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CERMS. Debecration, three dellars per an No paper will he sent mittout of least to be said in advance, and no paper discon-d, but at the option of the Editors, unless the ord, on are paid. difertioners, not exog firm lines, inserted three times for one
the and trenty-five cents for each continuAll jetters to the editors must be poss-

CONDUCTION

FOR THE WEAR.

Fellow Citizens, -- In meditating on the superior advantages a republican government nestows on its cirizens, we reflect with pleas-When we behold the privileges we longing to the community, called Quakers, granted them, in not being compelled to musy some of our leading men, that it is uncontutional to compel the Quakers to muster r pay a tax, and upon what authority I know not; but presume it is upon the old principle, a few years past every neighborhood had is king bee, and such information as they gave, whether true or false, was received but the time has come, and is still progressng, when the shroud of darkness is unfol ng, and each individual has a chance to reers that it is the State Constitution; when in gleam of light on the subject. It is to be regretted that the framers of the United States' estitution should meet with so much degralation as to suppose they would make an article in that sacred instrument to exempt a few thousand individuals from hearing arms, who had buried their talent in the earth, and there let it remain.) The fact is, not one solitary word is said on the subject of the former, and let us read the latter. The Bill of Rights is declared to be part of the constitution, and ought not to be violated on any pretence whatsoever. Bill of Rights " No man or set of men shall be entitled to exclusive or separate empluments or privileges from the community, but in con sideration of public services." Sec. 22d: No heredifary emoluments, privilege of honor ought to be granted or conferred in this State." Will any gentleman, after one moment's reflection, be at a loss to know the interpretation of the Bill of Rights? Is it not a surprising fact, that a herechtary privilege should be granted to a few individuals on the are prevented by their leaders sounding the

loss of he birth right in their ears?

Some of the Quakers will tell you that it ple assertions will dupe the community? It it has been violated, we think it their duty to restore it to order again. If it is unconstitutional, why do such a number of States compel the Quakers to muster or pay a tax? Why did the State of North Carolina in time of the last War compel them to stand their draught, if they enjoyed that boasted privi- friend of Mr. Buchanan .- The 'Rich lege? Some gentlemen will tell you, that, to compel the Quakers to muster or pay a tax; seem too much like the old priesthood and tythe assem, and in lien thereof will, in the face of republicanism, compel seven eighths of the community to muster, and the remaining eighth to remain neutral. We are inform ed by some gentlemen, that it is unnecessary to compel the Quakers to muster or pay , tax that they think the military system will be done away in a short time-at least they hope so. And, fellow citizens, what is the expect ed and hoped for substitute for our present system? It is the cold icy chains of death to to our military system, and consequently slavery from some European tyrant. This would be the quaker plan. The expected system from some of our knowing ones is, the ten days system. Instead of mustering 4 days in a year in sight of our homes, we shall be in the regular service upon our own expenses, some 40, 50, or 60 miles from home, besides the time consumed in going to and from the place appointed. The community will, of course, consider the remedy worse than our present disease. If one eighth of those who nuster at the present time should be so stubborn and stiff necked that they would say they did not think it right to be controled by any human being, therefore our conscience tells us not to muster. I will ask the candid man, if he thinks the authority of N. Carolina would at this time tell them to go their away, and when they were willing, they might do the duties required of them by the laws of their country? Because one individual believes it not right to bear arms, should that exempt one hundred more, that have pever had a conscientious feeling on the subject? Mustering is not considered any part of religious worship: it is a duty we owe to our country, to hold a name amongst the nations of the earth, and to the memory of our The Quakers have not continued in that ori-

ginal stand in which George Fox placed them, and it is highly necessary that there should be modern laws for modern Quakers. Equal rights and equal privileges are the foundation of equal friendship. The citizens of North Carolina have had their hard-earned privileges trampled upon long enough. They will awake out of their slumbers. If the Quakers enjoy round privileges with other slumbers al privileges with other cuizens, they mit, hear a part of our burdens. Are they willing to be excluded from voting at our selections. Are they willing to less the our selections? Are they willing to less the privilege of our Courts? It is presumed not. Then let them come forward in person or property, and partake in the duties that are required of the community. It will make the teeling of friendship glow in the breasts of those of us who view them sharing with us a the requirements of our common country. In what part of the human system is the conscience of 99 out of 100 of the young whisting Qualers kept? For my part, I am as apt to believe it is folded and put away Ask them what their feelings are on the sub

