

ties in relation to each other. So understood, we agree with him; but, if he means that the States are not an absolutely sovereign in reference to the present Government, as they were to the old Confederacy, then we do not agree, for the obvious reason that the General Government is no Sovereignty at all, but merely the instrument of those equal Sovereigns the States.

Our correspondent cites the 4th section of the 4th article of the Constitution, to show "the absurdity of the General Government consolidating the whole powers of the State Governments into one." It does indeed show, most clearly, that such an attempt would be absurd; and it proves, with equal force and clearness, that the framers of the Constitution, and those who adopted it, never contemplated that the whole should be consolidated into one Sovereignty, which Sovereignty should be lodged in the General Government. The very phraseology, "guarantee to every State a Republican form of Government," is a full admission of the sovereignty of each State: for we cannot conceive of a form of government abstracted from a State, nor can we conceive of a State separate from some form of government. No matter, therefore, what the form of government may be, the State having the government must be Sovereign.

"The General Government" implies the existence of some State or States—nay, it implies exclusively the existence of States, of which it is the general or common Government: for, unless it can either be proved, in opposition both to reason and facts, that this General Government is Sovereign, or that it is the agent of only one Sovereignty, the People of the U. S. States as one man, it must be conceded that it is the joint-agent of several Sovereigns, and that those Sovereigns are the States.

It is not surprising that the very section which our correspondent cites, very properly, to show the absurdity of destroying the State Governments, should be quoted by others to prove that the States are not Sovereign!

The flimsy pretext which they find in the preamble to the Constitution, is completely nullified by the solemn guarantee in the 4th section of the 4th article. Here is no "We the People of the United States,"—but, "THE UNITED STATES shall guarantee to every State in the Union a Republican Form of Government."

Thus far we have gone together, with a good deal of harmony—much more than we expected; and we fear we must now part company, for we cannot agree with our correspondent that the Supreme Court is the last tribunal to decide questions of policy. This point we shall discuss hereafter.

We cheerfully bear testimony to the admirable structure of the General Government... we would not impart its just proportions... but, excellent as it is in theory, it is possible that our friend still thinks that "any infraction of this compact, by any one branch of this Government can be corrected by another!" Has he not seen it lately broken by the Executive, with impunity? The Senate was intended as a check upon the President; but is it any check at all to the present Chief Magistrate? The Constitution gives him no power to appoint a high officer without the "advice and consent of the Senate," but, reckless of all "checks," he dismissed an honest Secretary of the Treasury for refusing to do an unlawful act, and, without the "advice and consent of the Senate," he appointed one who obeys his mandates! And to such a President, what check would the Supreme Court oppose? Could he not, if he needed such agents, appoint a set of Judges without the "advice and consent of the Senate!" Where then would be security from this ultimate tribunal—composed, as it might be, of sordid mercenariness, or of unscrupulous aspirants!

We entertain a high respect for the judicial character, and especially for that dignified Bench graced and honored by a Marshall... but, admitting those now composing that body to be all upright men, as we do not doubt them to be, still the office does not change the nature of the men, and we have seen enough to convince us that, by hook or by crook, instruments can be had to do any sort of dirty work.

**PROGRESS OF REASON.**

Who would have believed, in the Spring of 1833, that in the Spring of 1834 the High Priests of Nullification, as the leaders of the State Rights Party were called, would be invited to join the good People of Philadelphia in celebrating the birth-day of the great founder of this doctrine?

Confident in the irresistible power of Truth, and in the intelligence of the American People, we did not doubt the ultimate establishment of principles so essential to the preservation of Liberty, but we confess we are agreeably surprised to find them so soon triumphing over the most stubborn prejudices.

The extracts which will be found in another part of this paper, taken from two of the Philadelphia journals, will explain our allusion, and afford gratification to all who esteem Liberty and the Constitution more highly than the temporary success of a party at the cost of all that is valuable to Freedom.

Indeed this is no time for distrust and dissent among the real friends of Freedom. The charter of their rights has been seized and violated by a faction bound together by no common tie but a slavish devotion to one man, who has assumed the whole powers of the Government—a combination formidable for its numbers, formidable for its organization, and still more to be dreaded as possessing the means, and the disposition to use them, to promote its lawless purposes, by ministering to the basest passions of human nature.

We perceive that at the late elections in New York, and even in the steady, moral, and religious old State of Connecticut, (decidedly the best educated People in the Union,) the friends of the Constitution rallied under the old name of Whigs, while they distinguished the advocates of lawless power by the equally ancient and appropriate appellation of Tories.

