

board of the last resort of nations. For, although peace, not war, is the favorite element of this Confederacy, history teaches us that peace obtained at the sacrifice of honor, or a tame submission to injury, is never permanent, unless it terminates in entire subservience to the nation perpetrating the wrong.

As much, therefore, as North Carolina would deprecate a war, especially with that nation whence are derived so many valuable principles of our free institutions, she would not hesitate to choose it in preference to peace preserved at the expense of private rights and the national honor.

But it is confidently believed that both alternatives may be avoided by prudent, yet firm and energetic conduct on the part of the General Government, in demanding indemnity to our citizens for injuries committed by the authorities of the British Crown, and the adoption of such measures as may tend to prevent a recurrence of such injuries.

After a mature consideration of all the circumstances connected with this unfortunate affair, and of the consequences that may result from it, the Committee recommended to the Legislature the adoption of the following resolutions, viz:

Resolved, That the forcible detention, by the authorities of the British Island of New Providence, of the property of American citizens thrown upon that island by shipwreck, was a breach of the rights of hospitality, and an infraction of the laws of nations.

Resolved, That the General Assembly of North Carolina will not recognize any distinction in principle between property in persons, (as known to the Constitution of the United States,) and property in things.

Resolved, That the General Assembly of North Carolina has full confidence in the good faith of the respective members of the Union, in regard to all those rights guaranteed to each by the Federal Compact, and doubts not that the General Government, as the common agent of the States, will take such measures, at the present juncture, as may be wise and expedient.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of this Report and these Resolutions to the President of the United States, to the Executive of each of the States, and to the Senators and Representatives of North Carolina in the Congress of the United States.

WM. J. ALEXANDER, S. H. C. W. D. MOSELEY, S. S. IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, } January 3d, 1835. }

[From the Courier and Enquirer.] THE NATIONAL DEBT PAID OUT OF GENERAL JACKSON'S OWN POCKET.

The infatuation of the people of this country in their rapturous devotion to Gen. Jackson, is utterly astonishing, and will be looked upon, in a generation or two, as one of the most prominent delusions of the nineteenth century; more wonderful than even the Massachusetts mania for hanging witches some century or two ago, inasmuch as our age boasts of its superior knowledge, education, and refinement, and because the "schoolmaster" really has cudgelled gumption enough into our aconites, one would think, to give the world some cause to expect better of us. But the truth is, the election of a popular military backwoodsman has pushed us back upon barbarism. A shrewd, and as we thought, a sensible people, have retrograded into the dark ages. The "march of mind" for the last six years has all been to the rear! We have retreated before all the lights of the age, and the victor of New Orleans has been teaching us nothing but the back step. We are glorying in a servility of manhood that our earliest English ancestors would have been ashamed of, and we ascribe an infallibility to a poor old superannuated President—in his best estate, but an ignorant and uneducated man of moderate capacity—the ascription of which would have called a blush to the cheek of the most despotic of all the Henries. No matter what Gen. Jackson does, or what he pretends to do—it is the essence of perfection when it is actually done, and its accomplishment is sworn to by his worshippers, though no such act has been performed! The Congress of the United States, at its last session, by an act of very doubtful policy, and by the concurrence of a Senate opposed to the Administration by a strong majority, caused a gold coinage to come into partial circulation; and straightway it was jingled into the ears of the populace as the "Jackson money." Purse were made up for the express purpose of exhibiting at the polls, and where gold money could not be had upon other terms, it was borrowed temporarily that it might be carried from one part of the country to another, to gull voters into a support of Jackson candidates—as though JACKSON had sought none to do in producing it than the Emperor of Japan.

