

could scarcely fail to force a blistering blush on his face!

This Letter was written before Gen. Jackson became Van Burenian. Mark the language of this Letter:—The Chief Magistrate of a great and powerful nation should never indulge in party feelings. What a mortifying commentary is Jackson's administration upon this sentiment!

[It is very evident now, that, in advising Mr. Monroe to exterminate the monster Party-Spirit, Gen. Jackson only wished him to put an end to the distinction between Federalists and Republicans. This Gen. Jackson has done most effectually. No matter what a man's politics may be, if he is only a Jackson-man, he is sure to be right. Jacksonism is now the only orthodox doctrine in politics. Will not Amos favor the world with a printed rubrick, setting forth all the essential points? It would not be very lengthy.—Fidelity to the "Hero" would be the beginning, the middle, and the end.—Ed. West Carolinian.]



THE CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY:
SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1834.

WELL DONE!

The Senate have rejected Mr. Roger B. Taney, the President's Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Andrew Stevenson, who was nominated as Minister Plenipotentiary to England.

Mr. Taney was nominated on the 23d ult., and rejected on the 25th, by a vote of 24 to 15! We shall hereafter notice particularly the circumstances connected with this gentleman's case, which were of such a character as called loudly for the exercise of the Senate's constitutional right to reject. At present, we must devote all our spare room to Mr. Stevenson, the late Speaker of the House of Representatives.

It is now more than two years since the U. States have had a Minister at the Court of London. Since the return of Mr. Van Buren from Great Britain, our affairs at that most important of all foreign Courts have been left to the management of a young man who was, before his sudden promotion to that place, considered only qualified to discharge the mechanical duties of a clerkship at Washington. How can this fact be accounted for?—Has the President neglected, intentionally, to nominate some one for that important mission, through mere spite, because the Senate refused to ratify a former appointment which was made in an improper manner? We know not on what other ground to place such a striking dereliction of duty.

There is but one other way in which we can explain it. The mission to England is considered a high prize, whether we regard the pecuniary compensation or the honor attached to it. Consequently, there are always a number of aspiring men whose hearts are set upon it. All of them could not be gratified; and it was therefore necessary so to manage the tempting bait as to make it subservive, to the greatest possible extent, the purposes of the President. While it was suspended before their eager eyes, with a possibility of their possessing it, it was sufficient to keep in gentle subjection not only a score of real great men with more ambition than patriotism, but also a host of political miscreants with more vanity than sense.

Both of these schools of politicians were necessary to the President: the one who could do no other service, could vote—and their favor, therefore, was not to be slightly sacrificed. But Mr. Andrew Stevenson was by far the most important personage to be kept in due subordination. Why? Because the President had several messages which he was anxious to effect—but chiefly the destruction of the United States Bank. Mr. Stevenson, as Speaker of the House of Representatives, with the right to appoint the Committees, had it in his power greatly to promote the schemes of the President, by selecting such men as would report precisely in accordance with his wishes. With what fidelity to the President the Speaker has exercised that official duty, it is not now necessary to state. Those who have observed regularly the proceedings of the House—especially the selection of the Committees—must have remarked how invariably every subject on which the President felt a deep interest was referred to a packed Committee—men who had prejudged the case, and whose opinions, or feelings rather, were known to be entirely subject to the will of the President.

To make sure of Mr. Stevenson's co-operation, it was communicated to him confidentially, by the President, more than fifteen months ago, in a formal note from the then Secretary of State—Mr. Livingston—that he, Mr. Stevenson, was to be appointed Minister to England. It was not necessary for the President to tell Mr. Stevenson that this appointment depended upon his loyalty: Mr. S. understood, well enough, the terms upon which he was to receive the prize—he knew that Gen. Jackson was in the habit of "rewarding his friends, and punishing his enemies;" and if Mr. Livingston had expressly said "The President desires the honor to inform you that your appointment will depend upon the fidelity with which you serve him," it would not have conveyed to the understanding of Mr. Stevenson a more intelligible hint than the note he received, under all the circumstances.

