unobserved, those delicious feelings, which those who have known a mother's love may conceive, but which cannot be expressed.

The subsequent parting between Laura and her mother, showed alike the affection, the intelligence, and the resolution of the child, and was thus noticed at the time:

"Laura accompanied her mother to the door, clinging close to her all the way, until they arrived at the threshold, where she paused and felt around to ascertain who was near her. Perceiving the matron of whom she was very fond, she grasped her with one hand, holding on convulsively to her mother with the other, and thus she stood for a moment, then she dropped her mother's hand, put her handkerchief to her eyes, and turning round, clung sobbing to the matron, while her mother departed with emotions as deep as those of her child."

### Politics of the Day.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

#### THE CURRENCY.

If the people of this country would avoid the evils of the General Government's tampering with the currency, they must require the General Government to let the currency alone. Oh! certainly, says everybody, only let them fix it to suit my theory, and then by all means they should let it alone. We are down now, and if let alone shall have no fall. The great agony of transition from a fictitious to a natural system is past, and affairs are going rapidly through the process of disease towards health. On every hand we see the evils of legislation. The shore is strewn with the wrecks of Banks built by legislation, but too frail to navigate the ocean of business. The work of united and concentrated wisdom from the days of Alexander Hamilton to the present time has come to nothing, and carried thousands of more substantial matters with it to nothing. Of the immense sums which have been paid in, as bank capital from the incorporation of the late United States Bank to the present moment, we do not believe ten cents on a dollar now remains in existence. It is a favorite resort with many who are obliged to give up their partiality for the late United States Bank, but still adhere to the system; to say that the institution worked well while it was a National Bank. But no opinion can be wider from the truth. If ever the exposition is made, it will be found that more than half the capital was sunk while the national charter existed. It will also be seen that the subsequent mal-administration of the Bank, under the State charter, was chiefly by the floundering of a monster mortally wounded. We have good reason to believe, that one of the most respectable of the Directors, while the question of obtaining a State charter was under discussion in the Board, stated his belief that the good assets of the Bank did not exceed fifteen millions of dollars, and that, to go on under a State charter with such a mass of rotteness attached to what there might be of soundness, would be certain destruction to the whole. We beg our readers to note these facts and to give them the importance they deserve. It was while acting in the capacity of a National Bank that the institution was destroyed. In fact it is quite doubtful whether at any time after the great losses sustained, in the first movements of the Bank, its stock was ever sound. It might show a large surplus on paper, for old debts good for nothing are represented by as many figures as they were in their youth and vigor.

The opinion that the late Bank during its existence produced greater steadiness in the currency by its regulating power than would otherwise have existed, is quite erroneous. Its effect in deranging the currency was very apparent at several periods. In its first start it so inflated the money market that a revision ensued which swept off the merchants of the day like flies, and came within a hair's breadth of breaking the bank. It was able, however, by breaking every thing else, to save itself. We need not prove that Mr. Biddle's sudden expansion from a discount line of forty-five millions to one of seventy-five millions, was enough to ruin half the traders of the day. There were various other occasions when the deranging influence of the Bank was distinctly and ruinously felt. In fact, the very nature of the institution makes it certain to produce disorder. The steady operation of supply and demand regulates the exchanges and currency of the country by well known and healthful principles. Disorders under such influences are soon perceived and counteracted. But the very design of the Bank was to secure a state of order more perfect than that which nature's law secured; an effort which in the very nature of the case must counteract itself, for the system of natural laws produces the highest possible degree of regularity. A fictitious regulator can but cover over irregularities and prevent the facts from being seen, so that one part of the country may be indebted to another part and not know it, until the indebtedness becomes so great as to burst from the control of the regulator with an increase of mischievous power proportioned to that which has been exerted to restrain it. We have the best possible system of regulation, in the laws of trade. They will work out a safe deliverance for us in the end, and place us beyond the reach of great disorders. But if not content with the system which God has made, we insist on having another king set over us, we shall deserve, and our children will not improbably feel, a most disastrous reproof for so great an error.

#### [CIRCULAR.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
March 29, 1840.

To the Hon. THOMAS EWING,  
Secretary of the Treasury.

SIR: The President is of opinion that it is a great abuse to bring the patronage of the General Government into conflict with the freedom of elections; and that this abuse ought to be corrected wherever it may have been permitted to exist, and to be prevented for the future.

