

Episcopal Convention.
THE Eighteenth Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the Diocese of North Carolina, will be held in St. Peter's Church, Washington, commencing on the first Wednesday in May next, that being the 7th day of the month.
EDWARD LEE WINSLOW,
April 5, 1834.—tdm Secretary.

Carriage-Making Business.
HARRIS & SHAFER.
HAVE ON HAND, AT THIS TIME,
A very Large Assortment of Work,
CONSISTING OF—
Barouches, Gigs,
AND
CARRY-ALLS,
WHICH THEY ARE DISPOSED TO SELL
lower than can be bought
elsewhere in this section of country.

Their work is manufactured of as good materials as can be procured in the Southern country.—As they employ none but good workmen, they will warrant their WORK to be superior TO ANY OTHER IN THIS PLACE, both in neatness and strength.

Their Blacksmithing IS DONE BY GOOD WORKMEN, one of them being the BEST SPRING-MAKER South of the Potomac.
REPAIRING will be done on short notice, and very cheap, at their OLD STAND, on Market-Street, one door east of the late Dr. Ferrand's Office.
H. & S.
Salisbury, April 5, 1834.—31

COMMISSION AGENCY.
E. L. & W. Winslow, (FAYETTEVILLE).
CONTINUE their Agency for the transaction of Commission Business generally, the Collection and Settlement of Claims, Discount and Renewal of Notes at either of the Banks, Purchase of Stock, Investment and Transfer of Money, &c. &c.
Fayetteville, April 5, 1834.—31

Land to be Sold, FOR TAXES.

THE following Tracts of LAND, or so much of each as will satisfy the Tax due thereon, WILL BE SOLD, at the Courthouse in Salisbury, On Monday the 19th of May next.
—NAMESLY—
700 Acres belonging to the Estate of John P. Phifer.
24 Lots in the Town of Salisbury, given in by Samuel H. Pearson.
1 Lot in the Town of Salisbury, given in by Sarah Yarbrough.
95 Acres belonging to the Estate of the widow Creson, deceased.
233 Acres given in by Allen Crowell.
100 Acres belonging to the Estate of Edward Sheppard, deceased.
1000 Acres belonging to the Estate of Richard Parker, deceased.
600 Acres given in by Nicholas Rymer.
15 Acres belonging to Thomas Biles, given in by Daniel Biles.
87 Acres belonging to Rebecca Cook, given in by Thomas Cook.
100 Acres belonging to the Estate of Elizabeth Foster, deceased.
110 Acres belonging to Jacob Bostin of Iredell County.
100 Acres belonging to the Estate of John Diekey, deceased.
125 Acres given in by Manchester Johnston.
254 Acres given in by Daniel Murph.
106 Acres given in by William Rainy.
22 Acres belonging to the heirs of Jno. Swink.
22 Acres given in by John Hess.
300 Acres given in by John Etchison, Guardian of the heirs of John Etchison, deceased.
This Tract of Land lies in the Forks of the Yadkin, and adjoins the lands of Samuel Swain and others.
F. SLATER, Sheriff.
Salisbury, April 5, 1834.—74 [30c]

BOOK-STORE
In Statesville.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he HAS REMOVED his valuable Stock of BOOKS from Charlotte TO STATESVILLE. He expects to receive, in the course of three or four weeks, a large supply of new and interesting Books, from Philadelphia. It will be his object to keep constantly on hand a good assortment of such BOOKS and STATIONERY articles as are in demand in this section of our State.
Believing that a well-conducted Book-Store promises to be highly useful to the cause of patriotism, of learning, and of Religion, and being willing to sell his Books at low prices for Cash, or a short credit, he flatters himself that he shall receive encouragement from an enlightened community. He invites all who feel an interest in his establishment to call and examine for themselves.
DANIEL GOULD,
Statesville, March 29, 1834. 6t