When we first heard that such a note had been sent to Mr. Stevenson, we could not credit it;—we considered it an idle rumor; but it is too true. It has been brought out from the President, with much reluctance on his part, by a resolution of the Senate; and that body, considering it conclusive proof of a bargain between two high officers of the Government, have very properly exercised their high and salutary privilege of rejecting him who has shown himself the supple tool of a lawless President, when he should have been the uncompromising guardian of the Constitution.

In another part of our paper will be found the proceedings of the Senate in regard to Mr. Stevenson's nomination, and the letter to which we have referred. There are many other facts and circumstances connected with this gross affair of "bargain and corruption," which will shall hereafter give more at large.

"I would impose a provision rendering any member of Congress ineligible to office, under the General Government, during the time for which he was elected, and for two years thereafter, except in cases of judicial office; and these I would except for the reason that vacancies in this department are not frequent occurrences, and hence no barrier should be interposed in appointing, for the bench, men of the first talents and integrity." "The effect of such a constitutional provision is obvious.—By it Congress, in a considerable degree, would be free from that connection with the Executive Department, which, at present, gives very strong ground of apprehension and jealousy on the part of the People. Members, instead of being liable to be withdrawn from legislation on the great interests of the nation, through prospects of Executive patronage, would be more liberally consulted by their constituents, while their vigilance would be less interrupted by party feelings and party excitements. Calculations from intrigue and management would fail; nor would their deliberations or their investigation of subjects consume so much time." "But, if this change in the Constitution should not be obtained, and important appointments shall continue to devolve on the Representatives in Congress, it requires no depth of thought to be convinced that corruption will become the order of the day; and that, under the garb of conscientious sacrifices to establish precedents for the public good, evils of serious importance to the freedom and prosperity of the Republic may arise. It is through this channel that the People may expect to be attacked in their constitutional sovereignty, and where tyranny may well be apprehended to spring up in some FAVORABLE EMERGENCY. Against such inroads every guard ought to be interposed; and none better offered than that of closing the suspected avenue with some necessary constitutional restriction." "It is due to myself to practice upon the maxims recommended to others."

Reader, what do you think of the above!—Does it not contain much good sense and much sound experimental reasoning!—"Yes," you will say; "it really does give some capital hints about the way to prevent corruption, and so forth.—It must have been written by some one who has taken a nice view of the way things have gone on under President Jackson." We acknowledge the reasonableness of your conclusion; but you are mistaken, friend.—It was said BY GENERAL JACKSON HIMSELF, to the Legislature of Tennessee, after he was nominated as a candidate for the Presidency! The General was then unconsciously predicting what would actually take place under his own reign. We have seen all the corruption that he speaks of take place by the appointing of members of Congress: "through this channel, the People (aye, and the States too) have been attacked in their constitutional sovereignty," and "tyranny has already sprung up."

Suppose a prophet had been present when General Jackson uttered the above just and patriotic sentiments, and after hearing him through, should have "settled his countenance and wept." Then General Jackson would have said unto him, "Why weepeth thy lord?" And the prophet would have replied, "Because I know the evil that thou wilt do unto 'the children' of these United States.—Thou wilt corrupt their Representatives, and their Senators, and their Judges, with the salaries and the honors of office; and thou wilt get those corrupt men to unite with thee in destroying the Sovereignty of the People and the Sovereignty of the States; and, 'under the garb of conscientious sacrifices to establish precedents for the public good,' thou wilt cause evils of serious importance to the freedom and prosperity of the Republic."

Then Gen. Jackson would have answered, "What is thy servant a dog, that he should do this great thing?" And the prophet would have replied, sagaciously, "Thou shalt be KING over this people!"

If any one wishes to trace further the parallel between the ancient and the modern Hazels, let him turn to the Book of Kings. We almost involuntarily shudder when we look forward.

After the above article was put into the compositor's hands, we were so fortunate as to find, in the National Intelligencer of the 26th instant, a list of Members of Congress that Gen. Jackson has appointed to office. The list comprises THIRTEEN SENATORS and TWENTY-FIVE REPRESENTATIVES appointed in five years!

The Intelligencer remarks that this number is believed to be about equal to the number ever appointed by all the Presidents together who preceded General Jackson. The offices which he has thus conferred on Members of Congress embrace every description of trust, from a Secretary of State down to a Collector of the Customs, a Deputy Postmaster, and a Clerk at the City of Washington.