He therefore directs that information be given to all officers and agents in your Department of the public service that partisan interference in popular elections, whether of State officers or officers of this Government, and for whomsoever or against whomsoever it may be exercised, or the payment of any contribution or assessment on salaries or official compensation for party or election purposes, will be regarded by them as cause of removal.

It is not intended that any officer shall be restrained in the free and proper expression and maintenance of his opinions respecting public men or public measures, or in the exercise, to the fullest degree, of the constitutional right of suffrage. But persons employed under the Government, and paid for their services out of the public Treasury, are not expected to take an active or officious part in attempts to influence the minds or votes of others; such conduct being deemed inconsistent with the spirit of the Constitution and the duties of public

agents acting under it; and the President is resolved, so far as depends upon him, that while the exercise of the elective franchise by the People shall be free from undue influences of official station and authority, opinion shall also be free among the officers and agents of the Government.

The President wishes it further to be announced and distinctly understood, that from all collecting and disbursing officers promptitude in rendering accounts, and entire punctuality in paying balances, will be rigorously exacted. In his opinion it is time to return, in this respect, to the early practice of the Government, and to hold any degree of delinquency on the part of those entrusted with the public money just cause of immediate removal. He deems the severe observance of this rule to be essential to the public service, as every dollar lost to the Treasury by unfaithfulness in office creates a necessity for a new charge upon the People.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,  
DANIEL WEBSTER.

[Similar letters have been addressed to other heads of Departments.]

Upon this Circular and its objects, the *Georgia Constitutionalist* remarks as follows:

The inferences to be drawn from the positions assumed in the circular, and which the writer evidently wants the people of the United States to draw, are:

1. That the friends of the preceding administration only, in the service of the general government, were guilty of partisan interference in late popular elections.

2. And that, as the present administration condemns now such practices, its friends were not guilty of similar offences in the late political contest.

It is to us manifest that the circular intends such inferences to be drawn from it. And can the justice of such inferences be admitted by those who have paid the slightest attention to the events and circumstances of the last presidential contest?—Who began this contest, in the manner with which it was carried on to its termination? Who began to perambulate the country from one end of it to the other, and all the time delivering speeches, treating, feasting and carousing? Certainly not the then administration party, which, in self-defence, had to follow the example set to them. And now such electioneering means are condemned by the very men who resorted to them, and to which they are indebted for their success in the contest. We may be told that officers of the general government took the field, while their opponents were private citizens. But are members of Congress private citizens? Are governors, judges, and other State officers private citizens? Certainly not. The circular says, that "persons employed under the Government, and paid for their services out of the public Treasury, are not expected to take an active or officious part in attempts to influence the minds or votes of others." Are not members of Congress compensated for their services out of the public Treasury? And what did we behold? Did we not behold Harrison members of Congress most active and officious in attempts to influence the minds and votes not only of their own constituents, but of the voters of other States? And have not several of those members been rewarded for their active and officious exertions, by high and profitable offices? If persons employed under the government, and paid for their services out of the public Treasury, were guilty of attempts to influence the minds or votes of others, it was done, no doubt, to maintain themselves in office, and to draw from the public Treasury their pay for their services; and if members of Congress, governors, judges, and other State officers, were guilty of the same offence, it was done, no doubt, to out their opponents from federal office, obtain such offices for themselves or their friends, and draw their pay for their services from the public Treasury. Of these two classes of electioneers, which is the most guilty? We leave it to the reader to judge and determine.

#### From the New York Herald (Wing). INDUCTION OF THE NEW COLLECTOR— SECRET HISTORY OF THE APPOINTMENTS.

The new officers of the Customs, the Collector, Naval Officer, and Surveyor, were sworn into office, and entered upon their duties, yesterday. There was a great crowd at the Custom House during a considerable part of the day, and a good deal of anxiety was manifested by the expectants. Mr. Curtis reached town on Sunday evening, but before his arrival, after the appointment was known, extraordinary efforts were made to secure influence in various quarters for the places at the disposal of the Collector.—Mr. Grinnel was haunted at all times, and in all places, with the utmost pertinacity.—The hungry fellows, who are looking for the spoils, called at his house, and called at his counting room; they dogged him to church on Sunday, and way laid him in the streets. Others, too, who were supposed to have influence with the new Collector were beset in season and out of season.

There have been a great many strange movements and curious manoeuvres in reference to the several offices in this city. These have principally been secret and stealthy, but we will lift the curtain with a gentle hand, and disclose a few of the actors, and some of the intrigues that have been carried on.