Take Notice!
RAN AWAY, on the 20th of February, my Negro Man **DERBY.**
He is about 35 or 36 years old—near 5 feet high, very black complexioned—has high cheek bones, and large feet. He had on, when he left me, a limesy round about coat, copper-colored overalls, and an old wool hat. Any person who will return said negro to me, at my residence, at the mills formerly owned by Col. David Caldwell, in Iredell County, N. C., or confine him in any jail so that I get him, shall be amply compensated for all trouble and expense.
S. GLASCOCK, Sen'r.
March 20, 1834. 4t



Western Carolinian.
SALISBURY:
SATURDAY APRIL 12, 1834.

NULLIFICATION IN NORTH CAROLINA.
Reading, some months ago, the celebrated Debates which took place in Congress in 1802, on the Judiciary, our attention was arrested by the following paragraph in a speech of Mr. Macon, then a Representative from this State.

"Soon after the establishment of the Federal Courts, they issued a writ to the Supreme Court of North Carolina, directing a case then pending in the State Court to be brought into the Federal Court.
"The State Judges refused to obey the summons, and laid the whole proceedings before the Legislature, who approved their conduct; and this, in that day, was not called disorganization."
"To the politeness of a friend in Raleigh, we are indebted for a copy, from the old Legislative Journals, of the proceedings referred to by Mr. Macon, and they will be found below.

This is very analogous to the more recent cases in Georgia, where the State Courts denied, and refused to submit to, the jurisdiction of the United States' Courts. Mr. Macon says the conduct of North Carolina, "in that day, was not called disorganization."
No; the General Government was not, "in that day," considered the SOVEREIGN of the land, and the STATES its poor dependencies.

Every body knew, then, how the Constitution was formed, and for what purposes; and, although the new Government showed, very early, a tendency towards Consolidation, it was soon found that such a consummation could only take place gradually, and after the People should have become careless, through years of prosperity.

In process of time, however, the General Government has grown bolder as the States have become less vigilant; and it now asserts its entire supremacy, and the right to put a Sovereign State to the sword for treason! And what is treason now—a-days? Why, in the opinion of certain people, who style themselves "Union-men," resistance of an unconstitutional law is treason!
But a better understanding of the meaning of words is beginning to prevail, and a more correct knowledge of the nature of our institutions has resulted from the excitement caused by the assumptions of the General Government.

Every true-hearted North Carolinian deeply regrets that we have no accurate and minute History of the State. There is, with us, an almost perfect destitution of one of the strongest incentives to high and generous action—detailed records of the valor, patriotism, and magnanimity of illustrious ancestors. To this we ascribe, in a great measure, the apathy and want of tone with which our State has been but too justly charged. It is but a few years since the public were for the first time put in possession of an authentic history of the early and decided stand taken in North Carolina (Mecklenburg County) against the aggressions of the Crown.

We exult at that development of the spirit of Liberty, and the chivalrous style in which it burst forth. And we exult again, at the discovery that North Carolina was the first State that resisted an unauthorized proceeding of the General Government.
Among the names of those who voted in favor of the resolutions to sustain the Judges, we recognize many that are familiar to us, and well known throughout this State—yes, some of them well known throughout the Union—for their consistent Republicanism and opposition to lawless power.

The names of LOCKE and GAITHER, Members from this County, are found on the side of STATE BARRERS.
Let our readers remember that North Carolina was the last State, but one, to accede to the Union: she dreaded the power of the Federal Government so much, that she continued out until November 1789; and, in 12 months after, she found it necessary to take a resolute stand in defence of her reserved STATE RIGHTS!

We should suppose that the Judges of North Carolina, and the Members of her Legislature, in the very year when she adopted the Constitution, after a long and able discussion of it, understood that instrument quite as well as the sages of the present day. The Judges unanimously denied, in strong language, the right of any other tribunal to interfere with matters before them. And they were justified by a large majority of the Legislature.

