The WATCHMAN may bereafter be had to Dollars and Fifty Cents per year. A Class of FOUR new subscribers who will in advance the whole sum at one payment, have the paper for one year at Two Doras each, and as long as the same class shall countries to pay in advance the sum of Eght Dollars the same ferms shall continue,

Merwise they will be charged as other subscrisubscribers who do not pay during the year becharged three Dullars in all cases. No subscription will be received for less than

Napaper will be discontinued but at the opand the Editor, duless ill arrearges are paid All letters to the Editor must be post

paid; otherwise they will certainly not be at-Teams of Appearising—Fifty Cents a to the rules and regulations of the Jocky Club. westefor the first insertion, and Twenty Fire Couls persquare for each insertion afterwards No advertisement will be inserted for less

ONE DOLLAR. Avertisements will be continued until orders ipposived to stop them, where no directions

in previously given. Afretisements by the year or six months will made at a Dollar per month for each square, the privilege of changing the form every

COPAR'THER WANTED

THE business of conducting this paper has become so burthensome, that I cannot do it sice and do myself justice in other respects sin therefore, to take a partner into the Editoand department of the Watchman. I should reand shigh degree of qualification as indispensahit of not, I am able to show incontestable proof at the establishment is in a high degree prosuble, and every way improving.

would prefer a gentleman of the bar, who mold be willing to form a co-partnership in the in practice also. Letters (post paid) will be pumply answered, detailing the affairs the office, (spore than ought to be done an advertisement) and giving my views of all wadrantages of the proposed arrangement : a rous conference, however, would be necessan before clusing such a contract.

H. C. JONES. Watchman Office, Salisbury. N. C. S

Papers with whom I exchange will ogene by giving this a few insertions.

Salisbury Female ACADEMY.

MRS SUSAN D. NYE HUTCHISON TAVING removed from Raleigh to Salisbu-II w, will open her school at the Academy on

TERMS OF ADMISSION as Follows: FIRST CLASS

Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Legish Grammar & Composition

Per Session (of five months) \$10 00 Contingent fund,

SECOND CLASS. Mr. Phelps Geology, Burritt's Geography of the Havens, History, Ancient & Modern, Mythology my Algebra, Geometry, Newman's Ribetoric, my Elements of Criticism, Hedge's Logic, Intersations on Chemistry and Natural Philowhy Paley's Moral Philosophy, Natural Theoand Evidences of Christianity, and Stuart's

istal Philosophy, Per. Session \$15 00 Contingent fund Extra Charges.

Oriental Teinting, per course. Chinese and Brunze, \$5 00 Drawing and Painting-water . Colours, per sess. much, per sess.

mamental Needle work in all

The government of the School, will be strictly mal; and it will be conducted on the meples laid down in Mrs. Hutchison's View of the Education, already before the public be made of instruction, now practised by the extensively useful Schools in our Country, be adopted so far as shall be deemed practiand every effort used to promote the imtreacut of the pupils whether in a moral, per-

at a mental point of view. tuents and guardians are respectfully resee to dress their daughters and wards with a plainness and to state what Church they

hard, in highly respectable families may be lasic will be taught as soon as a correctent

aliabary, Jan. 9th 1836 .- tf-25

COMMISSION Forwarding Agents, At Fayetteville, N. C.

ME Subscribers, successors to the old For-Ware Houses being detached from other store dings, are rendered more secure, and from etlent (being 200 feet on Maxwell Street) aticles of produce received for storage, sale, a shipment, and cash advances, made on the

WILLKINGS & BELDEN. to-John Murphy Esq., Michael Nathan Chaffin, Esq., Thomas Ten 20th 1836.—2m—31.

OURNEYMAN PRINTER

JOURNEYMAN PRINTER, of good

JOHN G. BYNUM, at Rutherfordton.

MRS. HUTCHISON'S SCHOOL.

THE Second Quarter of the first Session, will commence on the 1st of April. Persons destrous to place their dangliters or wards under Mrs. Hutchison's care, are respectfully requested to enter them as early in the quarter a

First Class, per Quarter, Second Class do. do. French do do. 5 00 Painting per course, Ornamental Work per course. Salisbury, March 19, 1836-1f35

Lincolnton Races.

TIVIE Spring Races over the Lincoln Course will commence on Wednesdey, the 18th day of May next, and continue four days. Free for all horses, mares, geldings and colts-subject

First day's Race, three mile heats. Second day's Race, two mile heats. Third day's Race, one mile heats.