Immediately after the State Elections in the spring of 1840 had indicated the probability of Gen. Harrison's success, Mr. Wetmore, in conjunction with the Courier and Enquirer, and the Young Men's Whig Committee, came to an understanding, by the terms of which, they were to play into each other's hands. Mr. Wetmore was to be Collector and the Young Men's Committee were to divide among themselves and their immediate dependants the subordinate offices in the Customs. Mr. Reynolds, the Sergeant's and their associates, were embraced in this arrangement. These people procured an immense number of names to recommendations of Mr. Wetmore, and up to a late period were sanguine of success.

The latter part of winter Mr. Reynolds went on to Washington to promote the views of this clique, and took strong ground against the appointment of members of Congress. His notions were echoed by others of the same set here. He even went so far as to prepare an address to the people of this city, remonstrating against the selection of members, which was intended for publication in the "Courier and Enquirer." But by this time Mr. Webb had become apprehensive that the influence of Messrs. Curtis and Grinnel might be exerted against certain schemes of his own, and he declined to publish the address. John O. Sargeant also went to Washington to co-operate with Reynolds in behalf of Mr. Wetmore. But Mr. Grinnel, and other friends of Mr. Curtis at Washington, were too strong for the Wetmore influence here, even when the exertions of Reynolds and Sargeant were superadded to it, and Mr. C. obtained the office.

The effect of this appointment was very curious. Mr. Wetmore, and the whole circle of friends who had expected office under the latter were disappointed. Mr. Wetmore was then taken up, and almost before he was aware of the design, made Navy Agent. For this very eligible place, Messrs.

Gay, Auchincloss, Mitchell, Taggart, and others had been making influence, but they were all thrust aside for Mr. Wetmore. For the office of Surveyor there were several applicants. Every body here supposed that Dr. Bowron was to be the fortunate man, but the appointments have all been made in Washington, and not in this city, and Mr. Taggart, greatly to his own surprise, found himself made Surveyor.

For the Naval Office there were several applicants. It was settled at the office of the "Courier and Enquirer" that Matthew L. Davis should have the berth; but Webb's edicts are not particularly potent at Washington, and Mr. Thomas Lord was selected.

Thus it will be seen, that a single change in the Collectorship from what had been anticipated, created the utmost derangement and confusion among all the different grades of expectants. Every body, with the rare exception of those who have already been successful, is disappointed. Many are disposed to attribute all these arrangements to the influence of Mr. Webster. It is not to be doubted that Mr. Webster felt an interest in the success of Mr. Curtis, and exerted himself as far as was necessary to secure it. But office-seeking is very much like buying tickets in a lottery, after all. There are some four or five prizes, and fifty or sixty blanks. All those who have secured a chance stand about in anxious expectation. The members are all put into a big box and shaken thoroughly. The person selected for the purpose plunges his hand in and pulls out a Collector. Then there is a furious shake of the numbers, and a Navy Agent is drawn forth. The process is repeated until a Naval Officer and Surveyor are pulled out, and then the lid of the box is hoisted, and the blanks thrown away. Dr. Bowron expected to come up for the Surveyor, but stuck hard at the bottom of the box.

Charles DeLavan went on for any good office, and after arriving there, determined to take up with the Navy Agency, but he drew a blank in the Lottery, and is now looking out for something else. He may come home, without giving himself any further trouble or uneasiness. We have selected an office for Mr. DeLavan, just suited to his taste, habits and capacity. He must have the Consulsip at Tangiers, now filled by a locofoco, named Carr. We want to send him out to the Emperor of Morocco, standing as he does, six feet three in his stockings, as a strapping specimen of the revolutionary stock; a sample of American manufacture, and a proof that human nature, physically considered, has not degenerated on this side of the Atlantic.

Washington, Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

WASHINGTON, March 25.

The new administration is fairly at work. The several heads of department are strictly attentive to business, and drive it through with a strong and steady hand.

You would be surprized, much as has been said of the pressure for office and the clamor of office-seekers, at the vast crowds of persons of all conditions who throng the ante-chambers of the Secretaries. There you will see, at all hours of business, a numerous assemblage of all sorts of people—dandies and raggled loafers, ex-Senators and members of Congress, Ex-Governors, Editors, broken merchants, pot-house and log-cabin politicians—all met on the same great business of soliciting small offices—the great ones having been given out already.

