for the special purpose of saiving the pooparty to annul the Covenant as to itself? subdued allies also.

I thank God, that in his infinite wisdom ple from the Judiciary? For the Judiciary. This question also, each of the Covenant as to itself? subdued allies also.

I thank God, that in his infinite wisdom and the United States, I entertain at least must decide for themselves respectively. as in the respect as I do for any other Ju-dictary. I will not say more, and I can-naked policy, which like every other ques and will teach moderation and forbearance not say less. With the individual Judges, tion of mere expediency, must depend up to all who value the Union of these States, to all who value the Union of these States, to all who value the Union of these States, to all who value the Union of these States, to all who value the Union of these States, to all who value the Union of these States, on all the circumstances existing in the case.—Ins question appertune to the control of the solution pushing even admitted solutions. The right of second of force plat."—But all must know, that comprehend, or hope to decide it correct. but mere men, as proce to err, as any other men of equal intelligence, of equal puras candidates for other offices, and to enter topics. I do not mean to blame them for facts, that the rights of Sovereign States, when assailed by the government of the United States could not be safely confided o a forum so constituted, even if it was possible that it could take cognizance of a discreet friend to the Judiciary, I should Think, who desires to embark it in this fear ful strife.

A have answered this first objection, founfield upon the suggestion, that the Supreme Court of the U. States is the common arbiter appointed to decide all questions that may arish between a State and its Co-States, touching the violation of their muthat Covenant. My answer to the remaining objections I must postpone to another

A VIRGINIAN.

No. 13. A very careful examination of the late Proclamation, presents to my view no other objection, then urged, to this right of sotession, than such as I have already novery pearly in its own words, is this - Each State has expressly parted with so many powers, as to constitute it jointly with the other States, a single nation. In becoming parts of a Nation, the States surrendered many of their essential rights of Sovereignty, and so were no longer Sovereign; the allegiance of their Citizens being transferred to the government of the United States. But this government thereupon become their Sovereign, because it can minish Treason, which is an offence against Sovereignty, and Sovereignty, must reside with the power to punish it. Moreover, the Constitution of the United States forms a government. Every government likely to effect their saidy and happing fore, a government has a right by the law of self-defence, to pass acts for punishing conquer the teritory, exterinizate its imbitants, classes all the dences against its authority, unless that offences against its authority different secoding State may do whatever else by the constitutional act. In our system, lists, and which is possible; for who shall be a second to the constitutional act. although the right is modified in the case give law to occuest!—But it came to formant of Union Test. an, to pass all have necessary to carry the gone forever, si can be more to no gwers of government into effect .- Hence I than yesterds