But we have fallen from that dignified eminence.—Our modern great men have discovered that the State Courts are mere petty pie-poudre tribunals, and that both these Courts and the States are subject to the unlimited control of the Federal Judiciary. A denial of this modern doctrine makes one a political heretic—a nullifier!!—a traitor!!!

What were the Judges of North Carolina, and what a large majority of her Legislators, in 1790! He who would consider them as traitors, has too little spirit even for the ester...he is fit for nothing but a yoke.
Look, again, at the letter of the Judges: note, particularly, that they deny their responsibility to ANY OTHER Judicial Tribunal...they lay the case before the Legislature, and the Legislature approves their conduct. This would be called, now-a-days, by some people, sedition, if not treason; but old Nat Macon says it was not then so considered. The name of this upright old Patriot is found among those who approved the course of the Judges, and we doubt not that many of our readers will find other old acquaintances there.

We do not mean to attack, in the least, the motives of those who voted on the side of the Federal Judges; all we wish is to give facts with fidelity, and leave the conclusions to the judgments of unprejudiced, intelligent men.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,
DECEMBER 15, 1790.
Received from the Senate the following Resolution for concurrence, viz:
"North Carolina—In Senate, Dec. 15, 1790.—The Judges of the Superior Courts of Law and Courts of Equity in this State having laid before the General Assembly a Letter informing of their having refused to obey a Writ of Certiorari issued by the Federal Judges of the Circuit Court for the District of North Carolina, relative to a suit depending in the Court of Equity for the District of Edenton, in the State aforesaid, in which Robert Morris, John Alexander Nesbit, and others, are complainants, and Nathaniel Allen, Alexander Black, William Scott, and others, are defendants; and the said Judges having, together with their Letter, laid be-

fore the two Houses the reasons and causes of their refusal: It is therefore Resolved, That the General Assembly do condemn and approve of the conduct of the Judges of the Courts of Law and Courts of Equity in this particular.
WM. LENOIR, S. C."

This resolution being read, the question was put, "Will the House concur with the resolution of the Senate?" and carried in the affirmative; and the yeas and nays thereupon called for by Mr. Jones; which are as follow, to wit:
Yeas—Messrs. Dawson, Stewart, Sawyer, Dickens, J. Melane, Dixon, Stallings, W. Williams, Bell, Davis, Person, Yancey, Hannah, Montgomery, H. Bryan, Caldwell, Mathews, Polk, Slate, Butler, Usory, Bonds, Seull, A. Melane, S. Allen, Reading, Locke, Gaither, Porter, Taylor, Phillips, Brown, Lovell, Thompson, Houser, Southerland, Sanders, Franklin, Macon, Pender, Guion, McKay, Graves, J. Allen, Lord, Jones—40.
Nays—Messrs. Wood, Lanier, Stone, Gautier, Percebe, Cross, Leigh, Jasper, Peters, E. Bryan, Irwin, Cherry, Carrington, Perry, Evering, Regan, Blewit, Grove, Hay, Fulford, Turner, Spruill, Sutton, Creecy, Borden, Pickett, Witherspoon, Hamilton, H. Hill—20.

The following is a copy of the Letter from the Honorable the Judges of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity, ordered to be entered at large on the Journal, to wit:
"To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina:
"GENTLEMEN: The Judges of the Superior Court of Law and Equity for the State, ever attentive to their duty in the exercise of their office, in distributing justice not only to the citizens of this State, but to all, as well citizens of the United States, as foreigners, and hoping that, by so doing, they should not only avoid any censure on their conduct, but might prevent any clashing between the Judiciary of the United States and that over which they have the honor of presiding—a thing ever to be wished, and which they would avoid by every means in their power consistent with the laws and Constitution of their country, and the great trust reposed in them by the Legislature thereof;—nevertheless, a circumstance turned up at Edenton Superior Court last, which required that they should then surrender to the Judiciary of the United States a controlling power over the Supreme Judiciary of this State, or refuse to comply with what they unanimously conceived to be an unconstitutional mandate of the Judge of the Federal Court—the duties they owe to their country at large, and to themselves as men, dictated to them the latter. It was done by the Judges with unanimity and firmness, at the same time, with all the respect and decency which they conceived the nature of the case required. They herewith present to the Honorable the General Assembly, the Representatives of the People, to whom alone they conceive themselves accountable, a transcript of the proceedings in this extraordinary matter; and, if their conduct should meet the approbation of your Honorable Body, it will be an additional satisfaction to a consciousness of having discharged a trust reposed in them by their country.