The Globe, of the 25th June, in a long article, partly eulogistic and partly laudatory, asks, Why do the Senate reject Mr. Taney, when they know that the President will entrust the Treasury Department to none other, unless he be inflexible (that is to say, as dutiful to him) as Mr. Taney has been?

To tell the truth, it does seem to us an useless effort on the part of the Senate to attempt to control in any degree the conduct of the public agents, while the H. of Representatives connive at, or approve, unlawful acts of those agents.

Gen. Jackson will no doubt appoint another Secretary who will do his bidding till the end of the next session of Congress; the Senate may then, if they have the chance, reject the nominee; and, as soon as they adjourn, he may re-appoint the same or another Secretary of equal flexibility to his will. This, in all probability, will be the game until the end of Gen. Jackson's term of office, unless the People compel their servants in the lower House to co-operate with the Senate in the maintenance of the laws.

In the mean time, if the President goes on as heretofore, and the Post-Office Department continues extending its facilities to favorites, and increasing the difficulties of the Treasury in the same ratio, what will be the condition of the country?

It would be well for the People of the United States to give a timely and mature reflection to these matters.

We thank the Globe for the hint which, whether in defiance, or in thoughtless indiscretion while smarting under rebuke, it has thus clearly expressed. The People are now told, by the official organ, that the President will not have any Secretary who will not do with the public money just what he orders!

It remains for the People to decide whether the constitutional character of the Government is to be restored, or the will of one man to be paramount.

JACKSON ECONOMY.

The following little items, taken from a Bill reported in the House of Representatives, afford a tolerably fair specimen of the effect of the 'searching operation' which President Jackson promised, in his Inaugural Address, to introduce into every department.

It seems that, in the progress of the search, the "Tennessee Farmer" found out a good many things that had been neglected by his predecessor. One of the first things that attracted the General's notice was the uncomfortable situation of the stables! This was exactly in accordance with the expectations of those who wished him to cleanse the Augean stables. But it seems that he despaired of being able to render those which had been occupied four years by Yankee dray-

men a fit abode for thorough-bred horses; and accordingly he ordered the erection of new ones.

Has it been customary for the United States to employ a gardener for the President? We ask for information, as we don't remember ever before to have heard of such an officer under our General Government.—Why should not Congress make an appropriation also for a groom to take care of the Royal stables, a cook to make turtle-soup, and another for pastry? In fine, we can see no reason why Congress could not make an appropriation to hire carriage-drivers, footmen, cooks, bootlers, and man-servants and maid-servants, of every description, with just as much propriety as for a gardener. But our readers are anxious for the account.—Here it is!

For alterations and repairs of the President's House, flooring the terrace, and erecting stables,	\$6,570
For the gardener's salary, and for laborers employed upon the grounds and walks at the President's House, and for planting,	2,850
For paying foot-boys at the North part of the President's House, and making a Macadamized carriage-way,	15,744
For planting trees and repairing the fences in the Lafayette Square, North of the President's House,	1,000
For enclosing and improving the grounds lying between the Capitol and the Potomac,	20,000
For purchasing and planting trees and shrubs in the Pennsylvania Avenue and on the public grounds,	3,000
For keeping in repair two public fire-engines,	300
For completing the water-works at the President's House and Executive Buildings,	1,052
For completing the furniture at the President's House,	6,000
For excess of expenditures beyond the appropriations made by the late Commissioner of the Public Buildings during the past year,	22,000
Making, in one year, the sum of	\$77,446

President Jackson had managed the public business so well as to have spent much less money than his predecessors, then few would have found fault with Congress for the mere sum paid to a gardener, provided there was nothing unlawful in the precedent. But how stands the account between the present and the last Administration! We take the expenditure under Mr. Adams to contrast it with that under Gen. Jackson, because Gen. Jackson himself charged Mr. Adams with extravagance in expending the public money. It will be remembered that, in his very Inaugural Address, on occasion on which most men would have had the delicacy to refrain from such allusions, President Jackson denounced some of his best friends by the coarseness with which he spoke of "abuses" under Mr. Adams. The following little tables will show Jackson economy in a strong point of view:

Expenditures under J. Q. Adams.	Expenditures under A. Jackson.
1st year, \$11,406,460	1st year, \$12,660,460
2d " 12,562,316	2d " 13,220,583
3d " 12,653,063	3d " 14,777,901
4th " 13,296,912	4th " 18,000,900

Thus it appears that the very first year of General Jackson's Administration cost the country more than *outside of the three first of Mr. Adams's extravagant reign, and almost as much as the last year; and the four years together cost nearly NINE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS more than the four years of Mr. Adams!*

But the worst is still behind. The expenditures of the last year, 1833, amounted, as we are told by the President's own Secretary of the Treasury, to TWENTY-TWO MILLIONS and upwards, (\$22,656,063!) "exclusive of the expenditure on account of the public debt."!!!!

This was when the public money was in the United States Bank, and subject, at least in some degree, to the control of Congress;—but who can calculate what his Excellency's pocket-money, garden-money, stable-money, race-horse-money, &c. &c. may amount to now he has got the public purse in his own keeping!

The Editor of the Pee Dee Gazette, at Cheraw, has attempted to steer clear of party politics; but, finding it impracticable, in these times of Executive encroachment, to be neutral, he has come out independently in favor of the Constitution, in opposition to consolidation, and in defence of State Sovereignty and State Rights.

At a juncture like the present, the conductor of a Press cannot be neutral and be true to his duty. To say nothing of minor subdivisions, the whole country is divided between a party in favor of, and another opposed to, Executive encroachments. And every accession to the ranks of those in favor of Constitutional Liberty, and constitutional restraints too, should be hailed as a token of the ultimate triumph of their principles, and should stimulate them to increased exertions.

The following short paragraphs, which we extract from an article in the Gazette, show that the Editor is aware of the public danger and of the part it becomes him to take in averting it:

"We believe that ours is not a Consolidated Government—that the Constitution of the United States should be construed strictly—that the States are sovereign—that they have rights, and may apply remedies; and our strictures on public measures will be controlled, when they are applicable, by those opinions.

"We were not anxious to enter the list of political gladiators; nor would we do so if left to our own choice. The corruptions of the times render the duty imperative. The imminent danger in which Liberty herself is placed, by lawless assumption of power, leaves us no honorable alternative."

UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE.

At the late Commencement, the degree of A. B. was conferred upon thirteen alumni of the University; the degree of A. M. on six gentlemen. The degree of D. D. was conferred on the Rev. Andrew Syms, of Petersburg, Va.; and that of L. L. D. on Bishop Ives of this State, Judge Ruffin, and George E. Badger, Esq.

The literary exercises of the Students, and their general deportment, are spoken of in terms of high commendation by those who were present.

The Address delivered by Gen. Ireddell, before the two literary Societies, is likewise highly, and we have no doubt justly, extolled, as a specimen of elocution and classical composition, equally creditable to the heart and the head of the amiable and talented orator.

We are much gratified to learn that Gen. Ireddell did not follow, in one particular, the example of the two last distinguished gentlemen who addressed the Societies. He omitted entirely all allusions to party politics; very properly considering that the practice of discussing such a subject at the chief literary institution in North Carolina, would be "more honored in the breach than the observance."

The nomination of Benjamin F. Butler, Esq., an Attorney-General of the United States, has been confirmed by the Senate.

STILL ANOTHER STORM!

The Virginia papers give an account of yet another dreadful storm. It happened on Sunday afternoon the 23d June, and passed over Williamsburgh, through the counties of Isle of Wight, Nanamond, and Norfolk, into this State.

Five or six miles from Williamsburgh, on the farm of Thomas Coleman, Esq., several houses were blown down, in one of which Mr. C., his overseer, and several negroes, had taken refuge. Mr. Coleman and one negro were killed, and several of the other negroes were injured. Three horses were killed on the same farm. A great deal of damage was done on the whole line of the storm, by the blowing down of trees, houses, fences, crops, &c. &c. Three small schooners were upset and a brig driven ashore in James River.

HARD TO HEAD!

We noticed, last week, that, after the Senate had rejected a Mr. Gordon as Collector at New Orleans, the President nominated Mr. Gordon's son, a boy under age, for the same office. The Senate have since rejected a certain Mr. Flood, whom the President nominated as Register of a Land Office in Ohio; whereupon young Mister Flood was nominated for the same office.

