## CAROLINA

SALISBURY, N. C. SATURDAY.

MCHEMAN. ANUARY 3, 1835.

VOL. III-NO. 24.-WHOLE NO. 128.

BY HAMILTON C. JONES.

New Terms

Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per year. A Class of roug new subscribers who will pay in advance the whole gum at one payment, shall have the paper of re year at Two Dotspiloses these to pay in advance the sem Eight Dollars the same terms shall continue, otherwise they will be charged as other subscri-

Subscribers who do not pay duling the year will be charged three Dollars in all cases. No subscription will be received for less than one year.

No paper will be discontinued but at the option of the Editor, unless all arrearges are paid | blame where we must

paid; otherwise they will certainly not be at ternity hougs over every man who shall take

than ONE DOLLAR.

are previously given.

## SOUTHERN CITIZEN.

THE subscriber proposes to publish, in the town Greensborough, North-Carolina, a splendid Thousands of dollars are annually sent to north to purchase periodical intelligence and erature because the wants of the people, in this respect, are not supplied at home.

vacuum. It will contain every thing of interest, in literature, politics, religion and morality, that can be found in the northern publications, or in the high-toned literary journals of Europe :- to which we shall add a rich fand of damestic and local information no where else to be met with.

The southern press stands low in public estimation. In most cases the paper is bad, the mechanical execution slovenly, and the matter erropeous in principle, false in fact, and vulger in aentiment. We aim at nothing less than a radreal and thorough reformation in these respects; and theelevation of our periodical press to a standard of becoming dignity and deceacy. The "Citizen" will contain about twice as much reading matter as any other paper in the state : nd will be chiefly devoted to the following sub-

1. Agriculture. It shall be our business lean from the floating mass, all such experients and suggestions as may serve to enlighten r citizens on this practical science. Let them inspired with thought and action; and then read before them the broad pages of intelligence and our southern country, rich in resources. merch ine Bles of mercan starte, the countiful productions of nature will crown the efforts of industry, commerce will flow at our bidding and cattle will leap upon a thousand

2 Internal Improvement. In regard to comercial facilities by water, nature seems to have waed upon as ; but she has left as rich in the ans of internal communication, by rail roads d locomotives. Art is fully competent to overne the deficiencies of nature in this respect. e shall strip the subject of all the false trap igs that have been hung around it for sinister poses, and lay it before the people as a plain tter of fact business. Instead of chasing butflies, we shall give practical results.

Education. The maxim in all despotic rainents, is, "The more ignorance the more But with us, intelligence and virtue are ery pillars on which our institutions are ba-In fact, our government, so far as it is a ment of laws, it is but the legithnate acof the popular will; and to enable this o operate for the universal good of mankind. and be enlightened.

General politics. In regard to the constitupowers of the general government, we are r a strict constructionist, nor a latitudinarixereised under the constitution; but death ing to it, or take out from it by construc As soon would we pluck the sun from heato touch that model of human wisdom with or unekilful hand. If it is detective, let attended — but let it never be violated. slieve further, that the clearly ascertained the people should be a rule of conduct for lic officers, where that conduct is not ed and regulated by written constitutions blic servants, "knowing the will of their "-the public-"and doing it not," shall ten with many stripes!"

me. As every man in the community conduct by which his actions are to be we shall appropriate a department of to the discussion of such legal subjects of general interest. Under this head arrange all such legal decisions, acts of and statutes of the state legislatures, as of service to all our citizens in the ordiactions of life.

rature. Here is an immense field open in which our readers shall ramble un-We shall exchange for the richest terature, wit and sentiment, both in d America and with the assistance literary correspondents of the first intend to place the "Citizen" above any ly newspaper in the United States me popular to speak of our journey is world, as strowed with thorns, and wed with gloom; but we intend to roll lander, and make it manifest to all our at most of their troubles are unsub d visionary. Flowers may be plucked the thorns which beset our path.