ments, the Jadreiary is the weakest, because, it cannot act until invited to do so, just sphere of action is very limited, nor can it do any positive act, without the permission of the Legislature, and the cooperation of the U. States—that the government formed by this Constitution, so far that which suggests, that in a controversy between the parties to a Covenant, by but of the setting the produced the declarations I have quoted, they like those which was the industry in the creation of a fallen week with prompt it, they, like those which was defined to a fallen week which prompt it, they, like those which was declarations I have quoted, on the cannot at until invited to do so, not, and nover did, constitute a single to state, free and in the creation of a limit to a fallen week which prompt it, they, like those which prompt it, they, like those which was declarations I have quoted, of the sentiment produced. It is logally, of the sentiment produced. It is logally, of the sentiment produced, the call upon the "candid of all parties, and to be limited to state, free and to be a state of the learn prompt it, they, like those which which prompt it, they, like those whi ture of the will of these States, subject to new Sovereign States, and rely upon it, as stupid fools and cowardly knaves, be check upon the others, and to be in some as stupid fools and cowardly knaves, be check upon the others, and to be in some as stupid fools and cowardly knaves, be check upon the others, and to be in some amendment and rightful destruction at many others will soon share their fate. A which Covenant an agent is created, where the order of the wind of these contents and rightful destruction at the matter in dispute between the principals, regards the authority exerted by the pals, regards the authority exerted by the agent, the decision of this controversy agent agent, the decision of this controversy must be referred to the agent himself? The for the attainment of enumerated objects must be referred to the agent himself? The very exertion of the authority by the body. And so far from possessing this many and if their chief is prudent, the cither his motives or mine? At last it will be found to turn upon what this author views and wishes so as to accord with gent, is a decision that he believes he may party to the Covenant under which it ex- make him a military despot, as the people means by Constitutional Right, probably. his. If this doctrine shall be established party to the Covenant under which is exrightfully do so; and after this, it is grave. It is grave the matter to the lasts, nor may rightfully exercise any one of the most please the matter to the lasts, nor may rightfully exercise any one of the most please the matter to the lasts, nor may rightfully exercise any one of the most please there are no Constitutional rights but such there are no Constitution and, compelled to succumb to the Executive which will be an examination of the decided it, and who has decided it too, these States, its creators, although it may overhearing and selfish Senator with the appropriation of the very persons property do so against their citizens, when will the victors seek to avert this conthey are acting without the authority of they are acting without the authority of their State, the only sovereign to whom quered State into their Union again? She public affairs, of petitioning for a redress partment in the Executive, and thus save actions between man and man, none could their state, the only sovereign to whom quered state into their Onion again. She public anality, or petitioning for a redress partment in the Executive, and thus save facilities there are none of them Constitute of the const of the States and the freedom of their peo-States, when the terms of this Covenant conquered State are then derived to her, notice, every right, and every power too, pie. Members of Congress, we hope and will the case be changed materially, if the as there is no common arbiter to decide and not from her own free and sivereign prohibitions contained in the Constitution, into effect the "views and wishes of the cominated arbiter has never yet decided between the parties, it is of necessity, that will. The old Covenant of Union made the question, provided that arbiter be the each State must judge for itself, and act as and sustained by equal and independent Bupreme Court. This arbiter is not even its own judgment may dictate. If in the States, gives place to one of a very differosed wrong doer, paid by him accounts ereign State declares the Covenant broken mutual confidence, because it rests no lonbe to him, subject at any moment to be by its Co-States, and chooses to dissolve ger upon mutual consent. Many genera-the Union thereby established, for this tions must pass away, before any subdued no for giving the very decision its con- cause, she has the perfect right to do so; people ought to be trusted as a component of the government established by them, shall be destroyed, and all power verted in

frozersy but ween man and man, are to be maintained, but will follow my conclusion their loyalty to his crown; for his people byerlooked and disregarded, in the support to all its consequences. When a Sover are all subjects, and in his eyes, are all enof the new theory which seeks to consti-I have great respect for the Judiciary of every country, but no lawyer or historin cap tell, in what age or in what country her decision. They are then called upon the judiciary have ever been able, even to decide several questions, of very differwhere it was willing, to protect the rights ent character, each for itself also. The of the people against the unitpations of go first of these involves their faith. Has Then, the war waged to revive a brown mont. England has long been blessed that been broken as is averred?—Should ken covenant of Union, however successful with a judiciary, composed of men, whose this be so, according to the honest convic may be its means, can never attain its intelligence, whose integrity and whose tion of any of the co-States, such State, granders, would not suffer in compairson as a moral and accountable being, is beand make loyal subjects, or hollow-hearted with that of any others who have ever to acquiesce in the decision made by the pretended allies; but it cannot make real been or are now on earth. But when or first party, which is so acknowledged to be Union. The Union of free States can who of these Judges has ever been able to right. But I acting under its accountable neither be made or preserved by force. It save the privileges of the people from the lity, it henestly believes, that its faith has prerogatives of the crown, unless the not been violated as averred, a accound judiciary was sustained by another branch question is presented. Is it better, while of the government! And how many exam- repetting the charge of violated faith, to continues such, will wield not only their essure there, of acts of Parliament made acquiesce in the determination of the first own powers, but those assigned to their