The national debt has been paid off during the administration of Gen. JACKSON, because it has so happened that he is President of the United States at the time when it must have been paid off, by the express provisions of an act passed by Congress before he had any thing to do with the Government—and behold! it is boldly asserted that he has paid the debt; and his minions even glory in it by a celebration! Was there ever so stupendous a humbug! Jackson paid the national debt! How, in the name of Heaven, can even his creatures muster impudence enough for such fatuous falsehoods? If the debt has been paid; it has been in spite of Gen. JACKSON; for no former administration has exhibited half the prodigality of expenditure, and in no former period of our history has corruption been so gross, so palpable, and so barefaced. Never, before the reign of Jacksonism, have the national funds been so scandalously misapplied—never before have partisans been purchased with the people's own money! Without being under the necessity of charging direct bribery to any branch of the Government, we do charge the most wanton waste of the public resources, for no other purpose, and with no other object, than the strengthening a party, and rewarding those who will about the ludest for "the Government." And yet, with all these facts before them, a portion of this people are willing to believe, and do actually believe, that Gen. JACKSON has extinguished the public debt. Nay, so wretched is the ignorance and delusion on this subject, that many of them believe, most religiously, that he has paid it out of his private funds! Let no man laugh at this as an extravagance, having no existence but in the imagination of the writer. It is quite true that there are people in this country who do really believe this absurdity—gross as mountains, to be sure, but they believe it. A friend assured us, this very day, that he has positively heard a zealous Jackson partisan

make the assertion seriously, and when our friend took occasion to ridicule so superb a specimen of stupidity, and after he found it really believed, to contradict it in terms—his denial was taken in dudgeon!—"The General," it was solemnly insisted, had actually cleared off the United States' debt out of his own pocket!

Not ought it to excite any particular astonishment that even such a folly is believed in by some portion of the presidential worshippers. Nothing used astonish us now-a-days. It is impossible to imagine any thing too gross for their faith, or to offer any Jackson delicacy too large for them to gorge. The old simile about "swallowing a camel" has lost all its point and force—your full blooded modern Tory would laugh such a comparison to scorn—he would swallow whole elephants if his leaders told him it was Jackson venison.—The Jackson throat has no bounds to its capacity—it would hardly make two bites of the mastodon itself.

MOBILE, (Ala.) January 7, 1835. Sudden Death of a Stranger.—Night before last, a man about 40 years of age, apparently of consumptive habits, being exceedingly emaciated, was found dead in bed, at the Commercial Hotel in this city. We learn that he became an inmate of the house on the day preceding, without any knowledge of either the keeper or his clerks, and was observed to keep his bed the whole day. Not one word was heard to escape his lips, however, from the time he was first discovered until he was found dead. In the pocket of his pantaloons, which he had not taken off, was found a two ounce vial nearly empty, yet containing a few drops of laudanum, apparently tainted with a small portion of spirits of turpentine. There was also found, in a wallet in his pantaloons pocket, the name of John Burton, written in pencil marks, on both sides of a strip of paper, evidently torn from the margin of a newspaper. No money or other papers were found on him. He appeared to be excessively poor in purse as well as in person; though all his wearing apparel, his hair, face, and hands, exhibited a degree of cleanliness infinitely above that of squalid poverty. He seemed to have died without a struggle.

MURDER OF MISSIONARIES IN SUMATRA.—Intelligence has been received, by the Secretaries of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, that two of the Missionaries of that Board, the Rev. Messrs. Samuel Munson and Henry Lyman, were murdered by the Battas, while on their way from Tapanooly into the interior of Sumatra. They had previously visited Pandang, and the Island of Pulo Nias; and at Tapanooly, after diligent inquiry, they were encouraged to believe that their contemplated journey might be performed in safety. On the fifth day, however, after leaving Tapanooly, (June 29th) coming unexpectedly upon a fort, they were suddenly beset by armed natives, and their interpreter taking immediately to flight, they were murdered before they could make known their pacific designs. Their widows were at Batavia, in September, under the kind care of the Rev. Mr. Medhurst, of the London Missionary Society. They had ample provision for their pecuniary wants, but were of course deeply afflicted.

Balloon accident, at New Orleans.—Mr. Elliot attempted an ascension at New Orleans on Sunday, the 28th of December which terminated disastrously for the aeronaut. He started, it seems, before the balloon was sufficiently inflated, and consequently had about as much tendency to come down as to go up. The car, too, was improperly attached, and after rising a short distance, turned nearly bottom upwards, and the voyager was obliged to save himself from falling by holding on to the ropes merely. In this situation he was tossed about the chimney tops and the upper stories of the houses, and into the windows of some of them, and at last got entangled in the rigging of some vessels in the river, where Mr. Elliot was extricated by the sailors. He immediately fainted, and surgical aid being promptly obtained, he was found to be in a most deplorable state. His left leg was broken above the knee, which it was apprehended would have to be amputated. A chimney was knocked down in the course of the adventure. The fees which the surgeons will obtain out of this disaster, is probably about the first "benefit to the cause of science" that these aerial adventures have brought about.