The world is at this time, in aw on. Tyrants look upon the march of tremble. The accumulated gloom of rapidly retreating before the stately steppings of truth. Millions of people who once e now trampling crowns under their feet-and tottering to prostration! It will be iom in us to profit by the experience of oth We shall have the earliest access to means of from each state in the union, and ingdom and country in the world. Il theintelligence, both legislative, judioral, religious, political and miscellaneous serse to guide our footsteps, as a people prosperity and peace, shall be eted, condensed and spread before la short, nothing shall pass unnoti-

eed, that may serve to inform the mind improve The WATCHWAN may bereafter be had for the manners, or mend the heart.

8. Variety. The above subjects will be suit- tion to a public dinner, by a Committee in ably interspersed with biographical sketches, humorous anecdotes, interesting tales, poetical selections, &c. We would also set apart a separate but faithful representation of the inconsisting
trate head in our paper for the letter, but the loss of Plest of the citizens of Manchester. It is a atroubut faithful representation of the inconsisting
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the citizens of Manchester. It is a atrouthe citizens of Manchester. It is a atrouthe citizens of Manchester. It is a atrouthe citizens of Manchester. It is a atrouthis we would by no means consent, as such a appendage would render our paper entirely use less, so far as news is concerned! They shall however, receive that attention to which the proud station they occupy in society so justly entitle them :-We shall give them all the praise their pre-emment virtues de nand ; but, with due deference to their charms, we shall

These are perilous times; and a responsibility, awful as the tomb and extensive as e upon himself the management of a newspaper; TERMS OF ADVERTISING-Fifty Cents a because public opinion is measurably formed square for the first insertion, and Twenty-Five from the tone of the press-the action of the Cents per square for each insertion afterwards | people depends upon opinions previously formed No advertisement will be inserted for less | - and upon their action is suspended the desti nies of the republic An abiding reverence for Advertisements will be continued until orders the constitutional laws of the land, should beare received to stop them, where he directions continually cherished and deeply inculeated because upon their acknowledged supremacy. Advertisements by the year or six months will depend the happiness of man, the peace of socibe made at a Dollar per month for each square, ety, the security of our institutions, the prosperwith the privilege of changing the form every ity of our flourishing union, and the durability of our happy form of government.

But aside from this secret, silent and irresistable power, before our hands shall be tied they shall be severed from our body and thrown to the dogs in the street—before our mind shall submit to shackles of any description, it shall be given up to despair, and frozen into a barrenness than given; than the description of Africa. our soul shall be conquered by the " hope of re | surance of my grateful acknowledgments for the

Before we will relinquish our right to think. speak, print and publish our own deliberate opi- view my efforts in the Senate, during the late own minious of justice and sound policy nions, in relation to public mea and public meacharms for us! We shall deal plainly with of my constituents." Having been an early and the people, not caring who may be affected by our course. We would rather bask for one hour I entered the Senate of the United States, soon in the approving smiles of an intelligent and undeceived people, than to spend a wholeeternity. amidst the damaing grins of a motley crew of confidence that I should find it consistent with a commentary of President Jackson on his office hunters, despots, demagogues, tyrants, proper regard for the public good, and the indefools, and hypocrites.

We shall watch with a lynx-eved vigilence. the conduct of men in power; and in every case administration. This conviction was the result of political transgression, we shall apply the rod of a full knowledge, on my part, of the great without distinction or mercy. Our pen will be dipped in rose water or gall, as occasion may seem to require. Private friendship shall not protect public men from the severest scratiny : nor shall personal dislike turn away our support from a political benefactor to the country. In short: The " Citizen" shall be what it ought to beand just what every good and great man wants

The " Southern Citizen" will be published once a week, on a large imperial sheet, with a new press and new type. - The first bumber to issue as soon as two thousand subscribers are ob-

The price will be, three dollars and fifty ets. peranguia, payable at the date of the first number-with an additional 50 cents for every three months payment shall thereafter be delayed.