Fourth day's race will be set apart for colts. from two to three years old. Two mile heats. dollars entrance, one half forfeit. Colis may be entered one month before the races, or a

ny time previous to the evening before racing. Gentlemen who may design entering a horse to run on any of the respective days, will be required to pay his enfrance money the evening pre ceding each day's racing. By order of the Jocky Clab.

A. H. LORETZ, Sec'ry. March 19, 1836 -5w35

The Celebrated Washington JACK,

PULASKI,

ITILL commence his Spring season at the stable of the proprietor, on Tuesday the 15th Inst., and end on Saturday 18th June next. at the low rates of 52 cash the single visit : \$4 the season, to be paid in the season, and 56 to insure a mare to be in foal; the insurance money will be claimed in every instance when the fact is ascertained or the property changed. All mares brought to Pulaski, will be considered as put by the season and charged accordingly, unless otherwised ordered when first put. Care will be taken to prevent accidents, but I will not be liable for any that may happen.

Customers to Palaski need be under no fear of will here remark his colts are of the first order, as a proof of which, his yearling mule colls have been sold in the neighborhood for \$75 each. I deem the Description and Pedigree of Pulas-

ki onnecessary as he is so well known, further than lo say, that he came of a long lifed breed. his grand sire living to the advanced age of 97 years. (as appears by a former advertisement of Mr Hawkins) and he is 7 years old this spring, is full of vigor, and a sure foal getter. JOS. CHAMBERS.

Farmville, Iredell Co March 8-8w35 Mares left with me to be put to Pulaski shall be well taken care of on accommodating

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE,

MYCLIPPER

Has arrived at the stable of the Mansion Ho tel, where he will stand part of his season. The other stands, Pedigree, &c. see hand bills. R. W. LONG.

Salishury March, 19th-tf-35.

ELECTION

N Election will be opened and held at the Court House in Salisbury, on Monday, 4th day of April next, being Easter monday, and the day appointed by law to elect seven men as War dens for the next three years. F. SLATER, Sh'ff:

March 5-1/33

CASH FOR NEGROLS.

HE Subscriber will purchase any number of likely young NEGROES during the next six months, for which liberal prices in cash

I wish all letters on business, addressed to me at Germanton, Stokes county.

TYRE GLEN.

July 18, 1835-1652

State of North Carolina, LINCOLN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January

Jesse Bost, Original attachment le vied on a Jack. John Stallings.

It was ordered by Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Carolina Watchman, for the defendant in this case to appear at our next county court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. to be opened and held for Lincoln county, at the Court house in Lincolnton, on the 6th monday after the 4th monday in March next, then and there to plead to answer, or demor, otherwise Schate disapproved of by the General As- literally or figuratively. ding House of Willkings & Co., offer Judgment pro confesso, will be rendered against terrices to the Merchants of Rowan, and him, and the property attached condemned to be Their knowledge of the business sold, to satisfy Plaintiff's demand and cust. bed by experience, with strict and personal Witness, M. W. Abernathy, Clerk of our said to all Goods entrasted to them, will, Court at Office, the 3rd monday in Jan 1836.

M. W. ABERNATHY, c. c. march 5-6w33-price \$3

State of North Carolina. DAVIDSON COUNTY-Fall Term, 1835 John Hyre & Esther Tomason,

Petition Heirs at Law of F ancis Wil-

liams, deceased. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants, to wit, Theophius Williams, Alexander Williams, Thomas Williams, David Williams, William Gregs and his wife Cupo, and George Waggoner and his wife Alla, are not inhabitants of this State : It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for four weeks in the Carolina Watchman, that they be and appear at our next Superior Court of blessin the state of the state Rulessian, can obtain good wages and a ty, at the Court House in Lexington, on the est situation as Foreman in an establish- first monday after the fourth in March next, then Au Rutherfordton N. C. by immediate ap- and there to answer the plaintiffs petition, or it will be heard exparte as to them, and judgment

entered against them. CHAS. MOCK C. M. E. February 27-4w \$2-price \$3

LETTER FROM B. W. LEIGH Esq.

ble Linn Banks, Speaker of the House of Delegates of Virginia.