"I have, Gentlemen, the honor to be, with the highest respect and esteem, your most obedient humble servant,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
For and in behalf of himself and the other Judges of the Superior Courts, &c."

The following is a copy of the Representation of the Judges, ordered to be entered on the Journal, to wit:
"Edenton, November 10, 1790.—On Saturday last the term of the Superior Court of Law and Court of Equity for the District of Edenton was closed, wherein many causes at law, both civil and criminal, as well as sundry suits and matters in equity, were heard and determined.
"In the course of the term, a Writ of Certiorari, issued out of the Circuit Court for the District of North Carolina in the Southern Circuit of the United States, commanding the Judges of the Court of Equity for the District of Edenton to certify an original bill of complaint, exhibited and now depending before the said Judges in the said Court of Equity, against Nathaniel Allen, Alexander Black, William Scott, William Boyd, William Bennet, Archibald Bell, Thomas Cox, Christopher Clark, Charles Johnston, Josiah Collins, and James Iredell, at the suit of Robert Morris, John Alexander Nesbit, and David Hayfield Cunningham in his own right and as executor of the testament and last will of Redmon Cunningham, deceased, with all things touching the same, &c., was produced by the Marshal of the District of North Carolina, in the said Court of Equity, and shown to the Judges thereof; who, being all three present in Court, delivered their opinions thereupon seriatim, but unanimously to the following import:
"That, though they were anxiously desirous that no disagreement or misunderstanding might take place between the Judicial authority of this State and the tribunals established by the United States, concerning their respective rights, jurisdictions, and prerogatives; yet they conceived it their indispensable duty, which they owed to the citizens of the State pursuant to their oath of office, not to obey or comply with the mandate of the aforesaid writ, for the following reasons:
"First, Because that, being a Court of original general and unlimited jurisdiction, they apprehended that, as such a Court, they were not amenable to the authority of any other Judiciary, and, consequently, that they did not conceive that the suits and proceedings depending before them, in their Judicial capacity, were subject to be called or taken from the said Court of Equity by the mandatory writ of any other Court or jurisdiction whatever, much less by that of a Court of inferior and limited jurisdiction.
"Secondly, Because they conceived that, as Judges of the several Superior Courts of Law and Courts of Equity within the State, they were not subject to the mandate of any writ for calling the records and proceedings in any cause or matter depending before them, or the transcripts thereof, to any of the Courts or tribunals of the United States, in virtue of the constitution of the General Government, or by force of any article or clause thereof, or by any act of Congress, or any law of the land."

PROSPECTS OF REFORM.
We had flattered ourselves in the belief, or at least the hope, that no press in North Carolina would any longer withhold light from the People on the subject of Reform. Considering it paramount in importance to any other subject, inasmuch as we believe that no great and permanent object of utility can be effected until our Constitution is amended, we hoped to see it speedily adjusted.

We do not yet despair; but our hopes have been somewhat suppressed by seeing an Eastern Editor excuse himself from publishing the luminous Address of the Executive Committee, with the plea that it was too long for insertion in his paper!
Now, as we do not know personally the brother Editor to whom we allude, we have no cause to suspect him of being influenced by any other motive than the supposition that the Constitution is good enough, and therefore he can find more useful and interesting matter for his paper than what, to him, appears a dry detail of statistical facts.