No subscriber will be received for a shorter pe riod than twelve months; and a failure to order a discontinuance within the year will subject the subscriber to payment for the whole of the suc-

No paper will be sent beyond the limits of the State, without the subscription money in ad vance. The difficulty of collecting small sums at a distance, renders an adherance to this rule

absolutely indispensable Nu subscriber can be released from the subscription price of the paper-even though he should refuse to receive it from the office-until all arrearages are paid, and a distinuance expressly ordered.

Advertisements, not exceeding twelve lines. will be neatly inserted three times for one dolt is true that there are constructive powers | lar, -and twenty-five cents for each continuance. Those of greater length in the same proportion. All letters and communications to the editor must be post paid, or they will not be taken from the office. Let those who enclose money, or write on important business, bear this in mind. WILLIAM SWAIM.

Greensborough, Jan. 1, 1834.

## JUST RECEIVED AT THE NORTH CAROLINA BOOK STORE.

HE 6th vol. condensed English Chancery make himself familiar with those rules The American Almanac and Repository of Use-

ful Knowledge, for 1835. Iones' Defence of the Royolutionary History

N. Carolina; Belguim and Western Germany, by Mrs. Trol lope. 'This will be read with much avidity by all who wish to become acquainted with the manners and people of this interesting

country. The celebrated Blue Book: Memoirs of Vidocq, agent of the French police! Sketches of Society in Great Britain and treland, by C. S. Stewart, of the U. States

Navy; The Auxious Inquirer after Salvation, by John Angel James, author of the family monitor-

Counsels to young men on modern infidelity, by the Rev. John Morrison, D. D. Cecil Hyde, a Novel, in 2 Vols 12 mo. Mother and daughter, 2 vols, by the author of

Pin-money; Gall Middleton, a Novel, in 2 vols, 12 mo The Doomed, 2 vols. ; Avesha. The subscribers embrace the present opportun ity of informing their friends and the public generally, that they are now beginning to receive

their anual supply of every variety of Law, Theological, Historical and Miscellaneou Books; and a large assortment of Greek, Latin, Spanish, Italian, French and English School Books and Stationary, of all kinds. TURNER & HUGHES.

Raleigh, Nov. 1834.

Salisbury, Nov. 15-117

## EDOM WOOD.

Bricklayer & Plasterer, OFFERS his services to the citizens of Sal-isbury and its vicinity. He may be found

terday, to partake of a public dinner with me fellow citizens of Yazoo county, to be given Manchester, on such a day as I might appoin to meet them, is received Impressed with a dep sense of gratitude for this manifestation of the confidence and approbation of that portion of my pledged, when I took my seat in the Senconstituents whose opinions and good wishes ate, and yet stand pledged, and from which you have made known to me, I cannot but regret | according to the best of my poor ability, I that intervening engagements but it out of my have on no occasion departed. Has Prespower to extend my visits in the northern coun

We present the following letter from Senature,

Poindexter of Mi., on the occasion of an invite to

of the citizens of Manchester. It is a strong en

it, that a man should have his upholders even in

TEd. C. Wat.

Vernon, September, 9, 18,4.

these gross and palpable contradictions?!

ties of the State, beyond the dounty of Madison. Under the expectation of meeting some one from your place at Raymond or Vernon, I had made a late hour, prior to which I had given a pledge to be at Canton on Friday next, and at other places in rapid soccess on thereafter, which will occupy all my time, until it will become absolutely necessary for me to return to the seat of the General Government, in the discharge of my public duties. I pray you, gentlemen, to be the

zealous friend to the present Chief Magistrate, after his elevation to that high office, with strong

pendent discharge of the trust confided to me by the State, to sustain the leading measures of his principles advanced by General Jackson, pre ceding the contest for the Executive chair of nation, between himself and the late President Adams. I had no doubt that the political doctrines then out forth as the creed of the demo craue republican party, would constitute the ba sis of his administration, and that the material trors of his predecessors would be reformed, ac ording to the standard of these principles. appointed, and in obeying the dictates of my of adgment, rather than the advancement of my wa personal ambition, I followed what I deem ed to be the path of daty to my country, and ola