SENATE CHAMBER, Washington,

GENTLEMEN:

at all doubtful, especially on a question on and fairly recorded. remained divided and balanced; I should, in that it shall be expunged, by causing black entatives for neglecting its high trust-for pain that I say, as I must say, that the probeing detained, as is too often the case with be to violate my oath of office, but only to the face of the said resolution and entry- gainst the encrosciment of the Senate. | instruction itself. Jacks, unless he should be too thronged. And I renounce all varinglorious pretensions to in- Expanged by order of the Senate." In fallibility, and to pay a proper and consci. other words, if I mistake not the meaning any complaint : perhaps it understood the acted in conformity with instructions give

> chievous in the extreme. doctrine of the right of instruction asserted ing under the sanction of an official outlithe then lent my humble and to maintain. I beg the framing of laws, and in legislative proit may be distinctly understood that if upon ceedings of all kinds, it has always been sense, of the advantages which public men language in its plainest literal accepta-

> me from renouncing it. mitted to me instructs the Senators from after all, in whole or in part. Now, in the Virginia, in the Congress of the United first place, I doubt very much whether this States, to introduce and vote for a resolut could be done, even in the method prescribtion directing the resolution of the Senate | ed; and, in the next place, if, entertaining of the 28th of March, 1834, declating that the opinions I do on the subject, I should the President, in the late executive proceed vote for any such process of expunging. I dings to relation to the public revenue, has should be guilty of mental equivocation in 'assumed upon himself authority and power the discharge of my official duty. . I fumbly not conferred by the Constitution and laws, bone for the pardon of the General Assembly but in derogation of both,' to be expunded and of all good men, if I cannot, at its from the journal of the Senate of the Unit command, extinguish the knowledge I have ted States, by causing black lines to be acquired of my mother tongue; much more. drawn around the said resolution, as it if I cannot disregard the occutes of reason stands on the original manuscript journal, and conscience, which God has planted in and these words plainly written across the my breast, to be the ruler and monitor of all face of the said resolution and entry-Ex- my actions. punged by order of the Senate of the U.

States." sembly, in reference, as well to its intrinsic possible I could ever be personally concern. ent body? judgment and conscience would be a plain subject.

The Constitution of the United States | tion from the journal of the Senate can no according to the direction and stipulation TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA. contains a provision (such as is to be found wise affect the main questions —whether the of the act of Congress chartering the said in few, if any, of the State constitutions,) opinion therein declared was just or erro- bank, if, at the time of their action on the To the Honorable Stafford H. Parker, that each House [of Congress] shall keep a neous—and whether or no it was within subject, the said bank be, in their opinion. journal of its proceedings, and from time to the competency of the Senate to determine a safe depository of the public treasure."