Those who commenced by demanding five thousand dollar post offices and collectorships, are now fain to come down to a one thousand dollar clerkship or inspectorship. Finally, they will be glad to take a suit of clothes, in full compensation for their patriotism.

These crowds, as I say, besiege the Secretaries daily, not only by personal, but epistolary application. The written applications are accompanied by recommendations, certificates, &c., with numerous signatures—all showing the great qualities and reciting the great actions of the applicants, and their devotion to the whig cause, as proved in stump orations, Tippecanoe songs, &c. Many of these documents are received by mail, and are sometimes soon followed by the applicant in person, who comes full of expectation. One of these, the other day, waited on the President, and eagerly asked him if he had read his papers. The President was constrained to say that he had never seen them. The applicant stated that they had been forwarded to him by mail. The President replied—"if that is the case my readers will come to them in due course. I have three readers employed, and you may be assured that your papers will be opened in their turn." I heard one man complain that, though he had written and roared for Harrison through the late contest, and expended some thousands in his cause, he could not

morning, on the objects of the extra session, is looked upon as official—quite as much so, as if issued under the signature of the Secretary of State, by order of the President. We now know, therefore, what we before conjectured, that the President will propose no new measures to Congress—but simply lay before them some general information as to the state of the Union, and leave it to them to devise measures adapted to the condition of the country. There will be no Executive recommendations—and no Executive party. The President disclaims both.

The weather has become as warm as summer. Many members still linger here, as office expectants. The cares of state sit lightly on the President, who seems to enjoy the novelty of his situation.—The heads of department, however, do not find themselves on beds of roses.

There is some speculation as to the successor to Mr. Stevenson, at London. Some suppose that Mr. Rives will be appointed.

North-Carolina Conference.—The place and time of meeting of next Session of the North-Carolina Conference of the Methodist Church, have been changed. The Conference will meet in this City, on the 27th of October next. Raleigh Register.

From the Lincoln Republican.

#### MR. BARRINGER'S CIRCULAR.

This paper, addressed to the freemen of the Eleventh Congressional District of North Carolina, was issued in this town, on the 31st day of March past. The first day of April (*All Fools' Day*) would, we think, have been a more appropriate date to be affixed to it, for, it was evidently intended to "fool" the Republican people to whom it was addressed, and make them believe that old Federalism is genuine Republicanism. Col. Barringer is extremely anxious to be considered a Republican; and if a mere dictum unaccompanied by any acts or opinions to sustain it, will entitle one to the name, no one, we presume, could dispute his right to it. If he be a Republican, why is it that the surviving Federalists of '38 are all for him? and on what grounds does he get the support of all the anti-war Federalists of 1812? These are men who are not easily imposed on, and who, whatever sins they may have, are not often found acting inconsistently with their principles. Strange, then, that they should support Col. Barringer, if he be so good a Republican.

The first subject treated of in the circular, is the finances and currency of the country; and these (after some general remarks thereon, which are in the main unexceptionable,) are described as being "in the most deplorable condition,—deranged and depreciated." And the cause is laid to the too great number of the banks which the States have seen proper to create. Mr. Barringer's remedy for the evil, is a great "National Bank, with a branch or branches in every State, as its commercial importance may require." He thinks "we ought to go back to the paths from which we have departed, and on which we have travelled safely and prosperously for forty years of the existence of our Government."

"The period of forty years," (continues Mr. Barringer) "when we had a National Bank were years of prosperity and happiness to the people." &c. What could Col. Barringer have been thinking about when he hazarded this assertion? Does he not know better? Why is it notorious, that in 1813, two years after the late Bank was chartered, the country was visited with pecuniary embarrassments, which continued to be felt up to 1827, a period of nearly ten years. The finances and the currency then were truly "in the most deplorable condition, deranged and depreciated;" prices low and articles dull, exchanges were in the most wretched condition, extensive failures took place all over the country, the banks suspended for several years, the "Great Regulator" itself came near tumbling to the ground. These are facts, undenied and undeniable, which belong to history. Yet, Col. Barringer would have us believe, that such things never occurred under the Bank regime.