ced aryself in opposition to the ruinous policy. which was recommended to Congress, under the offnence of the weak and wicken advisers of the President, coming in direct conflict with all the pledges he had voluntarily made to the people of the United States, both before and immediate ly after his election. This sudden change in the relations between myself and the President, whose elevation I had

advocated, gave rise to the imputation, most unjustly promulgated to my prejudice through the columns of a pensioned press, that I had abon doned the principles on which I was chosen Senator by the Legislature of this State in 1830. and violated the known will of my constituents! These cold declarations, made in open violation of truth before the American people, have doubtess misled many honest patrictic med, who had not the means of correct information, and who placed implicit reliance on those who were interested in my downfall. There is no foundation for the charge; my principles have under gone no change; my practice has uniformly accorded with my professions ; and if I have not ranged myself under the banner of President Jackson, the cause must be traced to his own deling ency, and not to any defect of incli nation with me, to distrate his fame carrying out the great purposes for which he was selected to preside over the questinies of the

Republic. I am now ready as I ever have been to act in concert with Gen. Jackson on the principles which brought him into power, all of which he has totally disregarded and repudiated in the progress of his administration. What were the professions and principles of that distinguished individual prior to his elevation to the Presidency! 1st. That no Chief Magistrate ought to

serve more than one term. 2d. That the action of every department of the Government should be restricted to the powers enumerated in the Constitu-

3d. That taxation on articles of consumption should be reduced to the Revenne standard, and limited to the actual expenditures of the Government.

4th. That equal burdens and benefits ought so far as practicable to be distributed among the States.

drawn in question by Congress in the Supreme Court.\*

countability of public agents. 7th. That the patronage of office ought gents? Let facts speak for themse ses to be dispensed to men of all political parties and that candidates ought to be select-

ed for office most conspicuous for their without regard to party. 8th. That he would guard against bringing the influence of official station under

the Federal Government, "in conflict with the freedom of elections.' 9th. That the appointment of Members

with the Cherokee Indians, Jan. 1831.

\*Vide message on the Georgia controversy

110th. That the freedom of the press light never to be brought under the confrol of those in power, by bribery or cor-GENTLEMEN . Your kind invitation, a dupli ruption, but should be independent of evecate of which I had the honor of receiving yes ry department of the Government.

To the support of these great fundamental principles of the Constitution, which I had hoped would characterize the administration of President Jackson, I stood ident Jackson fulfilled these promises to the people, or has he not in every particular violated them ! The history of his adminmy arrangements to accept your invitation for is ration will abundantly testify, that he Thursday next, provided suitable notice could be his not in a single instance faithfully contaken of this intention to the people of your formed to his own voluntary promises of county ; but your messenger did not arrive until r form, on the credit of which he came into power. I refer to the records of the Government to justify this declaration in its whole extent. Am I then liable to the intputation of luconsistency or tergiversation in my political course. I would not shape my conduct to suit the ambitious purmedium of conveying this apology to my friends poly of political aspirants who surround and is on chicago to the surround

ward," or the "fear of punishment," it shall be hospitality which, in their benalt, you have so redeemed from the "shackles of morality," and sent to receive its doom in the courts of eterni
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lear of their will be hospitality which, in their benalt, you have so their will be hospitality which, in their benalt, you have so their will be advancement of their will be advancement of their will be hospitality which, in their benalt, you have so their will be advancement of their will be advanced o without returning to you my sincere thanks for which that Executive had professed to the favorable light in which you are pleased to main in, and which, correspond with my session of Congress, in opposition to the usurpa- I fee confident that every candid man will in 189, and he will find in me a firm though humble advocate. notwithstanding all that has passed to draw a lineof separaprepossessions in his favor, and with the utmost tion etween us .- But what is the practical own rthodox political text? Did he refuse the cro of his glory, by his financial "exconfided the departments within the sphere of the delegated powers? Certainly note He chims Executive powers by virtue of his office, which he' says pre-existed the Constitution itself. He has usurped every hay reasury; my officers, bound to obey

my will, in all things, and act on my responsibility, without regard to Constitution, or law or oath of office! This is his mode of dividing power, and preserving checks and balances.