Inne publish the same, excepting such parts on the subject of the resolution; nor can Thus, the General Assembly, at that sesas maj in their judgment require secrecy; & the defacement of the record of an histori- sion, expressly affirmed the very proposithe year and nays of the members of either cal fact, in whatever manuer it may be ef- uon (and in far stronger terms) contained House, on any question, shall at the desire fected, annul or after the fact itself, or in the resolution of the Senate which the March, 2. 1836. of one-fifth of those present be entered on the present case, impair, in the slightest dethe journal? The purpose of the provi- gree, the memory of the transaction. Some I am honored with your let- sion is most obvious: Its requires each hundreds of copies of the journal contain- festly presuppose that it was within the ter of the 24th ultimo, enclosing me a copy House to record its transactions -to record ing this resolution have been printed; of the preamble and resolutions of the Gen-them all, truly, exactly, and fully—to record some deposited in the public archieves; House of Representatives, to act upon that eral Assembly, upon the subject of expung- them for the information of present and fu- and some delivered to members of Coning from the journal of the Senate of the ture generations; to furnish evidence to gress for the time being, which have thus United States a resolution of that body, and which the constituent may refer in the ex- become private property, and been dispersrequesting me to lay the same before the amination of the conduct of the representa- ed throughout the Union. The resolution tive, or the representative resort for his just was published too in all the public jour- most unexpected to me; equally unexpected. I adhere to the doctrine of the right of tification; and to hand down to our posteri- nals of the day; it stands recorded on the I believe, to the General Assembly. Neither instruction, as laid down in the resolutions by a certain knowledge of all the acts of journals of all the State Legislatures that of the General Assembly of February, 1812, their ancestors, which may often serve as a have thought proper to take the subject taken in the plain and obvious sense, and guide to direct them, and sometimes a beat into their considertion; the General Asin the full extent, in which it is there ex- con to warn. And, unless the provision sembly of Virginia has itself recorded it, in pressed; and I shall continue not only to re- can be complied with by keeping a partial, the very resolutions in which it directs the the resolutions which had recently been spect, but also to maintain it, to the utmost false, and garbled record of the proceedings | Senators of the State in Congress to vote of my ability. I deem it, indeed, an impor- of the two Houses -unless this duty to re- for expunging it from the manuscript jourtant part of the great right of State interpo- cord the truth can be fulfilled without recor- nal of the Senate. For any direct pursition, as explained and enforced in the ding the whole truth-or unless the minner pose, therefore which the expancion of it after I took my seat; for, in truth, this resmemorable resolutions which have illustra- tion to keep the journal can be understood can serve, viewing the act apart from the olution expressed the sentiment I myself ted the session of the General Assembly of as not commanding as to preserve it, it is intention, nothing can be more absolutely 1799-1800; and, in my opinion, this right uppossible. I should think, to maintain, that mugatory. The resolution itself, the eviof instruction will be found of inestimable the record of any resolution or proceeding, dence of it, and the opinion it declares, will value on all occasions that may arise, pres- of the Senate can be expunged from its; all be handed down to posterity by faithful enting questions concerning the just boun- journal, in the literal sense and true accep- history; may, even by the very record of oldtion which the present General Assemdaries of power between the Federal and tation of that word; that is, wholly blotted proceeding to expunge it. It is in vain to bly instructs me to expunge, and to vindi-State Governments. If, then, the General out or erased. Indeed, it would be difficulty, as the General Assembly has said Assembly had instructed me to vote, according to expunge any part of the journal, the preamble to its resolutions, that the ding to its sense of propriety, on any constitution in the record of something resolution of the Senate is " an assumption any instruction; he must incur the danger

entious deference to the wisdom of the Gen- and principle of the instruction, the General eral Assembly. If the General Assembly, admitting that the resolution of utive only that has protested against this and seeing the same opinions prevail at a had instructed me not to vote for a particu- the Senate cannot, consistently with the lar measure, on the ground that it held the Constitution, be expunged from the journal measure voconstitutional, then, as it could literally, yet thinks that it may be expunded hardly be unconstitutional to comply with figuratively. I pray the General Assembly such negative instruction. I should have had to consider the danger and the mischief that no hesitation in yielding obedience to it, must flow from a precedent of this kindhowever clearly the measure, so disapproved, which would, in effect, elude a positive inmight appear to my mind constitutional and junction of the Constitution by a metawise. And as to questions of mere policy, pliorical use of words, and, what is more, a involving no point of constitutional, right, typical doing of deeds. I doubt whether President. And even for this purpose, no have been disregarded, have, at their last I can hardly conceive a case in which I there is a single provision of the Constitushould find difficulty in conforming my vote | tion, which may not be eluded, and set at with instructions given me by the General naught, by a similar process; and I must Assembly. But I do not hold myself bound add, that this typical method of expunction to obey, and I cannot obey any instruction is more abhorrent from my feelings of conthat commands me to do an act which, in stitutional duty and propriety, and than the my conscientious opinion, would be, in it. Interal, Undoubtedly, the precedent admits self, plian violation of the Constitution, and, of a breader and easier, and therefore more in its consequences, dangerous and mis- mischievous, application. I pray the General Assembly to consider, too, the hardship of While I thus declare my adherence to the imposing upon the consciences of men actby the General Assembly in 1812, which, duty of conforming their official conduct sincerely believing it to be just and true. I with the rhetoric of their constituents. In mature reflection, I thought the principle found wise and necessary to discard all hewrong, neither the pride of opinion, nor a ures of speech, and to adopt the plainest usually derive from maintaining their con- tion. If I rightly understand the meaning sistency, nor a fear of the reproaches which and purpose of the instruction given me, the inconsistency always incurs, (unless, indeed. General Assembly would have me propose it be backed with power.) would withhold and vote for an expanction of the obnoxious resolution of the Senate from its journal, in The first of the resolutions you have trans- such a manuer that it shall not be expunged