To every feeling man it is disagreeable to use harsh and offensive epithets; but, as it is impossible to designate parties without some names, we believe it would be best at once to adopt those which are most expressive, and whose meaning is well defined by long usage in this as well as in other countries.

Whigs may differ as to the time and as to the means and measure of resistance; but this ought not to keep them asunder when the crisis has arrived for them to act with unity and decision.

When the illustrious Patrick Henry first spoke boldly in the Virginia Legislature, in 1765, of the tyranny of the King, the cry of treason was raised; all present perhaps disapproved the measures of the King and his Parliament, but Mr. Henry was supposed to go too far—to be premature and precipitate. The King and his Ministers persisted in their oppressive measures, in 1775 his hired soldiers shed the blood of Americans; and, though the cry of treason was rung through the land by the Tories, its terror and its offensiveness were lost in the greater dread of slavery. The rebels soon

exchanged that name for the noble title of Whigs; under it they fought and achieved their liberty; and now, while it is considered by many a reproach to be denounced from a Tory, (a Robinson-man of 1776,) we find Sovereign States contending for the honor of having been foremost in rebellion.

We venture to predict that the day is not far distant when the much-abused Nullifiers will be ranked with the first Whigs who resisted the lawless measures of the British Crown.

Had they been supported, but twelve months ago, by the numbers who have been driven to their assistance by recent acts of usurpation, the present distractions and distractions would have been prevented, and the Constitution have been restored. But we trust it is not yet too late. Whatever minor differences may exist among them, let all the friends of Freedom, and the enemies of Prerogative, rally under the good old name of Whigs—let them unfurl once more the broad banner of the Constitution, fly manfully to "the rescue," and Tories and Toryism must be routed!

#### NEW YORK POLITICS.

The friends of the Constitution have abundant cause to rejoice at the brightening prospect in New York—its true Jackson-Van-Buren-man has been elected Mayor by a small majority—170 out of 35,147 votes;—but, out of the 15 Aldermen elected, 9 are opposed to the Administration; and, of the 15 Assistant Aldermen, 8 are in the opposition. These compose the City Council—so that in that important municipal body there will be, in joint ballot, a majority of four opposed to the ruling party.

Jacksonism and Van Burenism have fought their last battle in the great Emporium!

To show what a wonderful change has taken place there against the once unbounded popularity of Gen'l Jackson, we subjoin a statement of the four last elections, held every two years.

From the Courier and Enquirer.

Comparison of Votes, showing the rapid increase of Whigism.	Jackson.	Anti-Jackson.
1828,	15,473	9,545
1830,	10,654	7,899
1832,	15,220	12,506
1834,	17,647	17,500

In 1832 Lawrence was elected to Congress, over Mr. Ogden, the highest on our ticket, by a majority of five thousand eight hundred and ninety-five! Now, the same individual, with the aid of imported votes from New Jersey, Long Island, and all the river towns, besides the illegal votes of the city, is nominally elected by a majority of one hundred and seventy!!! Is not this equal to a defeat! Can he, as an honest man, take the office, knowing, as he does, that he is not elected by his fellow-citizens!

We publish to-day the concluding part of a Speech lately delivered by Mr. Clay, on the occasion of his presenting to the Senate certain resolutions passed by the Young Men of Troy, N.Y., and a memorial signed by a large number of the inhabitants of the same place. It is a beautiful specimen of that distinguished Orator's happiest style; and were it the first, the last, the only effort, of that highly-gifted man, it would be sufficient to place him by the side of Cicero for firmness and vigilance, and Cicero for eloquence, in defence of Liberty.

The threatening aspect of affairs has aroused several of our great men to extraordinary exertions. Mr. McDuffie has lately delivered a Speech, surpassing, in some respects, any that he ever before uttered. It is too long for insertion entire at this time; and, if we should attempt to select passages, we should be more puzzled than a lady in a splendid store of jewellery.—We shall therefore reserve it, with Mr. Calhoun's last, and some others, as a delightful intellectual repast to our readers when their appetites shall be less cloyed by a succession of such luxuries.

We learn, by the Raleigh papers, that a sufficient amount of Stock of the new Bank of the State has already been subscribed to insure the going into operation of that institution. \$10 shares have been taken in this Town, and we hear that probably 100 shares more will be disposed of before the books are closed.

#### FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIANS.

Mr. Editor: In the Editorial remarks in your paper of the 5th instant, upon the Essay of "A North Carolinian," is contained so much sound reasoning on the subject of the relative powers of the General and State Governments, (and which, upon strict examination, will mainly concur with the opinions and reasoning of "A North Carolinian,") that I must acknowledge that such a candid exposition of the doctrine of State Rights ought to have a tendency to reconcile the conflicting opinions of parties upon this subject; and I must candidly admit my concurrence with most of the principles laid down in those remarks.

"A North Carolinian" alleges that the General Government is only supreme as far as the power is granted to it by the People, in the Constitution, to attain the objects for which it was adopted, and no other, and thus far is paramount to any authority of the State Governments; but, as to all other powers not vested in the General Government by the Constitution, they are inherent in the People of the several States, or delegated by them, in their Constitutions, to their State Governments; and in this respect the States are relative Sovereigns. Under the present Constitution of the United States there could be no consolidation of powers in the General Government, for any other purposes than those which are declared to be the objects for which it was adopted—in which the powers given to each co-ordinate branch of the Government are particularly specified—unless the People in the several States, by the mode laid down in the 5th article of the Constitution, should alter the same; in which alteration three-fourths of all the States must concur; not three-fourths of the People collectively, but a majority of the People in three-fourths of the States, (taken by States,) by their Legislatures or Conventions; and in this respect the People of each State, within its territorial limits, may be said to be relative Sovereigns, for the purpose of exercising the powers reserved by them, of altering the compact entered into by them with the People of the other States, founding the General Government. Before the entering into it, the then thirteen States were each an independent Sovereignty, which could not have been bound by any thing contained in said Constitution, until each of them adopted it for itself.

I entirely concur in the doctrine as laid down by Junius, to wit: that "the power of King, Lords, and Commons, is not an arbitrary power; they are the trustees, not the owners, of the estate."—So I hold that in the United States the People are the owners, and the Government the trustees, who have no power to dispose of the estate otherwise than according to the deed of trust;—so far they have power, but any act done, not authorized by the deed, is void. The highest source of power in a State is the People, who may delegate it to the Government which they may establish, and by that means make it Sovereign. The powers of the General and State Governments are wisely balanced, and the People have declared the General Government supreme as far as they have delegated powers to it to attain the objects for which it was established; and the State Governments are relatively Sovereign, so far as the People have vested them with powers by their several Constitutions, and which are not restricted to them by the Constitution of the United States. I will illustrate the case, by the following example, to wit: the Legis-

latures of the several States have power to pass all laws necessary for the protection of the life, liberty, and property of their citizens, within their territorial limits, which may not be inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States; but they have no power to pass laws "to regulate commerce with foreign nations, among the several States, and with the Indian tribes," because the People have granted this latter power to the General Government, which they have made Sovereign within its legitimate sphere.

The 4th section of the 4th article of the Constitution of the United States says, "The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them from invasion," &c. This clearly shows the absurdity of the General Government consolidating the whole powers of the State Governments into one. The compact entered into by the People of the several States, is special, by which all are bound until they may change it according to the 5th article of that instrument. All that the Federalists contend for is, that this Government is vested with full power to attain the objects for which it was established; and that, thus far, it is paramount to the State Governments. Any infraction of this compact, by any one branch of the Government, can be corrected by another, and which power is granted by the People of the States in their Sovereign capacity, and vested in the three co-ordinate branches of the General Government; but they deny that any State has the power of judging for itself in cases of alleged infractions of this compact, in any other way than by submitting such case to the Judicial Tribunal which the People of the States have established for that purpose. The Constitution, in article 3d, section 2d, says: "The Judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made or which shall be made under their authority," &c. I am unable to find, either in the spirit or letter of this compact, any other tribunal to which questions of law and equity can be referred.

#### APRIL 10, 1834. A NORTH CAROLINIAN.

**STATE RIGHTS FESTIVAL.**

The celebration of the birth-day of the immortal Jefferson, by the supporters of his principles in Philadelphia, will be one of the most interesting and brilliant affairs of the kind which our city has witnessed. It is confidently asserted that Messrs. Preston, Poindexter, McDuffie, Bibb, Davis, Cagle, Lucas, and others, will be present. This information may be relied on.

The Festival will take place at the Northern Exchange.—Commercial Intelligence.