marries out of that birth right ere' if one instrues out of that birth right place, he loses that againtual prize that came by birth. He can then muster with his neighbors without being bowed down by old conscience, and is respected as enjoying no he reditary privilege. What a surprising change the nonce of matrimony can make in a fellow mortal's commissioned! Do sinto others as you would that others should do to you, is the golden rule. We ask no more of the Quakers. golden rule. We sak no more of the Quakers than is required of us by the wholesome havs of our country. Found justice and equal rights to every individual. Let the Quaker muster or pay a suitable tax. Let every indi-vidual enjoy the same privilege by paying the same tax. Boes it not burt the feelings of the parent who views his sons compelled to muster, whilst the sons of his neighbor are at our muster grounds, enjoying their own ec-creation. And for what reason does this enior, we ought to rejoice with joy unspeak-able. The United States' Constitution is the most perfect instrument ever beheld for the projection and support of national govern-ment. Our State Constitution is blessed with the sime advantages, if duly respected, but we are sorry to add, that a set of men be-longing to the community, called Outstan. a majority of them, and for what reasons do you leave the remainders. The answer is they are Quakers. And how is that known' By the singularity of their dress in some, and ry to a republican government. We are told it is known of others they were born of Quaquer parents. Fellow citizens, will you accept of such down right partiality, under pregislature grant exclusive privileges to every denomination of people that have a conscien tious scruple in time of peace, where will the precedent end in time of war A man, by colling over his conscience a few times, finds a tender place. In times of danger, he in-forms his best friends of the dangers belongcrive the true light. Some men will tell you ing to war, they immediately form a society that it is the United St. tes' constitution, oth- apply to the Legislature to be exempt from bearing arms, perhaps at the same time his fact the assertions are made without the least | conscience is seared as with an hot iron in e very other respect. Accordingly, the firm and upright patriot of his country is compell ed to leave his near and dear relations and friends, and bear a double part to make up for sectarian consciences. I ask the hero of the revolution, if it is right? I ask those also that fought and bled in the last war, if it is jus and equal? Fellow citizens, it is confidently believed that Divine Providence will so order the concerns of our State, that those of us who have borne the burden and heat of the day, will have that consolation granted us of seeing restored that constitutional right which has been violated; but which was, in its primary state, intended for a protection and safeguard to the community. If the Quaker, Menonist and Dunkard enjoy exclusive privileges, let the Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian &c. &c. enjoy the same privileges, those also grant the same privileges to the remaining part of the community, and let an u-nivesal death strike our military system, and where will a few rolling years place your posterity? Where would the American Repubsubject of hearing arms, when the subjects lie have been at the present time, if every themselves many of them wish to muster, but man in the United States had professed quakerism? It would have been sunk n oblivion. and the places that now know us by the appellation of freedom and liberty, would have is unconstitutional to compel them to muster known us by the rattling chains of some for pay a tax. Who blames them if such sim-reign despot! Fellow citizens, we have that constitutional right of assembling together to s presumed no man blames the Quakers for consult for our common good, to instruct our the privileges they enjoy. Our legislators representatives, and to apply to the Legislae constitution, and if ture for redress of grievances.

A friend to the Constitution.

Cha ham, July 4, 1827. Mr. Buchanan .- We copy the fol owing article from the ' Lancaster Journal,' a paper whose Editor is the bosom mond Whig' on a former occasion, when an article appeared in the Journal, went so far as to assert, (we suppose from the known intimacy of Mr. Reynolds, the editor of that paper and Mr. B.) that it was penned by Mr. Buchanan-we will not go so far as to say that Mr. B. wrote the article below, but we think we may with safety say that he was consulted upon the subject. We have copied from this same paper, but mislaid a number of articles more pointed than the annexed, and as some importance will necessarily be attached to its statements, we shall make more frequent selections from it.

Virginia Pal. "Some of the friends of Mr. Adams think or affect to think, that because Mr. Buchanar has declared that he had called on Gen. Jack son, solely as his friend, upon his own individ ual responsibility, and not as the agent of Mr. Clay, or any other person, that Mr. Clay atherefore acquitted of the charge of having obtained his office by bargain and sale. Now we take this to be non acquitur. The testi-mony of Mr. Buchanan establishes the purity of Gen. Jackson beyond all doubt-that he was determined to go into office, should be be e-lected, altogother untrummetted. That he would not promise to make any particular individual Secretary, though he might perhaps thereby secure his own election-That he was only willing to say, that he had not promised to continue Mr. Adams.