But we cannot "assume the responsibility," as the conductor of a public press, of withholding information from the People on a question which has long agitated and will continue to distract the State until it is settled. The Address has already appeared in our columns, and we invite from all quarters a discussion of the merits and demerits of the proposed amendments to the Constitution.

If any of them appear objectionable, we hope those who are dissatisfied will publicly express their doubts and their fears, and thus give the friends of the measure an opportunity to defend it. Doubtless some of the proposed changes will seem objectionable, or at least unnecessary; it is therefore highly proper that they should undergo a calm and candid discussion, as this is

the only way to bring about that unanimity of sentiment which is indispensable to the adjustment of a question involving the interest and the honor of the whole community.

On most of the provisions in the Bill passed by the Senate, the comments of the Executive Committee are sufficiently clear and satisfactory; but on some points they are not so clear as might be desired. This arose from the circumstances that the intention of the Legislature, or of those Members who supported the measure, was not set forth in minute detail in the Bill which has been published.

The circumstances under which the Bill was brought forward precluded the possibility of giving it all desirable precision and detail. It was introduced but a few days before the rise of the Legislature, when there was a press of business and much impetuosity from a protracted session, and the Committee were compelled, by those circumstances, to sit during the sitting of the Senate, and of course to act promptly.

From a fortuitous agency in this matter, we have it in our power to give explanations of those parts of the Bill upon which the want of such opportunity has prevented the Executive Committee from commenting with their general minuteness and accuracy; and we should have given these explanations when we published the Address, had we not, upon reflection, thought it best not to anticipate possible objections, but to give the public mind time to digest the subject.

We shall in due season recur to it. And, in the mean time, we repeat the request that, if there be any who are dissatisfied with the proposed amendments, they will communicate their views, and invite investigation.

POT-HOUSE POLITICIANS!
It is but a few weeks since the respectable signers of a decent memorial from Burke County were called, by a Senator, Pot-House Politicians. We remarked, at the time, that the degraded genus to which this epithet was applicable did not breathe the pure mountain air of North Carolina, but would have to be sought in the filthy purlies of a populous city.

Since then, several petitions, which well deserve the name of "miserable," have been sent to Congress—one from the small-beer swiggers of little York, in Pennsylvania, abusing, by name, some of the most distinguished Senators—and another, from the Tammany backguards of the city of New York, which seems to have been concocted, like the Doctor's dish in Peregrine Pickle, expressly for the purpose of producing violent nausea.

Under the head of "National Insult," we present some appropriate remarks by an Editor justly indignant, accompanied with some of the fictitious names to the Tammany petition.
The trite saying, "like master, like man," is not inapplicable to these memorialists and their grand chief. When the President of the United States so far forgets self-respect, the dignity that ought to belong to his station, and the respect due to a co-ordinate department of the Government as to treat the Senate with contempt, it is not surprising that those who boast of being whole-hogs in fealty, as they certainly are in filth, should rush from their styes, and follow their herdman's lead. But surely it is time for every man, who regards at all the character of his country, either at home or abroad, to ponder well the causes which have produced the present state of things, and use his influence to correct it.

The right to petition ought to be, and is, held in reverence by all who deserve the name of freemen.—When exercised in a respectful manner, it should be the meanest culprit in the country; but when prostituted, as it has been, to the base purposes of private calumny and public degradation, and countenanced by men in high stations, it indicates a disordered state of morals which bodes no good to free institutions.

There is one circumstance connected with the Tammany memorial, worthy of remark.—It seems that the leaders of the party in New York could not procure enough reputable subscribers to it to make a respectable show in numbers, and they therefore resorted to the low imagination or besotted memory of some of the herd to supply the deficiency. In no other way can we account for the signatures of such characters as Jim Crow, Bull Burk, jr., and their equally distinguished comrades.