#### OUR VISITERS.

The reception given to Messrs. Poindexter, Preston, McDuffie, and Green, on their visit to the Exchange yesterday, must have proved gratifying to their feelings. It was understood that they would visit the Exchange at twelve o'clock, and long before that hour an immense concourse of citizens assembled to give them welcome. On their appearance they were greeted with nine hearty rounds of applause, and as they passed round the circle that had been formed, and were severally introduced to the company, the applause was again thrillingly repeated. The Exchange room was thronged in every part—several thousand citizens being present. So dense was the crowd, that it was found impossible for one-tenth of the many present to catch a glimpse of the distinguished visitors, and at the suggestion of some of the Committee, who accompanied them from their lodgings, they made their appearance on the balcony fronting Third street.

Thousands of citizens immediately rushed to Third street, and again rent the air with shouts of welcome. A general call was made, first for Poindexter, then for Preston, McDuffie, and Green.—Each gentleman came forward, and in eloquent and appropriate terms, expressed his deep sense of gratification at the manner in which they had been received in this city—pledged himself to stand by the Constitution and the liberties of the country to his latest breath; referred to the recent triumph of the whigs in New York, and retired amidst the applause of the vast multitude. They returned to their lodgings before one o'clock, escorted by several thousand citizens, who marched along in procession, two and two. On arriving at Mrs. Swords's, Senator Poindexter again returned thanks for the high compliment that had been paid himself and colleagues; three cheers were given for the Constitution and the laws, and the crowd dispersed in decency and order. Yesterday was a proud day for the champions of State Rights. They will long remember their visit to the Philadelphia Exchange.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

#### DINNER TO COL. PRESTON.

We understand that the Young Men of the city of Philadelphia, entertaining a high sense of gratitude for the manner in which Colonel Preston received their representatives, the deputation to the city of Washington, and admiration for his manly character and distinguished abilities, have invited him to a public dinner to take place during the present week. We learn, with pleasure, that the invitation has been accepted.

The enthusiastic manner in which Messrs. Poindexter, Preston, and McDuffie, were received yesterday at the Exchange, is indicative of the good feeling which prevails now among the Whigs every where. The North and South have been too long separated. They have no distinct interest now that need interfere with the most harmonious action.—Why should the advocates of liberty be divided by any difference of opinion that may be entertained concerning a certain policy? Let such questions be settled upon principles of justice, and let the friends of freedom and all who love the stability and purity of our republican government at heart, unite as a band of brothers to protect the country from tyranny, corruption, and mischief.—Philadelphia Commercial Intelligence.

#### JEFFERSONIAN DEMOCRACY.

We are rejoiced to see by the Bucks County Democrat, that a meeting will be held in Doylestown on the 14th inst., to organize a Jeffersonian Democratic Association, to sustain the principles of the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions.—Philadelphia Commercial Intelligence.

#### BANKING AND THE CURRENCY.

It is known to the readers of this Journal, that though not among those who have admired or approved the course of John C. Calhoun, we have never disputed his claim to talents of a high order, and we are now free to admit that, much as had been recently said upon the subject of Banking, and its effects upon the currency of our country, we have met with nothing so satisfactory to our mind, as the views taken upon these subjects by Mr. Calhoun, in his recent speech in the Senate, a part of which is given in this; and the remainder will be given in our next paper.

Mr. Calhoun takes a statesman-like view of the

subject, showing clearly the evils of the present system, and then bringing into view what he considers a remedy. A Bank (the present Bank he prefers) restricted from the issuing notes less than \$10 the first six years, and less than \$20 the last six years of the twelve for which the charter is to be given; the paper of no State Bank issuing notes of less denominations than those to which the United States' Bank is thus limited, to be received in payment for debts to the Government, or to be taken in any way by the United States Bank. By these means Mr. Calhoun thinks the State Banks may be controlled, and, with an alteration in the standard value of our gold coins, the currency may be brought into a proper state, and then, or at some future period perhaps, if experience shall justify the measure, which he doubts, the National Bank may be dispensed with.—Lancaster (Pa.) Journal.

#### DEPARTED THIS LIFE.

In Davidson county, on the 17th inst., Mr. SAMUEL J. WOLFENBART, aged about 44 years.  
In Wilmington, on the 10th inst., aged about 45 years, WILLIAM H. HALSEY, Esq., Counselor at Law.  
A few days since, at his residence on the Poo Dee, MARTIN PICKET, Esq., aged about 65 years. He was, for many years, Clerk of the Superior Court of Anson county, and one of the oldest and most respectable merchants in the State.  
In Washington, on the 12th inst., the Hon. LITTLETON P. DENNIS, Member of Congress from Maryland.