Col. Barringer next gives the outlines of his plan of a Bank, as follows:

"I am, therefore, fellow citizens, in favor of a well regulated National Bank, to be chartered by Congress, with proper and efficient restrictions, to be subject to the heaviest penalties for every violation of its charter, to be under the supervision of the people's representatives and the stock to be owned in proper proportions by the Government and the Citizens of the U. States. I would not in the limits of this address go into all the details of the plan. They must necessarily be left to the wisdom of Congress, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that with the improved knowledge and experience we have on the subject, such an institution could be erected as would certainly enable the Government to conduct the fiscal operations with safety and ease, and furnish to the people a sound and uniform currency, and at the same time, avoid the errors and embarrassments into which we have heretofore been tempted, and remove the objections which were supposed to exist in the details of previous charters."

He is in favor of a "well regulated" National Bank, "with proper and efficient restrictions." "to be subject to the heaviest penalties for every violation of its charter." &c. How is it to be "regulated?" what "restrictions?" How is it to be put upon it? and how can it be punished for violations of its charter? The idea is preposterous; the wisdom of man has not, cannot, devise a way. Let a bank but go into operation, and what cares it for paper restrictions? It will violate its charter at will; and, if you talk about punishing it for its faithlessness, it will laugh at you, because it knows that its operations are so interwoven with the affairs and business of the country that you cannot reach it without oppressing the people. We cannot agree with Col. Barringer, that any good can come from the establishment of such an institution; on the contrary, we believe that it would be fatal to the prosperity and liberty of the country.

Mr. Barringer argues that a bank is a republican institution because the late Bank was created by the Republican party. By the same token we could prove that it is a Federal measure, for the first Bank of the United States originated with Alexander Hamilton, the prince of Federalists, and, if we are not mistaken, was carried through by a Federal Congress, in opposition to the votes of the Republicans. It is true, that the Bank of 1816 was created by the Republican party, but this does not prove such an institution is Republican *in itself*. They were equally in its establishment, of a department from principle, which they have long since repented. And shall the sins of a party be allowed as evidence of orthodoxy? We, for one, cannot consent to it. The only fair test of the Republicanism of a measure, is its congruity with the original and established doctrines of the party.—Is it compatible with equal rights? Does it square with the Republican principles of '38 and '39? Is it authorized by a strict and common-sense construction of the Constitution? These are the questions by which the Republicanism of a measure is to be determined. Apply this test then to a Bank of the United States, and its anti-Republican character is at once seen.

Remorse.—That the British Minister at Washington has assured our government, that the conviction and execution of McLeod will be followed by a demand for his passports. A threat in advance, it was conjectured, might tend to the protection, if not to the innocence, of that personage.

That a copy of the correspondence to this effect has been allowed to pass into the hands of the Executive of this State. The suggestion could scarcely lead to results at Washington.—It might not be thrown away here.

That the mistake, omission, or what you will, by which the Niagara circuit has fallen through, will afford sufficient delay, if not opportunities, for negotiations between the authorities, and that therefore the said falling through is not a matter of regret in certain quarters.

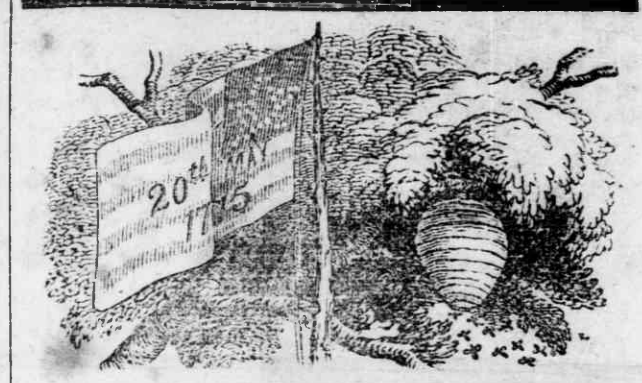
That the interference of the Attorney General of the U. S.—a questionable step at best—is with a view to negotiations that may leave it less material to McLeod whether the next circuit shall fall through, or not.—*Albany Argus*.

We call the attention of the Harrison editors, and Harrisonians generally, to the following article from the Jersey City Gazette, a whig paper: *Georgia Constitutionalist*.

"White House Furniture.—The 'palace' is said to be destitute of even decent and comfortable furniture, Ogle's speech to the contrary notwithstanding. Not having the sin of publishing that document to lay our conscience, having no lot or part in the matter, we can consistently acquiesce in whatever proposal is made for providing the President's house with respectable fixtures. How stand our whig brethren in the premises, and how will they escape the dilemma in which their ready endorsement of Ogle's nonsense has placed them?"