Did he exert the influence of his official station to bring down the standard of taxation to the necessary expenditures of the Government? No; he has been for a high protecting tariff, and against it, by fits and starts. A judicious tariff. He was suppor ted in one section as a high pressure tariff man, and in another, as an enemy to the whole American system. At one moment the tariff ought to be repealed; six days afterwards, it is worth the 'experiment' of a civil war to support it: the Proclamation and the Force Bill; the army; and navy, and the militia, at his disposal to subdue refac-

moderation, and his desire to lessen the burdens of taxation on foreign importations -These things speak volumes to an intelligent people. Has he, so far as depended upon his will, distributed equal burdens and It has been proven, by the records of forbeliefits among the States? Let his own acts answer. He has attempted to send into Mississippi swarms of officers from other States, and render her tributary to his favorites and parasites throughout the Un

and approved appropriations similar in all respects in others The statute book is full of these cases. It is wish him constitutional 'as he understands it,' to appropriate mo- corruptions of office, and the influence of ney to improve the navigation of the Hud | the public treasury? No: on the contrary, i son river in New York, and the Cumber: was a prominent feature in this administraal to sanction a like appropriation to open all the leading presses in the country, by bethe navigation of the Wahash in Indiana. stowing on editors of newspapers the mos Has he adhered to the principles of State Jucrative offices, and dealing out to them. Bank of the United States.

So far as Georgia is concerned in the question he abates nothing: to Alabama he yields much, and condescends to compromise the " majesty of the laws," whilst to South Caroling, he speaks in the language of incommend, and turns in campon of her fortifications upon the people within its chartered limits, sould not be of her cities, for daring to assert their rights in drawn in question by Congress in the Suny commandments," and it shall go well with you; but we be anto the State that shall hoist a 6th. That the National Expenditures flag " it I am not consulted." Has he reform ought to be reduced, and the wastful ex- ed the wasteful expenditures of the Government, travagance of his predecessor reformed by so much complained of under the administration means of a rigid economy, and a strict ac- of his predecessor? Has he introduced a rigid conomy, and a strict accountability of public a-

The most extravagant year of Mr. Adams, exhibited an expenditure of something under thirteen millions of dollars. This amount far exceeded the expenditure of any previous year, probity, virtue, capacity and firmness, from the establishment of the Government up to that time. Has it been reduced under the Jackson system of reform and retrenchment? On the contrary there has been a regular accumula tion in the general appropriations for the support of Government from 1829 up to the present mo ment. And during the last year of this reforming administration, the sum required to meet the current expenses was little short of 23 mill ions of deliars—ten millions more than the most extravagant year of Mr. Adams, who was turn- integrity, which I am proud to wear, will

gress to office, is dangerous to lib- and out, to make room for the promised reform. orrupting in its tendency, and theregent to be viewed with jealousy by
the constability of public agents, has progressed no
better. On this subject, you may look to the
land offices for defaulting receivers of public mo-The parties of the restriction of the parties and selected for office these political parties, and selected for office these political parties, and selected for office these political parties. most conspicuous for their probity, virtue, capa

city and firmness, without regard to party? Let the long list of honorable men, who have been dismissed from office for their political opi nions, answer. No man, be his probity, virtue capacity and firmness what it might, has et ther obtained or continued in office, unless he became the slave of party, and worshipped at the foot stool of the President.

The corrupt, miserable sycuphant, who stands ready to fight or swear, as he may receive or ders from his superior was sings hozannas to the rock of ages, and who can change his political opinions as a mariner dues the course of his ship; such a pliant tool, without any other qualifications but impudence, is ever preferred by President Jackson, for any office in his gift, from the highest to the lowest, over the most high-minded, honorable, talented men in the nation No se can deny a fact so universally known throughout the country, and even boasted of by those who make themselves political prostitutes eral outline of the principles avowed by for the sake of office.

Has he interposed his system of reform, and prevented the influence of office from coming in plication of them. A mi sute examination all know that he has not. The official corps of of these matters would be still more and lievery grade, in every State of the Union, have ing. What resemblance is there between been required, as a part of their duty, to engage these professions and practices? Common actively in all election contests, whether for sense will answer, none—not the slightest.