Our columns this day bear the evidence of mourning as a tribute of heartfelt sorrow for the heavy bereavement which our community has sustained in the death of the Hon. ROBERT B. TAYLOR, Judge of the Chancery District Court, for this, the first Circuit of the first District of Virginia. He died in the 63rd year of his age, at his residence in Cathartes Street, at 5 o'clock on yesterday (Sunday) morning.

#### Attention, Rowan Troopers!

YOU are ordered to PARADE, in the Town of Salisbury, on Thursday the 29th day of May next, at 10 o'clock, for Drill.

By Order of the Captain: JAMES OWENS, O. B.

#### Head-Quarters.

SALISBURY, 24th April, 1834.

THE OFFICERS composing the 63d Regiment of ROWAN MILITIA, are ordered to PARADE, in the Town of Salisbury, on Friday the 30th day of May next, at 11 o'clock, with muskets, for Drill.

By Order of S. LEMLY, Col. Com'd't. B. CRAIGE, Adjutant.



#### IN FAYETTEVILLE.

Large Sale of Dry-Goods, AT AUCTION.

On Tuesday, the 5th day of May, At the Auction Store of Wilkings & Co., in Fayetteville, WILL BE SOLD, an extensive Assortment of

#### British, French, and American Dry-Goods.

Cloths, Sattinets, 5-4 Bombazines, Brochellas, Princettas, Drillings, Rowan Kerseysmores, Stormons, Lad-Bed-Ticks, Printed Muslins, Vestings, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves, Plain and figured Jaconets, Plaid Muslins, Cotton and Waxed-Hoses, Cotton Balls, Palmata Hats, Book Muslins, Irish Linens, Pearl Buttons, Coal and Vest Buttons, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, Fur Hats, Bleached Shirtings, Garniture-Ribbons, Strawet Silks, Sinchew do., Col'd Gr-de-Naps, Black Satin Levantines, Black Levantines, Levantian Hankerchiefs, Foulard Silk Hdkfs, Craps Shawls and Handkerchiefs, 4-4 Rowan Sheeting, 3-4 ditto ditto, Matt Rugs, Carpeting, &c.

With many other articles too tedious to enumerate. This being an extensive sale of new and desirable Goods, we think it will be an object for Merchants from the interior to attend.

Terms liberal and made known at sale. THOS. SANDFORD & CO. Auctioneers. WILKINGS & CO. April 26, 1834. 2w

#### Now's the Time!

Cash or Produce!!

#### MURPHY & MOSS

ARE JUST RECEIVING, FROM NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA, A General and Entire New Stock of

#### Spring and Summer Goods,

Which have been selected with great care and attention, and bought from the latest styles for the SPRING OF 1834.—CONSISTING OF FANCY AND DOMESTIC DRY-GOODS, HATS, SHOES, AND BONNETS, DRUGS, COMBS, SADDLES, BOOKS and PAPER, COTTON CARDS, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, QUEENSWARE AND GROCERIES.

They would invite their friends and the Public to call and see for themselves. N. B.—Recollect, and be sure to call where the Sign says



M. & M. feel grateful for past patronage, and hope, by their attention to business, to merit a continuance of those favors heretofore bestowed upon them by their customers and friends. Salisbury, April 19, 1834.—4t

#### Postscript...Extra!

People of the United States, to the rescue, or your Liberty is gone!!

For some time past we have witnessed certain movements about the Royal Kennel, at Washington, which convinced us that HIS MAJESTY was preparing for a hunt.

The cry of *hancé* has been heard, the "dogs of war are let loose," and the SENATORS of THE UNITED STATES, the fast guardians of the Sovereignty of the States, of the Freedom of the People, are to be hunted down into tame submission to the usurper, or sacrificed to his vengeance!

Failing to subdue these stern defenders of the Constitution, Andrew Jackson has at length resolved that they shall no longer restrain him in the exercise of power. He has sent to the Senate a long document, purporting to be a PROTEST against a resolution of that body, implicating his official conduct in removing the Deposites—but, in fact, a MANIFESTO OF HIS RIGHT TO, AND HIS INTENTION TO EXERCISE UNLIMITED CONTROL OVER ALL THE PROPERTY OF THE UNITED STATES—whether it be money, land, buildings, merchandise, naval stores, arms, and munitions of war, "or any other sort, real, personal, or mixed!!!"

