



**TARBOROUGH:**

FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1834.

The excitement at Washington City is represented as unprecedented, and tending to mar all wholesome legislation. It is much to be regretted that Mr. Boon, of Indiana, was prevailed upon to withdraw his resolution, submitted to the House a few days since, proposing to adjourn the latter end of this month. Had this resolution passed, the members would then have seen the absolute necessity of applying themselves immediately to the unfinished business before them.

*Congress.*—The Senate were principally engaged, during the past week, in discussing the propriety of entering the President's Protest on their journals—and the House of Representatives, in the consideration of various items in the General Appropriation Bill. In the proceedings of Tuesday, we notice the following:

Mr. Archer moved an amendment, appropriating \$25,000 for the purchase of the original correspondence and other papers of General Washington. After some remarks from Mr. HALL, of North Carolina, the report from the Committee on Foreign Relations, recommending the purchase, was read, and several documents were also read with respect to the value of the paper, and some conversation took place, in which Messrs. Adams, Cambreleng, and HALL, took part. Mr. Archer then withdrew the amendment, with a view to offer it again, in another form, hereafter.

*The Protest.*—The principal obnoxious feature in the Protest of President Jackson, was asserted by the opposition to be that part of it which seemed to favor the construction that he claimed for the Executive the absolute control of the public monies. Believing that those passages were misconstrued or misunderstood, the President addressed a second message to the Senate on the 21st ult. in which he expressly disclaims the above construction, as will be seen by the following extract:—

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

We regret that the great length of the Protest precludes its introduction entire into our columns, but we nevertheless feel constrained to insert the concluding part of this eloquent and patriotic document, which is as follows:—

The dangerous tendency of the doctrine which denies to the President the power of supervising, directing, and removing the Secretary of the Treasury, in like manner with the other Executive officers, would soon be manifest in practice, were the doctrine to be established. The President is the direct representative of the American People, but the Secretaries are not. If the Secretary of the Treasury be independent of the President in the execution of the laws, then is there no direct responsibility to the people in that important branch of the Government, to which is committed the care of the national finances. And it is in the power of the Bank of the United States, or any other corporation, body of men, or individuals, if a Secretary shall be found to accord with them in opinion, or can be induced in practice to promote their

views, to control, through him, the whole action of the Government, (so far as it is exercised by his Department) in defiance of the Chief Magistrate elected by the People and responsible to them.

But the evil tendency of the particular doctrine adverted to, though sufficiently serious, would be as nothing in comparison with the pernicious consequences which would inevitably flow from the approbation and allowance by the People, and the practice by the Senate, of the unconstitutional power of arraigoing and censuring the official conduct of the Executive, in the manner recently pursued. Such proceedings are eminently calculated to unsettle the foundations of the Government; to disturb the harmonious action of its different Departments; and to break down the checks and balances by which the wisdom of its framers sought to ensure its stability and usefulness.

The honest differences of opinion which occasionally exist between the Senate and the President, in regard to matters in which both are obliged to participate, are sufficiently embarrassing. But if the course recently adopted by the Senate shall hereafter be frequently pursued, it is not only obvious that the harmony of the relations between the President and the Senate will be destroyed, but that other and graver effects will ultimately ensue. If the censures of the Senate be submitted to by the President, the confidence of the People in his ability and virtue, and the character and usefulness of his administration, will soon be at an end, and the real power of the Government will fall into the hands of a body, holding their offices for long terms, not elected by the People, and not to them directly responsible. If, on the other hand, the illegal censures of the Senate should be resisted by the President, collisions and angry controversies might ensue, discredit in their progress, and in the end compelling the People to adopt the conclusion, either that their Chief Magistrate was unworthy of their respect, or that the Senate was chargeable with calumny and injustice. Either of these results would impair public confidence in the perfection of the system, and lead to serious alterations of its framework, or to the practical abandonment of some of its provisions.

The influence of such proceedings on the other Departments of the Government, and more especially on the States, could not fail to be extensively pernicious. When the judges in the last resort of official misconduct, themselves overleap the bounds of their authority, as prescribed by the Constitution, what general disregard of its provisions might not their example be expected to produce? and who does not perceive that such contempt of the Federal Constitution, by one of its most important Departments, would hold out the strongest temptation to resistance on the part of the State sovereignties, whenever they shall suppose their just rights to have been invaded? Thus all the independent departments of the Government, and the States which compose our confederated Union, instead of attending to their appropriate duties, and leaving those who may offend, to be reclaimed or punished in the manner pointed out in the Constitution, would fall to mutual crimination and recrimination, and give to the People, confusion and anarchy, instead of order and law; until at length some form of aristocratic power would be established on the ruins of the Constitution, or the States be broken into separate communities.

Far be it from me to charge, or to insinuate, that the present Senate of the U. States intend, in the most distant way, to encourage such a result. It is not of their motives or designs, but only of the tendency of their acts, that it is my duty to speak. It is, if possible to make Senators themselves sensible of the danger which lurks under the precedent set in their resolution; and at any rate to perform my duty, as the responsible Head of one of the co-equal Departments of the Government; that I have been compelled to point out the consequences to which the discussion and passage of the resolution may lead, if the tendency of the measure be not checked in its inception.