State of Federal officers; and if soy one, holdearn of the advancement of known to be passive in such contests, he is in less than the latter.

Have we not seen within a few weeks past, a communication issued by one or the land officers cause he will not become an instrument of the Federal Government, who knows his sures, we will renounce existence itself. Take tions of the Federal Executive, and in support respect in the negative. Let the Presi-structing the people of certain new counties in master's will, and is ever ready to obey it, inaway our rights as a free man, and life has no of the "liberties of the people, and the interests dent eturn to the principles he advanced this State, to hold public meetings for political effect, accompanied by a string of resolution which he had prepared, and recommended as suitable for the occasion? This is in keeping. with the uniform practice of the official corps throughout the Union. It is a notorious fact, that this practice is not confined to subordinates : for President Jackson himself, so far from interto rulla second time? Not he is now filling dicting all interference, on the part of his officers, with the freedom of elections, has actually perinent" on the currency. Has he put him-elf at the head of his army of forty thousaud office holders, rank and file, and freely uses the franking privilege under his own signature. to promulgate throughout the Union, the vile standers of the Glube, his own official paper. It cannot be torgotten, that, within a few months past, he has, solely with a view to defeat my power under the Constitution; he pro- re-election to the Senate of the United States, claims himself to be the protector of the put his own frank on the prospectus of a news Cornitution ; a unit ; the Government; my paper, addressed to many citizens of this State for the purpose of obtaining subscribers, and es-crotishing that paper at examinez, to futurally in concert with the other pensioned presses, every species of foul callimny against me, and thereby mislead the public judgment, in relation to the motives of my opposition to the measures of

his administration, dictated as they have been, by the mad ambition and corrupt avaries of his confederated advisers, above and below stairs, hese facts cannot be denied by any one; and it emans to be seen whether the independent freemen of Mississippi will suffer themselves to e sold in market overt by a miserable cabal at Washington, headed by a popular chieftain, who has already given orders to his partisans and office holders, that all the means of the treasury and the tress must be brought into action, that i possible I may be superceded, and a successor chosen, whose vote in the Senate will on all abjects be recorded in obedience to his will. without regard to the honor and interests of the Has the dangerous and corrupting policy

of appointing to high and lucrative offices tory States, are striking evidences of his members of Congress been reduked in practice by President Jackson, as it was in his professions prior to his elevation to the of fice of Chief Magistrate? The answer is give en in every page of the Executive Journa mer administrations, that more members o Congress have received executive appoint ments within the last four years than in th thirty-six preceding years, domprising the whole period since the present government went into operation. The patronage of of-He has put his veto on appropriations for fice has already proved to be too strong for nternal improvements an some of the States, the people; and it is now used to purchase their Representatives, and render them men instruments in the hands of the President.

Has the press ocen separated from the

land river in Tennessee, but unconstitution- tion at its very commencement, to purchase sovereignty, as laid down in his message at | with a bountiful hand, the money in the the commencement of his administration, of treasury. It cannot admit of a reasonable his veto message on the bilito recharter the doubt, that the defalcations in the General Post Office, may be traced to the heavy sums advanced to purchase up new who contablishments, and rewards advances assumed ducted them an advances assumed the form of extra all wa c s' to conductors: but in fact, they were made to advance the purposes of the dominant party, and to perpetuate power in their hands. The people have authentic documents before them to justify this conclusion. This tremendous, engine, put in motion at the public expense, is now wielded throughout the Union, to smother and conceal the truth, as to every thing which relates to the Administration while those who will not bend the knee to power, and firmly maintain the rights of their constituents, in defiance of its menaces, and who spurn the temptations of office are denounced by muthority, as traitors and miscreants, unworthy of public confidence and private respect. We have a few, and thenk God only a few of those pentioned presses in this State. I have been surances of the great respect of which I compelled to endure their coarse, vul-tam, gar, villingsgate abuse, which I look upon with melfaule scorn and contempt. The seven-total smeld of conscious rectitude and