In one paragraph of his most audacious "Protest," he asserts that the WHOLE EXECUTIVE POWER IS VESTED IN THE PRESIDENT, and that HE has a RIGHT to employ agents of HIS OWN CHOICE, and to DISCHARGE THEM AT PLEASURE!!!

And, to substantiate HIS claims to this power, how, think ye, does he reason? By referring, for a precedent, to the practice of the BRITISH GOVERNMENT!—asserting that Government to be, in this and some other particulars, the MODEL OF OURS!!!

Here is a REPUBLICAN PRESIDENT, with a vengeance!—such an one as would have done honor to France in the days of that trio, Robespierre, Danton, and Marat, when the streets of Paris flowed with the blood of human victims.

We have now indeed arrived at the last act of an eventful drama! The checks and guards which have, heretofore, impeded at least the progress of usurpation, have proven as powerless to restrain General Jackson, as a net of gossamer to confine the hungry lion.

Ours is NO LONGER a REPUBLICAN Government!—It is, in fact, a MONARCHY, for ONE MAN governs!—A Monarchy of the worst kind, such as destroyed unhappy Poland, and exposed her brave sons to the despotism of Foreign Potentates.

People of the United States, are you ready for this? Have you as soon forgot the lesson that you learned from wretched France, when, drunk with "GLORY," she followed HER REPUBLICAN General through seas of blood, first to the CONSULATE—next to the DICTATORSHIP—and then to the IMPERIAL THRONE? Can you still be deceived by hollow professions of patriotism! And will you prostrate yourselves at the FEET of one whose hand is raised to strangle you?

We entreat you, if you still love LIBERTY, and wish to transmit it to your children, listen no longer to the voice of flattery! be not betrayed, by its deceitful tones, into a fatal apathy! but rouse up, and, while there is yet some hope of rescuing your country without the shedding of brothers' blood in civil strife, let your united and determined voices be heard and OBEYED by your treacherous agents!

Well may the subjects of a limited Constitutional Monarchy now chuckle and scoff at our Republican "FORM of Government, while our ELECTED PRESIDENT is exercising more arbitrary power than their HEREDITARY KING!—Yes—the KING of England himself could only carry a popular measure by the exercise of a Constitutional prerogative, in the creation of new Peers; but our PRESIDENT seems determined to carry his ENPOPULAR measures by the unconstitutional exercise of powers wrenched from the Representatives of Sovereign States.

Fellow Countrymen, let us maintain our rights as Republicans; and if we should unapprehensively be forced to choose between these alternatives, let us show the world that "We had rather die like freemen, than to live like slaves."

#### Second Postscript!

By the last mail we learn, from the Washington papers, that our MONARCH'S "Protest" has produced there an excitement unprecedented.

It underwent a warm debate in the Senate, in which Mr. Leigh, of Virginia, in defence of the Constitution, gathered fresh laurels.

The subject has likewise been taken up in the House, and we hope that body will now redeem its character.

Mr. Wiso, of Virginia, offered resolutions denying the MONARCH'S claims.

By a rule of the House, a majority of two-thirds was necessary to grant leave to consider the resolutions. Mr. "parish-commerce" Boardman, a collar-man, opposed the motion to rescind the rule, and called for the yeas and nays; whereupon, 103 voted for, and 93 against rescinding—so that the KING'S party again triumphed, although in the minority.

Mr. Peyton, a collar-man from Tennessee, then offered a resolution in support of the "Protest." In order to make the pill go down, he enclosed it in another resolution affirming the power of Congress over the public moneys, but it seems that even the strong stomach of the House kicked at the dose, and it was laid on the shelf to allow time for re-action.

Of the six Members from this State, who hitherto went with the KING, two voted for the Liberty of the country, (Messrs. Connor and Bynum,) and the other four, (Hall, Speight, McKay, Hawkins,) supported the King. The rest of our Representatives, it is hardly necessary to say, were true to their constituents.

The last Richmond Whig contains a list of Members for 33 counties, of whom 22 are opposed to the Administration, 10 for it, and 4 doubtful.—The returns come in but slowly.

Elections have lately taken place in several of the Eastern States, in all of which the most unprecedented change have been effected.—Gen. Jackson, and his pack, will hardly have a foot of ground to stand upon. Well done, Freedom!!!