THE NEXT PRESIDENT.
A late Georgia paper says:
"None of the gentlemen spoken of for the Presidency can possibly succeed, except the candidate who will be supported by the Administration, unless that Administration be ruined in the estimation of the People of the United States. On the other hand, should the Administration and its friends be able to maintain their popularity, can the candidate they will present for the suffrages of the People be defeated? He cannot be."
Now, although we can see no force in the Editor's reasoning, which we omit, we entirely concur in his conclusion.

We are as confident as he is that if the present Administration can retain its popularity, it—that is to say, the President and his Kitchen Cabinet—can transmit the office to whom it pleases. In the disposal of forty thousand offices, the President possesses a power which may well be dreaded, since it has been seen how much it may be abused to corrupt the purity of elections, and to destroy that political independence which is the very life of our institutions.

But, when we add to this the monstrous increase of power which the Executive would derive from an unchecked control over the public money, enabling him to operate upon the Directors of four hundred Banks, scattered over the whole country, the combined influence may well startle the most secure and careless friend of Republican Governments.

And we would seriously call the attention of the People to the true issue now presented for their decision. That issue is not whether the United States Bank is constitutional or unconstitutional...whether it is expedient or inexpedient—(this question, we trust, may be decided, in a free country, without the instrumentality of a single individual)—but the true and the deeply important question are, whether the Free People of this country will submit to the will, the mere caprice of one man, and permit him to trample all laws in the dust...Not only this, but whether, by sanctioning such abuse in one President, and allowing him to use the patronage of his office and the money of the country to promote the schemes of his favorites, they will suffer him to name his successor, and thus destroy all but the mere show of the elective franchise!

These we believe to be the true questions now presented to the People; and, as much as they have been devoted to Gen. Jackson, we hope and trust that, when the day of decision shall come, they will not hesitate to prefer the stability of their Government in its purity, and the man, whoever he may be, whose principles afford a guaranty for their protection, to one whose only

claims are the partiality of Andrew Jackson, and a wish subservient to all his purposes and whims.
The Georgia Editor could not end his long reflections without disclosing—though in the true Republic an uncommittal style—his partiality for Mr. Van Buren. He reckons with certainty upon the votes of Virginia and North Carolina. But we would admonish him not to be so sanguine as to either of these States: the spell of "The Magician" is dissolved in both; even the once mighty influence of Jackson himself is vanishing; and we will venture to predict, that, among the multitudes of his former advocates in these two States, there will be found, a year hence, but few, very few, "to do him reverence."

We acknowledge that we once thought his popularity irresistible: we feared that his military achievements had thrown such a spell around the People, that their partiality for the General would blind them to the faults of the President. But we now entertain a different opinion: we now think that his military course, his tactics, measures, and his insulting conduct to distressed petitioners, has placed his character in a light calculated to excite just apprehensions, and to show that partiality which once ascribed even his faults to an excess of patriotism.

ANOTHER MELANCHOLY EVENT
AT WASHINGTON.
By a letter we learn that on Tuesday week Gen. Blair, a Member of Congress from South Carolina, put an end to his life, by shooting himself through the head.
Our correspondent says that the death of Gen. Blair was announced to the House by Mr. McDuffie, in a most respectful and impressive manner.

Such occurrences as this and the death of Mr. Boulton, ought to temper the asperity of party strife; for to a person of refined sensibility, few things can be more painful than the reflection that death has cut off forever his means of reconciliation with one whom he had injured.

The Supreme Court of this State adjourned on the 12th inst., after an arduous session of three months. About one hundred and fifty cases were decided, some of them involving new and very important principles.
The Act of Assembly of 1832, changing the mode of electing Clerks of Courts, was pronounced unconstitutional.