Col. Thomas M. Randolph .- We understand that this gentleman, think ing Mr. Clay was the author of an of-fensive commentary on his late letter under the editorial head of the National Journal, went to Washington some days, being the author, but declared he had never seen the article. The ostensible editorial. It being asserted that Col. Randolph had lost the confidence of duced to publish several letters dis-proving that assertion. These letters we lay before our readers. Every thing that comes from the pen of the Sage of Monticello, is interesting to his countrymen.-Richmond Enquirer.

How is this!- The Editors of the National Intelligencer have not pub-National Intelligencer have not Mr. some time ago that they were in possible distribution of unquestionable evidence on this Jefferson's letter to him! Do they wait Since they have failed to wast off the for a request from an "old subscriber," Obadiah John and Thomas says thee must not bear arms. How often do we see those powers that be? Or are they confound information from other persons beside Gov.

ing boast, that Mr. Jefferson th with them? They called for the evi-We

Prom circumstances which have come to my knowledge and explanations made since the mulication subscribed by me in the ficumond Enquirer, I have become satisfied that the charges in said publication containe against the private character of Carter Beverly Esq. were improper and unnecessary, and I hereby revoke the same in the spirit which one honorable man should disavow an unadvised statement against another. NOAH ZANE

Wheeling, Sept 4, 1827. The above is a true copy in possession Moses M. Chaplin. MOSES W. CHAPLIN.

MOSES C GOOD

Noah Zane, Esq. having satisfactorily with must from his publication in the Houn and Enquirer with state name as were personal and disrespectful to my private character, I revoke all that I may have said or written against the private character of Mr. Zanand do declare, that my feelings towards ...

are such as one honorable man shoul I enter-tain for another, and that I disavow all inten-

tion of hereafter renewing the controversy

between us in any manner that may affect his private character. The above expressions are by no means intended to revoke my remarks as regarded the publication of Gen. Jackson's letter to me of the 8th June last, emproperly published by Mr. Zane, as I conceive without my approba

CARTER BEVERLY. Wheeling, Sept. 4tn, 1837. The above is a true copy, from the original, in possession of Moses Chaplin.
MOSES - If VPLIN,

MOSES GOOD,

Some time since the Editors of the Raeigh Register published a letter from Gov. Kent, of Maryland, in which Gen. saunders is represented to have said to he Governor, with much apparent anxety and concern, "I hope to God that you may be able to terminate the elecyou on the first ballot, for fear we, from North-Carolina, may be forced to vote for Gen. Jackson." The Editors of the Register, in their paper of the 31st ult.

"We have a communication from General saunders, denying the truth of the above positive, declaring that he was decidedly upposed to the election of Mr. Adams, and that, ifter Mr. Grawford, G-n. Jackson was he choice -a fact, which he says, was rell known at the time to all his political friends in Con-

This, the Editors say, they announced in justice to Gen. Saunders-but they refuse to publish his vindication.

The Editor of the Hillsborough Recorder concludes a few remarks on this subject, with the following 'mild' and temperate' sentence:

We are constrained to believe that there sistency in the conduct of some of our politicians, and that venality has corrupted the integrity of men who assume a much higher standing than editors of newspa-

Gen. Saunders is fully able to vindicate himself both from the attacks at home and abroad; but in the absence of his vindication, (which we will give a place in our columns as soon as it shall appear.) we will observe that Gen. Saunders can prove, and from a source more to be credited than the bare assertion of Gov. Kent or any other person, what his opinions of Mr. Adams were. They were recorded as far back as 1823.

Gen. Saunders has been treated very unceremoniously, and very unjustly, by many Editors, and even by some in this State-and by some, too, who profess that

"Theirs are the plans of fair, deli "tful peace Unwarp'd by party rage, to live like brother and whose pleasure it is, to keep alouf from 'the acrimony and bitterness of party warfare.' They wan publish articles and extracts from letters, making charges prejudicial to Gen. Saunders standing, and insinuate that 'vendity has corrupted his integrity,' but yet deny him the privilege of vindicating himself. This course may be fair, it may be just, it may be honorable; but we cannot think so .- . Wilton Gazette.