ever protect me against the malignant calumnies of the purchased minions of the ingrate and tyrant, who lends himself to those vile and degrading purposes. I am free to doctare, in the face of the civilized world, that there has been, and I am sure there will not be tu future, a single ime or paragraph in the scandalous sheets circulated in this State, under the pay and patronage of this admininistration, having even the semblance of truth to support it, such poisoned arrows are sped by editors who have neither character nor fortune to lose, and who deal in talsehood, as the best commodity which they can impose on public credulity, to sustain the sinking cause of their corrupt employers. A virtuous people can alone apply the corrective to these disgraceful outrages on common decency and the moral feelings of so ciety. These remarks are equally applicable to the affiliated public journals from Maine to Louisiana, and may serve to show the wretched condition of the press under this broad system of bribery and corrup-

I have thus, gentlemen, given you a gen-General lackson at the time of his elevation to the Presidency, and of his practical apis it possible that an intelligent people

far name, to forget what they owe to them selves, and frown on their representive; beof Executive power and shift his course to every breeze that may spring up in the political horizon? I will not permit myself to believeit. But if I am mistaken in this respect it will be a solemn warning to my successor to take care how he dares to act independently, & set up his own opinion of the the rights & honor of his constituents, in opposition to the will of the Executive. He will cease to represent the peope and his votes will be recorded at the bidding of him, who stands ready to take the responsibility.' I have no apprehension that the freemen of Mississippi will submit to this imperial rule and suffer thediselves to be endorsed over like a promissorv note, to every aspirant who may be selected to ride over their liberties and prostrate their best interests. You may rest assured, that the alarming usurnations of Executive power, which it has been my duty to resist to the utmost of my ability, are the Empire State of New York, and designed to favor the interest of that State, at the sacrifice of the industry, and prosperity of the great valley of the Mississippi. To sustain the pretensions of that arch intriguer, Martin Van Buren, as the successor of President Jackson, and preserve from bankruotcy the safety funds of the Albany Revency. the Treasury has been seized, and distributed in such a manner as might best effect these objects; chartered rights, which are held inviolate by all the governments of mo ern Europe, have been swept away like chaff before a tornado; -the sacred right of trial by jury, secured by an express provision of the Constitution, is disgraced and made subordinate to executive perogative; -the public he property and treasure of every description has become a vested right in the President, not as he alleges, under the Constitution, but by virtue of powers which preexisted in that instrument, and which he claims as appertaining to his office; -the purse and the sword of the dation have been united in the hands of a single man, which is the plain definition of despotism; -the Constitution and laws are held to be shadows of the Executive will which is substantially the Government, and grasps every power of the co-ordinate departments-the public expenditures have increased to the enormous amount of twenty-three millions annually; -the Post Office Department has become insolvent by the corrupt application of its funds to improper and illegal perposes; and to supply the deficit, large sums have been borrowed on the credit of the U. States. under the sanction of President Jackson. without the authority of law, and in direct violation of the Constitution; -corruption in its most hideous form boldly marches forth in open day, and is protected from punishment by the power of appointment and removal from office, which is now used solely as an engine to reward those whe worship a political idol, and an these things, refuse ton more of the same character, I was required to approve, to entitie me to favor as an orthodox Jackson man. I refused my approbation. & fearlessly defended the principles of free government in defiance of he denunciations of a pensioned press, & the vindictive malice of him whose usurpations and misrale I contributed to check and restrain. It remains to be seen, whether the people of America, who have bitherto stood at the head of free nations throughout the world, will at this early period of their history tory become willing instruments in the hands

I pray you, gentlemen, to accept for yourselves and those whom you represent, as-

of a despot and aid in the overthrow of the

liberty, purchased by the blood of their ta-

thers of the revolution,& transmitted as a rich

suberitance to their descendants In a cause

so holy and just, it would be inexcusable in

me to doubt the result.

Your faithful friend. And fellow ditizen-GEO. POINDEXTER