case .- This question appertains to the to itself, that may attend its own acts, and their robus of office do not cover angels, ly; and, therefore, it would be very foreign cossion is the right of all; it may be to my pressult purpose. But it after ex. slaimed by one to day and by another to amining all the circumstances of the case, morrow; as each may find itself aggricood. on other Clerks. ity, and of equal constancy. We all know im all their different relations and probable its apprehended evils may be easily guartoo, that some of the Supreme Judges of effects, the Co-States, whose covenant has ded against, by abstaining from exercising the United States, have not thought it un- been annulled, wrongfully as they may be doubtful powers, or pressing legitimate becoming their high places, to accept lieve, determine nevertheless to acquiesco powers until they become doubtful. The Foreign Missions, to present themselves in the act vacating it as to the other party, security of the Union is to be found in the the difference is at an end-Each party into newspaper disquisitions upon party concurs, although for different reasons, in of the States, and not in the bayonets of its the same purpose, and no collision will soldiery. By such feelings alone was the such things, but merely to shew from such take place between them. Such was the Union first formed, by such sentiments course pursued by the States, in 1788, when the Old Articles of Confederation were annulled by the act of eleven of the States, who then secoded from the Union is claimed, and prevent or punish its exerestablished thereby. And such has been case by military force, and surely as night the subject. Nor can he be considered as the course pursued in very many other cases of Union and Alliance that it would people is fulfilled. be tedious here to enumerate, but, to which the recollection of every reader of history will at once recura But if after a due examination of the subject in all its bearings, the party of which I am now speaking thinks itself unjustly aggriced by the act of its co States in annulling their mutual Covenant and seceding from the Union thereby established, and that it is expedient to push this difference to war, unques tionably it may wage war; and may so rm. brings peace, the only legitimate end of every war. But if she leaves no debt unsubmitting to its dictation, or of defending itself by the same means. Such a war, as to the party with whom

alone it can commence, will differ from ev ery other that has before occurred from the beginning to that day : because, even by the most complete success its avowed object can never be attained. Independence, Conquest, Reparation of wrongs, Security, Punishment of indignity offered, may all be achieved by successful war; but victory can never make Union, or repair the breach of its broken Covenant. It behoves the Statesman, then, to delaberate well, before he makes a war for any attainable object. Should the seceding party prove successful in the contest, it will so maintain its independence, and may then agree to enter into another Covenant of Union, "laying its foundations on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem rest likely to effect their salety and haps imbetants, change all the institutions of

cience might prompt. Thus, matters and this makes secession from the Union, part of the Union by which they have as to that party only. much would constitute value and legal of the cities are representative should act in accordance of the cities are representative sho

avowed end. It may bring conquest, may

such scutiments alone can it be preserved Ouce deny this right of secession when it succeeds the day, our destiny as a free

But what may be done, if a State unmindful of her faith secode from a Union to support which her faith has been plighted? If she leaves any common obligation unsatisfied, which may be compensated by her, demand it, and it you can, enforce this demand. The war, if war shall be necessary to accomplish this end, is then rightful and just. It will have an object that may be attained, and when attained, it brings peace, the only legitimate end of paid or any duty unfulfilled, or when she has made the compensation required; let her go, and let her go in peace. If she is single State, she will soon learn in her wants, the value of the Union she has abandoned, and will speedily return, if the evils of its government are not intolerable. If there be many States, their right of Se

cession will never be denied. Should I pursue the subject which this seritence suggests, I should tread upon the ground which belongs to the Statesmen exclusively. It is the business of the theorist, to scan the nature of this government, and to deduce from thence its principles and its character. It is the bu the patriot statesman to apply these principles, and in their application to adapt them to the circumstances of each particular case, so as to preserve this abaracter. While he does so, he will but confirm the government in the conduct of whose affairs he is called to assist. But if he seeks to parvert these principles, or to change this baracter, he is a Revolutionist specther enced officers, and respectable citizens. omes are designed to be perfected the arts of persuasion, the strong hand

bree, or by any other means. The remark mose and I have done. The or of this Proclamation while speak.

moral, legal, or constitutional than it is.

The following Answer has been reasonable and the present the permitted of all parties will admit that these who are willing to assert a right but these who are willing to assert a right but these who are willing to assert a right but these who are willing to assert a right but these who are willing to assert a right but these who are willing to assert a right but these who are willing to assert a right but these who are willing to assert a right but these who are willing to assert a right but these who are willing to assert a right but these who are willing to assert a right but these who are willing to assert a right but these who are willing to assert a right but the conduction from a committee of the permitted of the permitted to a sent the therefore, that the right of bearing urms, and become a mere registry of his willcome Constitutional Rights and powers. bution of the powers of Government into

Commutional Right. Then let the Soversign States who made dietation." it, guard well this ark of their political This is " the true doctrine," and we are safety, which they know contains the holy glad to find that it is so well understood covenant wherein is written the commandments of their law. Let each constantly honest people of that State will send no ery alond to every other and to all their wooden Representative here, to jump up servants, in the words of the inspired one, and down, and sound sharp or flat, like the Nor do you prefer any other Constitution jacks of a harpsichord, just as they are of Government before the laws wanch are played upon.