Since the result of the Kentucky Elec tions, the tone of the Administration Press has been mournful enough. The controver sy is now considered as decided. The de sy is now considered as decided. The de-monstrations upon Kentucky and Penusylva-nia have entirely failed—and no hope is en-tertained of getting any thing like half of the vote of New York. New Jersey and Bela-ware are also considered as lost to the Administration. But the other day we wer told of a great reaction in Pennsylvania, and particularly in the city of Philadelphia. The ward elections in that city last week, all went against the powers that be. The vote ago to ascertain the fact. On calling of Ohio has been considered doubtful, and upon Mr. Clay, he not only disclaimed the waning prospects of the Administration will make it still more so. Some of their ed itors show disappointment and chagrin by moderate but cajoling language; others by still greater exasperation and violence. The two Nationals at Washington are of the latter class. The lournal affects to doubt the Mr. Jefferson, Col. Randolph was in- trust of our declaration that Mr. Crawford i truth of our declaration that Mr. Grawford is opposed to the Administration, and calls for proa/ar-it, calls for the publication of the letter we have seen. We are not in possession of that letter, but we refer the masked editors to a letter written by Mr. Crawford to Mr. Rush. Secretary of the Treasury. That letter is within their reach, and we presume they will find no difficulty in seeing it.

The National Intelligencer still claims the weight of Mr. Lefterson's great name, in behalf of the sinking cause. They boasted some time ago that they were in possession of unquestionable evidence on this point. Since they have failed to wast off the effect.

of Col. Pandolph's statement by grossly mis

Color, that to person " with ballin opportamy of knowing Mr. I's opinious" will contracted them, and that these opinious are probably " upon record if the back good be unscaled." Of m, they are pleased to my, " The
Editors of the floitmand Enquirer bare it is
their power either to verify or dispose our
streament of his oral testimony on this subject."
A they call upon us to do so. We know what
would be said if we did not respond to the
would be said if we did not respond to the
call Our dence would give full scope to
the suphistry and disingenousmess of the fine succession, to use
the pursonnee of the government for
advancement of their ache mes or the
security of their political disvation?

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These evil times have come upon
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These evil times have come upon
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myshes?

These evil times have come upon
foundations of this republic were laid
by the hands of our great forefathers
of the isotrour payman, the real known
of the isotrour counsels in deference for
myshes?

These evil times have come upon
that a President of the United States
and his Cabinet advisers, avoided the
daring and insolent pretension, to use
wants, for they were not also the
foundations of this republic were laid
by the rank payman, the real known
of the isotrour counsels.

These evil times have come upon
their hand the payman, the real known
of the isotrour counsels. iselligencer. We have already and that during the late Presidential Election, no many as more antiquated that the secretaries of the department of the message of the Crassion than the Jefferson. The preference given to the other cambidates by the people, was to him a matter of surprise and regret at that time be would have preferred Mr Adming to General Jackson, upon the ground of his greater experience and the opportunities he had enjoyed to become acquainted with the duties of the office and the policy of their masters. The way of public entertaining its from their retainers and friends; making stump orations at public. The mast presidency—the Government. But as soon as Mr. 3d. the Government. But as soon as Mr. 4d ams developed his extraordinary doctrines and p hov, Mr. Jefferson surrendered every sion in his favor. He looked upo the result of he Presidential Election as an evilonen. In a letter from him, now before es, sentred in reply to one calling his attenn-asar-s of the Government, he uses the

"I fear with you all the evils which the present lowering espect of our political horizon so ominously partends. That, at som uture day, which I hope ! to be very distant, the free procesples of our government might change, with the changes of direunstances was to be expected but I certainly did not expect that they would not oversite the gen-eration which established the n.—And what I still less expected was that my favorite Western Country was to be made the in rement of that change. I sad ever and fordly chershed the interests of that country, rely ing upon it ask barrier against the degenera oy of public opin suffrom our arig sal and free principles. But the balt of local interests, artfully prepared for their patate, has 4 c. a them from their kindred attachments to ullilittle hope that the torrent of consolidation can the ship without efforts to save ber

up intic language:

mes alien to them. Yet, although I have be withstool I sho id not be for giving up ed well through the first squall, and may weather the present one." Will any condid advocate of the Adminis

ration read this, and say that Wr. Jefferson was in favor of Mr. Adams? He regrets that be "free principles of our government" have not "overfived the generation which established them" His attachment to the Western Country has ocen long known and felt by that people. They here see his regret at their having become the instruments of the change he di plores. His views of that country may not be generally known. We have his occasion to advert to the nori fly. Whinticipating the growth and prosperity of our country, and commenting upon the happy and equal condition of our citizens, as regards political, civil, and religious rights, the was suggested to him, that notwithstanding the abolition of estates fail and the doctrines o mortmain and primogeniture, the profits of commerce would in time, her luce overgrown cities on the Atlantic border, and that with the aid of manufactures that must spring from a reduction, population, great fortunes would be acquized by individuals and families—that may be expected to occur. The tide of emiention has flowed westwardly for some time and your prediction as to the eastern country, is likely to be fulfilled, at some day, and es pecually as the middling and poorer classes chiefly emigrate, leaving behind the wealthy, who are more apt to inhibe aristocratic no-tions. But our institutions must depend for their safety upon the West. The populstions. But our institutions must depend for madrigal.—But though the attacks on their safety upon the West. The population of that country must soon give them an immense influence in our government. The great mass of them must remain agriculturists; they will appreciate their rights; they will remain republican in their character; and depend upon it they will about the indecency by the parties of his reviter, they exceed in indecency by the parties of the parties. and depend upon it, they will cheek every attempt to innovate upon our original and free principles. It was these considerations that induced me, when in the government, to obtain for them a market and an outlef for

made the instrument of that change;" and that he had relied upon it "as a barrier against the degeneracy of public opinion from our original and free principles." If Mr defferson had lived to the present moment would see some indications in the West, that his first impression of the part its inhabitants were to act in maintaining the republicanism of our institutions, would, perhaps, in the end prove to be correct. From our knowledge of his sentiments, we think no man would hall these "Signs of the Times" with more hearifelt pleasure. His opinions of the present Ad-ministration, are expressed in terms that ad-mit of no doubt, in his letter to Wr. Giles, published in our last. The letter we quote above is of subsequent date, (January '26) All these facts go, in addition to the state-ment of Gov. Randolph, to prove that he pre-ferred General Jackson to Mr. Adams at the time of his deats, and for some months before. His oral declarations are to the point—his written ones leave no doubt of the fact. Most of the Administration Presses have affected great veneration for Mr. Jefferson. When the certificate of what Governor Coles had said was published, they raised the song of triamph. No contradictions would stop their noise. They now have it in such form

The following communication is from the Dichmond Enquirer, and it has been asserted, we know not on what grounds, other than the intrinsic evidence it affords, to be from the pen of Mr. J. Randolph; a circumstance that will aw ken the lively curiosity of our will aw ken the lively curiosity of our the indignant frowns of their own people to the traile of the mighty Mississippi.

This is the man that the man that the man that the fends, "O shame, where is thy blash?" the finger of the administration was to be seen in every contested elections will aw ken the lively curiosity of our will aw ken the lively curiosity of our will aw ken the lively curiosity of our statements.

and their masters, and convessing and tain signs indicating pretty clearly electioneering throughout the country the coalition, in the event of the failure to secure to him a re-election? What of their attempts on Pennsylvania and sound be said if the distinguished Mr. Kentucky, intended to make a demon-

Washing on have said, had his secreta that time in open and undisguised clerks to the contrary notwithstanding. relied through the country to make reselytes to their cause, or to revile ich other in violent philippics at conadignation!

" When went there by an age since eglogy of a fulsome panegyrich

indecency every former outrage upon public opinion. The age of chivalry is not gone entirely; the decencies of life, however rudely torn, have not been altogether destroyed; and public their productions, by the acquistion of Louisians; and to promote their growth and prosperity in every way I could."

With this explanation, the reader will the more readily understand Mr. Jefferson's remark, that what he "still less expected was, that his favorite Western Country was to be of the glories of this administration.

comes of this responsibility when the faithless servant receives from the creature of his treachery a fucrative office of temph. No contradictions would stop their noise. They now have it in such form that we should not be surprised if they recant their expressions of veneration, and open upon the memory of the departed Sage, the betteries of their abuse. We shall soon see Mich. Eng.