If the old "General" should take it into his head to begin with the father of as many sons as Israel of old possessed, he might poster the Senate "party considerable" before he got down to little Benjamin.

The following, from the New York Courier and Enquirer, is a pretty good hit at that ridiculous propensity some people have of entering into a grave disquisition to prove an evident and trifling fact:

"An interesting investigation!—We see the newspapers publishing, pretty extensively, an inquiry into the reason 'why a rattlesnake is so called;' and we perceive that the writer, after a good deal of profound research, draws the conclusion that the snake is thus denominated because he has rattles in his tail. We don't know how this may strike others—we can only answer for ourselves, but it does certainly appear to us that the solution is satisfactory, and that the writer's mode of arriving at the result is exceedingly logical and ingenious. We hope he may continue his philosophical researches!—The world has long been in the dark as to the true reason why black snakes are so called.—Perhaps our author would find, upon a thorough investigation, that it is merely because they are not white."

The Rt. Rev'd. Dr. England, Roman Catholic Bishop of Charleston, has been appointed a Cardinal, by the Pope of Rome.

The Bishop has embarked for Europe. He is a man of fine talents, of a highly cultivated mind, and has evinced, both in America and Europe, a great deal of respect and admiration for the civil and political institutions of the United States. He is an Irishman by birth, and is said to be the first native of that country on whom has been conferred the honor of wearing a Cardinal's hat.

The character of the real gentleman, says John Randolph, in a letter to a young relation, consists not in plate, and equipage, and rich living, any more than in the diseases which that mode of life engenders; but in truth, courtesy, bravery, generosity, and learning;—which last, though not essential to it, does very much to adorn and illustrate the character of the true gentleman.

THE PRESS.

Poulson's American Daily Advertiser, thus introduces a quotation from a speech in the British Parliament, on the importance and power of a Free Press:

At this crisis, it is the Press that must save the country. It is the Press that must sustain the Senate, and stamp with opprobrium the arbitrary acts of a misguided and infatuated Chief Magistrate. Andrew Jackson has not calculated on the influence of the Press, when exerted in the cause of Patriotism and Virtue. The following passage is from a speech delivered by Sheridan, in the English House of Commons:

"Give me but the Liberty of the Press, and I will give to the Minister a venal House of Peers—I will give him a corrupt and servile House of Commons—I will give him a full swing of the patronage of his office—I will give him the whole host of ministerial influence—I will give him all the power that place can confer upon him, to purchase submission and to overawe resistance; and yet, armed with the Liberty of the Press, I will go forth to meet him undismayed;—I will attack with that mightier engine the mighty fabric he has raised; I will shake it down from its height of corruption, and bury it beneath the ruin of the abuses it was meant to shelter."

Altar of Hymen.

"Bless'd the angelic carols bright,
"The best of Eden sing."
"Long live his sacred lamp will light,
"And we're his spirit's wings!"

UNITED IN WEDLOCK.

In Charlotte, on Tuesday evening the 24th ult., by John Sloan, Esq., Mr. THOMAS J. HOLTON, Editor of the Miners' and Farmers' Journal, to Miss RACHEL R. JONES, of the city of New York.

Lately, in Botetourt county, Virginia, Mr. FREDERICK JOHNSTON, formerly of Salisbury, to Miss NANCY BURWELL, of the former place.

Court of Death.

"All pass to dust, in one precipitous crowd—
"The grave, O' the black, the black, and the proud,
"The rich, the poor, the ignorant, the wise,
"The sensual ground, where all distinction dies!"

DEPARTED THIS LIFE.

At Liberty Hill, Ireddell county, on the 30th June, Mrs. ISABELLA R. FEIMSTER, wife of Mr. Abner Feimster, in the 30th year of her age, leaving a husband and five children to bemoan her loss. Mrs. F. was sick for six months before her decease, but bore her pain with exemplary fortitude. A little while before she died, she had a severe paroxysm of coughing, which so much exhausted her that she seemed to have expired, but after being apparently insensible she opened her eyes again, spoke with a strong voice, and with a countenance of inexpressible joy, shouted Glory to her merciful God. She said she had seen the Angels of Heaven at the right hand of God praising him, that she was happy, and hoped her friends would not forget her, but would prepare to follow her and meet their God. She was a kind and affectionate wife, a tender and careful mother, a peaceful and obliging neighbour, and was respected by all who knew her.