I find myself constrained to say that I

This brings me to the consideration of propriety, as to the constitutional competent; the second resolution of the General Ascy of the Senate to adopt it; I have reflected sembly, which declares that the Assembly in which they had been ordered to be plaon the question, whether the resolution of regards the right of instruction as resting ced by the act of Congress chartering the the Senate, supposing it wrong, can consti- on the broad basis of the nature of repre tutionally be expunged from the journal I 'sentation,' and one of the vital principles I have, in doing so, earnestly endeavoted to of our free institutions; and that it is the discard from my memory the circumstances 'duty of the representative to obey the inbelonging to the history both of the resolutivents of his constituents, or resign the tion condemned, and of the resolution con- trust with which they have clothed him, in demnatory; indeed, I was called upon to order that it may be transferred to the consider the proposition to expunge the res- hands of those who will carry into effect olution of the Senate, before I thought it "the wishes and instructions of the constitu-

ed in the result; and, in every view I have | And here, in considering the alternative been able to take of the subject, I find it proposed to me, I cannot but advert to the absolutely impossible to obey the instruct peculiar nature of the act which the intion now given to me. I cannot obey it, struction requires of me, and to some rewithout committing an act which, to my markable circumstances in the history of the

violation of the Constitution of the United The resolution which the General As-States. I cannot obey it, without des sembly propose to expunge is only the exscending to a degree of a slavish baseness pression of an opinion held by the majorithat would render me despicable, and expose ty of the Senate for the time being, and the me to the scorn even of those who have entry of it on the journal only the record commanded the deed. I cannot obey it, of the fact that such was the opinion of the all men that the expunction of the resolu-

I am not aware that that House has made I should have a right, too, after having work the direct contrary effect to that in- duct I am going to pursue. tended. The victory of the President o- It cannot escape observation, that, while ver the Senate may be as complete without the General Assembly instructs me to exit. And, if, unhappily, the fruits of that punge the resolutions of the Senate, which victory shall ripen into their full maturity I voted for in conformity with the instruc-

It cannot be forgotten that, very shortly and solemn deliberation, Revolved, " 1. withheld and withdrawn, on-his own responsibility, from the United States Bank, said bank, is, in the judgment of the General Assembly a dangerous and alarming assumption of power by that officer which caunot be too strongly condemned. 2. That, while the General Assembly will ever be ready to sustain the President in the exercise of all such powers as the Constitution has confided to him, they, nevertheless, cannot but regard with apprehension and distrust the disposition to extend his official authority beyond its just and proper limits, which he has so clearly manifested in his recent interference with the Treasury Department of the Federal Goverument, in the exercise of a sound discretion which Congress had confided to the head of that Department alone. 3 That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to use their best endeavors to procure the adoption, by Congress, of proper measures for restoring the public moneys to the Bank without forfeiting my own self-respect for body. It must be obvious to the minds of of the United States, or at least causing son to doubt, and I am quite sure, does not not be stated for the carefully of the United States, or at least causing son to doubt, and I am quite sure, does not not be supply that the least causing son to doubt, and I am quite sure, does not not self-respect for body. It must be obvious to the minds of of the United States, or at least causing son to doubt, and I am quite sure, does not not not self-respect for body. them to be deposited therein for the future, doubt, that I voted for the resolution of the

present General Assembly condemns; and proposition, then in fact pending in the Senate. In consequence of those resolvetions, one of the Senators from Virginia have I ever believed that the resolutions it had adopted were designed to produce any such result. I was, soon after, elected adopted by the Genera! Assembly, constituted my motive for voting for the resoluhad all along entertained and expressed. But, surely, I have a right to refer to the instructions of the General Assembly of 1833-'4. requiring me to vote for the resin cate and sustain myself by their authority; otherwise, no Senator can ever safely obey tutional question which I could consider as else, which all would wish to preserve truly of power not warranted by the Constitutof being driven to the alternative now pretion, and calculated to sulivert the rights of sented to me, of dishonoring himself by vowhich the public mind had been long and The General Assembly itself, sensible (as the House of Representatives, and the fun- ting against his conscience, or of resigning deliberately exercised, on which men's I humbly venture to suppose) that the reso-damental principles of our free institutions;" his place, whenever, in the vicissitudes of judgments had been formed under the in- lotion of the Senate in question carnot be for, if this were really the case, the Gener- party warfare, a subsequent Legislature fluence of no party or temporary excite- actually expunged from the journal without at Assembly should have levelled some of shall think the instruction wrong. It is ment, but of dispassionate reason, and yet a violation of the Constitution, proposes the consures against the House of Repres- with the deepest conviction and hearttelt such a case, have followed the judgment of lines to be drawn around the said resolution, neglecting to vindicate "the fundamental ceedings of the General Assembly of Virthe General Assembly, though it had been as it stands on the original manuscript jour- principles of our free institutions." and es- ginia, on the present occasion, are calculacontrary to my own. For this would not hal, and these words plainly written across pecially, its own rights and privileges, a- ted, above all things to impair the right of