This decision will affect only some half dozen individuals who contested the validity of the Act; but the abstract principle is one of much importance.
April 2. Chief-Justice Ruffin delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of Hoke v. Henderson, from Lincoln; affirming the judgment below, which declared the old Clerk to retain his office.—Also, in the case of Stanley v. Taylor, from Craven; reversing the judgment rendered below, in favor of the new Clerk.
Judge Daniel delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of Shuford v. Loretz, from Lincoln; dismissing the complainant's bill.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIANS.
DAVIDSON COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT,
APRIL TERM, 1834.
Presentment of the Grand-Jury.

We, the Grand-Jurors of Davidson County, having disposed of all the official business laid before us, believe it to be our right as Freemen, if not our duty as Grand-Jurors, before we separate, to present, for the serious consideration of our Fellow-Citizens, the present alarming attitude of the Federal Executive, and some of the principal causes that have led to the existing embarrassments of the country.

We present ANDREW JACKSON, President of the United States, as having disappointed the reasonable hopes and expectations of all his true friends and supporters in this part of the country. He was supported by the Freemen of Davidson County, under the firm persuasion that he would, if elected, correct the abuses which had crept into the Government, and bring it back to its original purity and simplicity; but, so far from this, we see, with deep mortification, that he is doing more, by a hundred-fold, to subvert the Constitution, and change the form of Government; than any or all of his predecessors put together. In a more especial manner, we present him for his conduct in the following particulars, viz:

1st. For his arbitrary, despotic, and unconstitutional conduct, in seizing the public money, removing it from the place where it had been deposited by law, and distributing it among various favorite local Banks, scattered all over the country, many of which are of very doubtful and suspicious character—thereby endangering the safety of the public funds, and setting the Constitution and the Laws at naught. This act of arbitrary power has deranged the whole trade and business of the country, and has brought ruin and bankruptcy on thousands of our Fellow-Citizens, while every industry and hard-working man throughout the land has, more or less, been injured by it.

2nd. We present him for his reckless obstinacy in this measure, after he sees its ruinous consequences, and after he must see that it incurs the general disapprobation of the American People.

3rd. We present him for his haughty and Kingly deportment towards various Fellow-Citizens, who, from time to time, have called on him as deputations sent by large assemblages of people, to lay their sufferings and distress before him, and to ask relief. We think it a bad omen for Liberty, when the deputies of the people are denied admittance to the President, who is only the people's servant, or, when admitted, to be spurned from his presence with words of anger and scorn, and told to go and seek relief elsewhere.

4th. We present him as having violated all his solemn promises and pledges made to the country before his election, and while he was a Candidate. Among other things, he promised to reform the abuses of the Government, and to correct the extravagances and corruptions which had crept into its practice;—but, so far from having done this, these extravagances and corruptions have increased with every year of his Administration. We see that during the last year the expenditures of the Government have run up to the enormous sum of 22,000,000 of dollars, nearly or altogether double what they ought to be, and fully treble what they were during the economical Administration of Thomas Jefferson. Unless a speedy stop be put to this prodigality, it is certain that, in a very short time, the people may look out for additional taxes and burthens.

5th. We present him for his ruthless course of proscription towards those who have held appointments under the Federal Government, and who were not his political partisans. Contrary to the example of all his predecessors, he has driven hundreds of honest men out of office, not on account of crimes, or malpractices, but merely for opinion's sake;—that is, because they differed with him, or some of his favorites, in their political opinions. And, in filling offices, in most cases, he puts in those who will not only flatter his vanity by fulsome adulation unbefitting our Republican manners and institutions, but who constantly busy themselves in electing to impose on the country, as the next President, his avowed favorite.

6th. We present him for prostituting the patronage and the money of the Government to aid his favorite in his struggle to attain the next Presidential Chair; thus taking on himself to dictate to the people who they shall elect, and, like the Caesars of Rome, declaring his successor.

7th. We present, as worthy of all condemnation, and as deserving the most unmitigated detestation of the American People, that corrupt CABAL, commonly called the "Kitchen Cabinet," which surrounds the President, and, as his evil spirit, influences him to unwisely