A VIRGINIAN.

MORE PROSCRIPTION.

The National Intelligencer, of the 25th this new and extensive reformation, is not vet known.

Department of State .- The Chief Clerk

and seven other Clerks. Freasury.-The Chief Clerk, and sev

First Compiroller's Office .- The Com ptroller himself, his Chief Clerk, and six other Clerks. Second Comptroller's Office .- The Chief

Clerk, and three other Clerks. First Auditor's Office .- The Auditor himself, his Chief Clerk, and seven other

Second Auditor's Office .- The Chief Clerk, and two other Clerks. Third Auditor's Office .- The Auditor

simsell, his Chief Clerk, and six other Fourth Auditor's Office .- The Chief Clerk, and six other Clerks-

Fifth Auditor's Office. The Auditor imself, and his Chief Clerk. Solicitor of the Treasury .- The Solic-

tor himself, and one Clerk. Treasurer's Office .- The Chief Clerk nd three other Clerks. Register's Office,-The Register him-

elf, his Chief Clerk, and seventeen other Clerks. Land Office .- The Chief Clerk, and sleven other Clerks.

War Office. - The Secretary of War, his Chief Clerk, and eleven other Clerks. Bounty Lands .- One Clerk. Indian Office .- Two Clerks.

Quartermaster, General's Office .- One

Army Paymaster General's Office. Tue Paymaster General, his Chief Clerk, and two other Clerks. Army Subsistence Department. One

Army Surgeon Generarl .- The Surgeon General. Navy Department .- One Clerk. Navy Commissioners .- One of the Com-

General Post Office .- Two of the Heads the Chief Clerk, and twenty-five other

Clerks. And, lastly, the Commissioner of the Public Buildings in Washington.

To most of our readers it will be need ess information, but to others it may be useful to state, that a very large proportion of the persons included in the above List under the Government of the United Nat. Int.

f this right of secession, says " to fers himself as a candidate for a seat in this can never be offered to it without exo meaning of terms; and cannot as a cannot to the stating that he has citing strong feeling, not merely of regret, the mouth of dikely looking the constitutional right, is combund. Congress, and, after stating that he has citing strong feeling, not merely of regret, the mouth of dikely looking the constitutional right, is combund. Congress, and, after stating that he has citing strong feeling, not merely of regret, the mouth of dikely looking the constitutional right, is combund. Congress, and, after stating that he has citing strong feeling, not merely of regret.

moral, legal, or constitutional than it is no State of this Union may second, because | . If the Victor, in his clemency, chooses be come through gross error, or to decrive | ing the present Chief Magistrate, he added

The right of Secession thus becomes a the different departments, as provided for in our constitution, is one of the great pre-I once thought, that none of the present servative principles of our Government; generation would see the day, when these and whenever the day shall arrive that the States would become "a single nation," Legislative and Judiciary departments Sovereign, the rights of "self defence," end. The true doctrine certainly is, that " a transfer of the allegiance of the citi a representative should act in accordance

and preached in Indiana. We hope the Nat. Inteligencer.

From the National Intelligencer-The tollowing is from the Richmond Whig of Friday last :

"The Baltimore Republican holds the ult., contains the following list of officers, Opposition responsible for Mr. Randolph's not exactly capable of sustaining Republican had not charged it upon Nulli Scation, or the new Coalition of Clay and Calhoun. We venture to say that the op position vies with the friends of the Administration in sincere regret for that oc-

currence." The Whing is undoubtedly right. We have not seen the assault upon the Presi dent justified any where. It is, indeed, reterred, by some journalists, to the encouragement suppossed to have been beretofore wealthy owner of real estate was given by the prevailing party to Club-law arecting a spleudid house upon a in matters of political controversy. But lot, and was disclosing the plan of it is on that account the more condemned, his neighbor. "I have employed, rather than excused. The friends of so- he, "a man which has eructated cial order should indeed hold up their buildings; and my design is for be hands eguinst it, as a violation of that mor- him to eruct an edifice with a be al ganoply which ought ever to protect Portorico in front, on the street, si the administrators of the laws from any ot- Pizarro behind, with a bath-hous her than judicial question for their con- gious !" duct. There is a tribunal, to which, if he growly transcend, or misuse his authority. the President of the U. States is amenable under the Constitution, which is open to Mr. Randolph, in common with all others of his fellow-citizens : We mean the High Court of Impeachment. There is another tribunal, still easier of access, on which, if injured, Mr. Randolph might have relied for vindication and consolation; the tribunal of Public Opinion. Of the advantage of a trial before this Moral Court. Mr. R. has in a great measure deprived brace of Morpheus, and ere the pro-himself, we apprehend, by the precipitancy the East are unbarred, or bright parties and the brace of Morpheus. with which he has rashly taken the law into his own hands.