It is due to the high trust with which I have been charged; to those who may be called to succeed me in it; to the Representatives of the People, whose constitutional prerogative has been unlawfully assumed; to the People and to the States; and to the constitution they have established, that I should not permit its provisions to be broken down by such an attack on the Executive department, without at least some effect "to preserve, protect, and defend" them. With this view, and for the reasons which have been stated, I do hereby Solemnly Protest against the aforementioned proceedings of the Senate, as unauthorized by the constitution; contrary to its spirit and to several of its express provisions; and subversive of that distribution of the powers of government which it has ordained and established; destructive of the checks and safeguards by which those powers were intended, on the one hand, to be controlled, and on the other to be protected; and calculated by their immediate and collateral effects, by their character and tendency, to concentrate in the hands of a body not directly amenable to the People, a degree of influence and power dangerous to their liberties, and fatal to the constitution of their choice.

The resolution of the Senate contains an imputation upon my private as well as upon my public character; and as it must stand forever on their journals, I cannot close this substitute for that defence which I have not been allowed to present in the ordinary form, without remarking, that I have lived in vain, if it be necessary to enter into a formal vindication of my character and purposes from such an imputation. In vain do I bear upon my person, enduring memorials of that contest in which American liberty was purchased—in vain have I since periled property, fame, and life, in defence of the rights and privileges so dearly bought—in vain am I now, without a personal aspiration, or the hope of individual advantage, encountering responsibilities and dangers, from which, by mere inactivity in relation to a single point, I might have been exempt—if any serious doubts can be entertained as to the purity of my purposes and motives. If I had been ambitious, I should have sought an alliance with that powerful institution, which even now aspires to no divided empire. If I had been venal, I should have sold myself to its designs—had I preferred personal comfort and official ease to the performance of my arduous duty, I should have ceased to molest it. In the history of conquerors and usurpers, never, in the fire of youth, nor in the vigor of manhood, could I find an attraction to lure me from the path of duty; and now, I shall scarcely find an inducement to commence their career of ambition, when gray hairs and a decaying frame, instead of inviting to toil and battle, call me to the contemplation of other worlds, where conquerors cease to be honored, and usurpers expiate their crimes. The only ambition I can feel, is to acquit myself to Him, to whom I must soon render an account of my stewardship, to serve my fellow-men, and live respected and honored in the history of my country. No; the ambition which leads me on, is an anxious desire and a fixed determination, to return to the people, unimpaired, the sacred trust they have confided to my charge—to heal the wounds of the constitution, and preserve it from further violation; to persuade my countrymen, so far as I may, that it is not in a splendid Government, supported by powerful monopolies, and aristocratical establishments, that they will find happiness, or their liberties protection; but in a plain system, void of pomp—protecting all, and granting favors to none—dispensing its blessings like the dews of heaven, unseen and unfelt, save in the freshness and beauty they contribute to produce. It is such a Government that the genius of our People requires—such an one only under which our States may remain for ages to come, united, prosperous, and free. If the Almighty Being who has hitherto sustained and protected me, will but vouchsafe to make my feeble powers instrumental to such a result, I shall anticipate with pleasure the place to be assigned me in the history of my country, and die

contented with the belief, that I have contributed, in some small degree, to increase the value and prolong the duration, of American Liberty.

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

ANDREW JACKSON.

April 15th, 1834.

*Mr. Brown, of North Carolina.*—In the course of some remarks, Mr. Clay said, that some years ago, a traveller from Kentucky, met another from Buncombe, North Carolina. In reply to the question of what news? the Kentuckian said, that there had been an extraordinary revival of religion in the State, and that some people believed that his Satanic Majesty had been driven out of the State. Ah! said the other, and where is he gone to? To Buncombe, N. Carolina, said the Kentuckian. This drew up Mr. Brown, who took the occasion to remark, that inasmuch as Mr. Clay and Mr. Calhoun were found acting together, on the subject of the removal of the deposits, he took it for granted that his Satanic Majesty had deserted Buncombe and accomplished the miracle of uniting those gentlemen on this measure, as nothing less than his power could accomplish it.—*Wash. Tel.*

The National Intelligencer of Friday last says: "John H. Eaton has been appointed by the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate to be Governor of the Territory of Florida, to succeed Governor Duval, whose term of service has expired.—The nomination, made to the Senate some days ago, was confirmed yesterday."

From the following article which we find in the Baltimore Gazette, Judge M'Lean may be regarded as a candidate for the Presidency, inasmuch as he has been nominated for that office in different parts of the country, and his friends still exhibit a determination to urge his claims to the confidence of the people:

"A letter from Judge M'Lean, in relation to the next Presidency, has recently been published. It is dated at Washington the 27th of March, and is in reply to a letter addressed to him by the editor of an Ohio paper, informing him of a report, extensively circulated, that he had expressed a determination not to be a candidate for the presidency in opposition to Mr. Van Buren, and requesting him to say whether he intends to become a candidate for the presidency regardless of the decision of a national convention. The Judge states that the report mentioned is without the shadow of foundation. Whether he shall become a candidate or not, will depend entirely on the voluntary action of the people.—He is opposed to any national caucus or convention for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Presidency, as it is contrary to the usages of the democratic party, and has a direct tendency to place the political power of the country in the hands of a few individuals.—His course, therefore, will in no degree be influenced by the contemplated national convention. In order to keep the election of President out of the House of Representatives, he has always been in favor of so altering the constitution as to send the election a second time to the people, if there should be a failure to elect on the first attempt."

*The Posthumous Speech.*—As if the world were not sufficiently filled with the speeches which have been delivered in Congress, we are now to be inundated with those which have never been spoken. Among those who have been laboring in the conception, is Mr. John Q. Adams; and he has safely delivered his favorite bantling in the N. Intelligencer.