Her husband and children and other friends have suffered a great loss, but they should derive comfort from the well grounded hope that their wife, mother, and friend, has gone to a better world, where she will receive the reward promised by the Son of God to all who love him.

In Concord, Cabarrus county, on the 18th ult., Mrs. EPIEZA MOORE, aged 35 years, 10 months, and 2 days. She has left a husband and three small children to mourn the loss of an affectionate wife and tender mother.



NOTICE!

ALL persons desirous of having their WOOL manufactured at Straywell's Machine, will please to forward it as soon as possible, as the Machine will be closed by the first of September, for this season.

JACOB STIREWALT,
Cabarrus Co., July 5, 1834.

75 Dollars Reward.

ESCAPED from the Subscriber, while encamped at the house of Col. A. Watt, in Rockingham County, (N. C.) on the night of the 10th of May last, a

Negro Man, named JOHN.

He is about 30 years old, about 5 feet 11 inches high; no marks recollected; had on a home-spun jeans long coat, and common thread and cotton pantaloons. John was purchased from Archibald Forbes, in Pitt County, near Greenville, and it is probable he will endeavor to get back to the same neighborhood.

The above reward of Seventy-Five Dollars will be paid to any one who will apprehend and lodge the said Negro in any jail, so that the subscriber can get him again. Letters addressed to the undersigned, at Buckingham Courthouse, (Va.) will receive immediate attention.

JOHN I. MORRIS,
July 5, 1834. 10*

The Editor of the Tarborough Free Press will publish the above advertisement to the amount of \$5, and send a receipted bill to this office, for payment.

Temperance Meeting.

THE Annual Meeting of the Ireddell County Temperance Society will take place in Statesville, on the 2nd Thursday of July next, a 11 o'clock, A. M. The Rev. Mr. CHILDS, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is expected to deliver a discourse on the occasion. The friends of Temperance are respectfully invited to attend.

STEPHEN FRONTIS, Secretary.
Statesville, June 28, 1834.



LOTTERY

Will positively be Drawn
Next Thursday!!!

North-Carolina State LOTTERY,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF
The Salisbury Academy.

1st Class—High and Low System.

To be Drawn at Salisbury,
On the 10th day of July.

Capital, \$3,000!

SCHEME:	
1 Prize of \$3,000 is 3,000	
5 " of 1,000 is 5,000	
4 " of 500 is 2,000	
5 " of 300 is 1,500	
10 " of 200 is 2,000	
50 " of 100 is 5,000	
60 " of 50 is 3,000	
100 " of 20 is 2,000	
250 " of 10 is 2,500	
20,000 " of 4 70 is 94,000	

20,485 Prizes, amounting to \$120,000

More Prizes than Blanks!

Tickets \$4—Halves \$2—Quarters \$1.

MODE OF DRAWING:

This Scheme, founded on the High and Low System, has 40,000 Tickets, numbered from 1 to 40,000, inclusive. On the day of the drawing, the 40,000 numbers will be put into one wheel, and all the prizes above the denomination of \$4 70 in another: they will then be drawn out alternately, first a number and then a prize, until all the prizes are drawn. From 1 to 20,000, inclusive, are low; and from 20,001 to 40,000, inclusive are high. The prizes of \$4 70, to be awarded to the high or low division, will be determined by that which may draw the capital prize of \$3,000. The prizes of \$4 70 will be payable in tickets in the next scheme—all other prizes payable in cash forty days after the drawing. All prizes subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

According to this mode of drawing, holders of two tickets will be sure to draw one prize, and MAY DRAW THREE!

Tickets, Shares, and Packages, to be had, in the greatest variety of numbers, at

Stevenson & Points' Office,

(White Row, Mansion Hotel)
—SALISBURY—

All orders from a distance, (post paid) enclosing the Cash, will be thankfully received and promptly attended to, if addressed to

STEVENSON & POINTS,
Managers, Salisbury, N. C.
May 17, 1834.