subject too well to do so. It is the Exec- en to the General Assembly at one session, proceeding of the Senate; and the only con- succeeding session, to appeal from the cervable purpose which the proposed ex- mandate of the present Assembly, to the punction of it can answer, will be to signal- People, at the next elections. And this ize the triumph of Executive power over would seem the more reasonable, if it a department of the Legislaure that has should be considered, that some of the had the firmness to oppose its measures - State Legislatures have at their sessions of to set a mark of disgrace and humiliation 1834-'5, instructed their Senators to vote upon the Senate, and to bind a wreath of for expanging the resolution of the Senate inglorious victory around the brow of the in question; and, though their instructions stroke of the pen was ever more vain, sessions, declined to repeat and enforce than that which shall mark those black them. But I choose to place myself, at lines around the resolution of the Senate, once, upon different and higher ground. and write that sentence of expunction on and to act up to the principles, reasons, and its face-if, indeed, it be not calculated to motives, which, in reality, dictate the con-

of bitterness - in times to come, when the tions of the Assembly of 1833-14, the constitution of the Senate shall be subvert- present Assembly has not expunged the ed-when the check it was ordained to resolutions of the former Assembly. And hold upon the power of the Executive, and though (if I am rightly informed) a proposiof the popular national branch of the Lez- tion has been made to rescind the former islature, shall be removed - when the sulf- resolutions, even that proposition has not stance of the Constitution shall be destroy- yet been acted on. So that I am to undered, and nothing but its empty mirms remain; stand that the General Assembly is instruct. History will paint those black lines drawn | ing me to do, in respect to a former resaround this resolution, and those fatal olution of the Senate that which it will words of condemnation written across its not do, itself in respect to resolutions pasfare, and hold them up as a mournful me- sed at a former session of its own body. mento to ourselves of departed liberty, and I must bespeak pardon for remarking. a warning to some happier race of man- further, that, though proceedings have been kind. If, on the other hand, the Senate had in Congress, and some laws have been shall, by the blessing of Precidence, con- passed, violating, in the opinion of the Gentione to maintain its place in the system - eral Assembly, the dearest rights of the still exercising the functions for which it | People-take, for example, the sedition was designed-enjoying freedom of delib- law: and though, too, many laws have eration and independence of action; then been passed by the Federal Legislature. will the manuscript volume of the journal, which, in the opinion of the General Asand indeed the single page containing sembly, transcended its constitutional powthose memorable circular black lines, be ers, and encroached on the rights of the the only volume, and the only page, that States; yet it has never, heretofore, occurwill ever be sought after, or read. The red to the General Assembly in any case. process of expunging the resolution is the or at any time, to assert and vindicate the surest way to render the memory of it im- rights of the People, or the rights of the States, against such assumptions of power by Congress, by an expunction (literal or before I was first elected to the Senate, the typical) of the obnoxious proceedings from General Assembly of Virginia, upon long the journals of the two Houses. And now, for the first time, when a simple resolu-That the recent act of the President of the tion of the Senate is supposed (by I have reconsidered the resolution of the the resolution of the Senate, in any manuer, United States, exerting a control over the some unaccountable misconception of public deposites, by causing them to be its import and intention) to encroach upon the rights of the national branch of Federal Legislature, which probably has not perceived and certainly has not complained of the encroachment-or (to speak plainly) when the Senate has presumed to question the rights and powers claimed for he Executive Department by the President, who alone has complained and protested against its proceedings-I see the General Assembly of Virginia coming forward to vindicate the rights and powers claimed by the President, by this process. of expunction, which it has never thought of resorting to, for the vindication either of the rights of the People, or the rights of the States. I mention these strange contrasts, because they have raised the gloomiest apprehensions, in my mind, of approaching danger to our republican institutions, and because those apprehensions have had an important influence in determining my judgment and my conduct, under the extraordinary instructions which the General Assembly has thought proper

The General Assembly can have no rea-