The following communication is from the contingent fund a solace for the indignant frowns of their own people with the mention of the memory of the departed Sage, the betteries of their abuse. We shall soon see Mich. Eng.

The following communication is from the contingent fund a solace for the indignant frowns of their own people with the mention of the manual part of

Canung, pressed as he is by the here ditary nobility of Great Britain, and strugging to maintain his ground against that powerful aristocracy, should so far torget the common decencies not to say the dignity of office, as to employ his time during the recess of pachament in rapid pointical journeys through the Engdom, and in haranguing every popular meeting he could assemble for the purpose of biazoning assemble to be asse has administration, quitted the daties of Quincy Adams than she has ever of their departments to sustain their given against any other candidate for cause before assemblies of the people, the presumency since (a Mr. Clay once by their powerful and resistless talents? Said in his better days) she rose in her Viat would the great and dignifical might to put down the mad and faithless administration of '98; the visits of

Liberality and Magnanimity - We have frequently and warmly protested against the gross calumities, the vile ourled them from his confidence with slanders and the bitter denunciations which have been heaped on the head of General Jackson, by the journals under he great flood," that a wise administ the pay of the government. Language ration, instead of resting itself upon has been exhausted in finding terms sufthe wisdom of its measures and the ficiently depraved to apply to him; he blessings it had conferred, reposed for has been called a cold blooded marrierer, an outrageous assaulin, a man who tramions of its ministers, the prettinesses of pied on the laws and broke down the barpublic harangue, the studied severity riers of the constitution. His domestic a political philippic or the nauseous sanctuary has been invaded and the renerable partner of his life has been slan-dered and withfied. We have frequent-"When went there by a time," that Iy asked ourselves can this be the man in the eager pursuit of a political ob-ject, female reputation has been ruth-of the glorious continental Army? Is the aid of manufactures flat must spring from a reduction, great fortunes would be acquired by individuals and families—that a monied aristocracy would gradually rise up, and, perhaps, succeed in subserting the free principles of our institutions. His reply was prompt, a made with triangular confidence—"That can never be That overgrowns wealthy cities may spring up on the sea mared, that large fortunes may be accommised by a few individuals, who may think themselves better than their less opulent fellow citizens, may be expected to occur. The tide of emivenerable Jefferson, and to invent and the cruel and relentless savages of the propagate the vilest calumnes of his South? Can this murderer and rebel be private life, and the man who now wields the destinies of the nation did not disdain to employ his pen in the attempt to blacken his fame by a vulgar madrigal.—But though the attacks on madrigal.—But though the attacks on is approved by the Nation, cheered and rewarded by a grateful people, is now vilely stigmatised because he is named as a candidate for the Presidency against as a candidate Mr. Adams.

In order to see how foreign pations regard these attacks upon a patriotic soldier, let the American people read the following from the Lundon Courier of the 27th of July lasts

the however rudely forn, have not been altogether destroyed; and public feelings shrink no less from an unnecessary assault upon female reputation in the public prints than it would from the indecent exposure of the female form upon the public stage. It is one of the glories of this administration which flads no example in this history of the past, and it is to be hoped will find no rival in the occurrences of the auture.

"When went there by a time" since the principles of our democracy were settled, by the fathers of the republic, that the sacred duty of the representative to the principles of our democracy were settled, by the fathers of the republic, that the sacred duty of the representative tresponsibility.

"When went there by a time" that the sacred duty of the representative responsibility.

"When went there by a time" that the sacred duty of the representative responsibility.

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"When went there by a time" that the sacred duty of the representative responsibility.

"When went there by a time" that the sacred duty of the representative responsibility.

"When went there by a time" that the sacred for him a symmitty and an energy of support from all classes, except that of the rout of representative responsibility.

"And who is it that writes thus of General Jackson? The British!!—Is it because the General was a member of the Hartford Convention of the Essex and the country that the canded and sinjustifiable?"

It is because the propositional of the propositional of the man whom that treachery alone created president Wha becomes of this responsibility when the faithless servant receives from the creations was an advertised by the country that the canded the gov

downfall, and abused the government for being weak and "penurious?"-No. No. It is the identical General

ceaders, and cannot full to impart additional value to the force and pertision of their influence, and when the found to contain.—N. Y. E. Post.