The following from a decided Opposi tion paper, condenses in a brief space the almost universal public sentiment in relation to this affair

From the New York Daily Advertiser,

We copy from a Washington paper an account of a personal attack upon the Pre sident of the United States, by a Mr. Randolph, who lately held the commission of a Lieutenant in the Navy, but has been dismissed from the service. Mr. Ranhas recently been before a Court of Inquiry, upon certain charges preferred against him whilst in the naval service, who acquitted him of all dishonorable conduct.absequently he was dismissed, as has been mentioned. It was doubtless owing to the treatment he had received from the Executive that he committed this outrage.-This may serve to explain, but forms no apology for such an act of violence on the Chief Magistrate of the nation; and we have no doubt it will meet with the uniple. Whatever individuals may think of the character of the individual who may ently very uncomfortable situation. versal reprobation of all respectable peoat any time be placed at the head of the

Finding that I can leave the sig Covernment early in June and be also about six or eight weeks, with but le inconvenience to the public internal gives me pleasure to inform you the shall devote this period to the this tour -one of the most please, olutionary scenes which give to Boxes

exalted a distinction in our national bis-It will be particularly gratifying to a to embrace an opportunity of tenders yourselves and those you represent as a occasion, as well as to my fellow-citing generally, my personal respects. It was also be grateful to my feelings to be all to colebrate the approaching anoisens of our National Independence under roof of Fanuici Hall; but the time all. ted for the proposed tour will not prothe detention necessary for this paper The state of my health also, and the eral objects of the tour, make it property I should decline a participation in any lio colubeation.

I have the honor to be, with gent a spect, your obedient servant, ANDREW JACKSON

The Departure of the PRESIDENT Las. vard within a few days is by this La placed beyond doubt.

Gen ROMULUS M. SANDERS, of this er as been appointed by the President dis Heited States, Commissioner under to Treaty of indemnity with Prance, une place of Mr. Williams, (late U. S. Amer from Musissippi) resigned. It is not be lieved, that the acceptance of this truty be incompatible with duties of the bid legal Office which Gen. 9. holds under Rateigh Register.

The Philadelphia Inquirer of Tuesda furnishes the following information: w We vesterday heard Assoc Kemu mentioned as a candidate for the at Presidency by a zealous and efficient for

of the Administration."

Mr. VAN BUREN is in danger.

There are some people who accu for themselves possessions, and be attain a station in society which her estentation abundant. Such falls course fail into a great many depletion blunders they commit depredation of the King's English, as if they acted authority;" As an instance, however the mistakes into which some of thes cuntary magnates tall, when their a instruction has been neglected, se relate the following passage, the las which occurred in a peighboring on-

Eloquence -The following is met from a speech delivered by a memb the Indiana Legislature, on a bill be courage the killing of wolves, which

sublimity has seldom been surpassel:
"Mr. Speaker: The wolf is the ferocious animal that prowls in our tern prairies, or runs at large is the ests of Indiana. He creeps from turking place at the hour of miles when all Nature is locked in the slice rises in all his golden majoris, risk ters af pigs are destroyed Ohio Republica

INTEREST ON MONEY, -Lord Chief nce Ellenborough has laid down is of law with regard to interests class concisely, thus: "Interest ought to lowed only in cases where there is for the payment of moneys on to day; or where there has been an in promise to pay interest; or when the course of dealing between the it may be inferred that this was there tion; or where it can be proved money has been used and interest tually made." A note of hand of sory note therefore legally carry tradesmen's bills, where there is me agreement, de not.

A Norton,-The York Country has, over his marriage head, a tion of a company of girls, em rods and lines fishing in a pool for One has caught her chap by the sp er has caught a label with the 10,000 upon it, indicating perhap A gentleman in the State of Indiana ofing, and a third has just got ber