A thing to be remembered.—Whilst the people of the United States are groaning under (according to Federal shewing) the severest pressure ever felt in this country, President Harrison is buying with their money, sixty dollar lounges, for himself and family to "lazy" on!

Is this the relief which was promised to the people? *Lincoln Republican*.



#### MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN :

CHARLOTTE, N. C.,  
Tuesday Morning, April 13, 1841.

Democratic Republican Nomination for Congress:  
GREEN W. CALDWELL,  
OF MECKLENBURG.

CANDIDATES FOR CLERKS.  
We are requested by a number of citizens from all parts of the County to announce CHARLES T. ALEXANDER, Jr., a candidate at the next August election, for the office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court.

We have also been similarly requested to announce JENNINGS B. KERR, Esq., a candidate at the same time for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Superior Court.

We are authorized to announce B. OATS, Esq., a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court, at the next election.  
Charlotte, March 30, 1841.

#### APPOINTMENTS.

We are requested by Mr. CALDWELL, to state that he will address such of his fellow-citizens as may assemble to hear him at the following places and times:

At Hoffman's Store, near Tuckasege Ford, on Saturday the 17th instant.

At Concord, Cabarrus County, on Tuesday of April Court, and at Mount Pleasant on Saturday of the same week.

At Charlotte, on Tuesday of April Court, and at Labatt's X Roads, on Saturday of the same week.

#### Death of the President.

The melancholy duty devolves upon us of announcing the death of the President of the United States, Gen. HARRISON. He died at Washington City, at half past 1 o'clock on the morning of the 4th instant, of bilious pleurisy. His disease made its appearance on Saturday the 27th ultimo, and from that time till his death, the public mind in and around the City was in a painful state of suspense, says the Intelligencer. The following Card from the Heads of Department gives the most succinct account of this melancholy event:

CITY OF WASHINGTON,  
APRIL 4, 1841.

An all-wise Providence having suddenly removed from this life, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, late President of the United States, we have thought it our duty, in the recess of Congress, and in the absence of the Vice President from the Seat of Government, to make this afflicting bereavement known to the country, by this declaration, under our hands.

He died at the President's House, in this city, this fourth day of April, Anno Domini, 1841, at thirty minutes before one o'clock in the morning.

The People of the United States, overwhelmed, like ourselves, by an event so unexpected and so melancholy, will derive consolation from knowing that his death was calm and resigned, as his life has been patriotic, useful, and distinguished; and that the last utterance of his lips expressed a fervent desire for the perpetuity of the Constitution, and the preservation of its true principles. In death, as in life, the happiness of his country was uppermost in his thoughts.

DANIEL WEBSTER, Secretary of State.  
THOMAS EWING, Secretary of Treasury.  
JOHN BELL, Secretary of War.  
J. J. CRITTENDEN, Attorney-General.  
FRANCIS GRANGER, P. M. General.

This is the first instance in which a President of the United States has died in the actual incumbency of that high office. Doubtless the cares of office, as was anticipated by many, were too heavy for one at the advanced age of Gen. Harrison. Whatever we may have thought of his fitness for the Presidency, we have ever believed him to be an honest man at heart, and have spoken of him as such; and, now that he has gone to render his account to the great Judge of all men, we would only exclaim—"Peace to his ashes!"

The duties of President are now devolved by the Constitution on the Vice President, John Tyler, till the 4th March, 1845. The following are the provisions of the Constitution on the subject:

Constitution of the United States, Art. II, Sec. 1, Clause 6.—

"In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President; and the Congress may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President; and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

Story's Laws of the United States.

CHAP. [S.] An Act relative to the election of a President of the United States.

9. That in case of a removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice President of the United States, the President of the Senate pro tempore, and in case there shall be no President of the Senate, then the Speaker of the House of Representatives, for the time being, shall act as President of the United States, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

10. That whenever the offices of President and Vice President shall both become vacant, the Secretary of State shall forthwith cause a notification thereof to be made to the Executive of every State, and shall also cause the same to be published in, at least, one of the newspapers printed in each State, specifying that electors of President of the United States shall be appointed or chosen, in the several States, within thirty-four days preceding the first Wednesday in December, then next ensuing. Provided, There shall be the space of two months between the date of such notification and the first Wednesday in December; but if there shall not be the space of two months between the date of such notification and the first Wednesday in December, and if the term for which the President and Vice President last in office were elected shall not expire on the third of March next ensuing, then the Secretary of State shall specify in the notification, that the electors shall be appointed or chosen within that