Deed of Villainy.—On the evening of Thanksgiving, a man brought to the door of J. W. Otis, Esq., in Bleecker street, a parcel of ground Coffee, which he said Mr. Otis had ordered to be sent home. It proved, however, that Mr. Otis knew nothing of the matter, and the Coffee was laid by under the expectation that it would be wanted for, and the mistake corrected. Nothing further occurred, however, and on Monday morning the cook made use of some of the Coffee for breakfast.—The consequence was, that the whole family, including the servants, soon after became dreadfully sick, and it was only with the most prompt and efficient medical aid that their lives were preserved. Mr. Otis had been absent for some days, by which he has escaped from the dreadful effects, so far as his own person is concerned, of this attempt to murder a whole family. The Coffee was analyzed on Tuesday, and found to contain a very large quantity of arsenic—enough to kill a hundred men.—Journal of Commerce.

[A reward of \$1000 has been offered, by the City of New York, for the detection of the villains who made the above diabolical attempt; and Mr. Otis has also offered \$1000 for the same purpose.]

Our friend Mr. Van Buren stumps.—Mr. Van Buren is not slow at a joke himself. He had been running a Kentucky member of Congress pretty hard, who could only clear himself of Mr. Van Buren's humor, by retorting a story in return. In our country, says he, after the main business of a public meeting is over, the stud horses are paraded before the public eye. An old farmer, who intended to breed extensively, was particularly industrious in selecting, among the candidates for favor, one whose form and action suited his ideas of excellence. At last, he chose a middle sized, fine looking animal, whose activity and movements pleased him. He satisfied himself as to blood, price, &c. and concluded a bargain. As he was going off, it occurred to him that he had not inquired what was the horse's name. Hello, stranger, says he, what is your horse's name? "Van Buren," said the owner. Oh! replied the farmer, I can't breed from him.—The old horse slips the bridle—the colts may do so likewise.—Augusta Courier.

THE CAROLINIAN. SALISBURY: Saturday Morning, February 7, 1835.

We are much pleased to find, in a very able New-England paper, (the Boston Atlas,) the following remarks in relation to the Presidency.

Like the Editor of the Atlas, we have no notion of taking up "a leader of the enemy's forces." Nor have we any greater inclination to make a choice of evils, by supporting one man, whose principles we abhor, because his opponent may be one degree ahead of him in servility to power, or in ambition to possess it.

The concluding paragraph, which is a quotation from one of the purest as well as 'greatest of English statesmen,' points out, we think, the true course of every honest man in a political contest. He who believes that the principles of the party to which he belongs cannot be abandoned without injury to the country, would act the part of a recreant if he supported a man or a party who would certainly exert their power to prostrate those principles. Much more would be deserve the execrations of all honorable minds, if he should, from an obvious wish to propitiate favor, lick the hand that scourged him in his weakness.

Judge White and the New York Star.—The New York Courier is out upon the Star, for its apparent disposition to favor the claims of Judge White for the Presidency. The Courier takes the right ground on this matter. White is a Tory; this objection is sufficient. On what principles can the Whites sustain him? Merely on the principles of entire dereliction and abandonment of all that they have been struggling for, and all that so many have honestly believed essential to the preservation of republican institutions. "We cannot elect Clay, or Webster, or Leigh, or Calhoun"—say the timid and wavering. Why not? "Because they have made themselves so conspicuous, in their opposition to Executive usurpation—and in support of the measures and opinions which we as a party have advocated—that it will be impossible to run them with any degree of confidence." This is a new mode of argument in politics; to desert men with whom you have been habitually and honorably acting—and take up the leaders of your enemy's force—because, for the time being, they seem to possess the greater strength. The proposition is to surrender every thing without a battle—to submit to the full development of the protest doctrines—the Kitchen Cabinet proscriptions—the misdeeds of the public funds—the gross abuses of the Departments—and all the ills and evils of the reigning powers—without an effort to alleviate, or shake them off.

For our own part—we say decidedly—if we cannot give a Whig candidate the vote of more than a SINGLE STATE—for Heaven's sake let us put one in nomination. To abandon him would be eternal disgrace. How shall we ever hope to find a man bold enough, and self-sacrificing enough, to resist Executive aggressions, if in the unequal conflict he is not merely to be defeated—but to be deserted by the very men who cheered him on in his patriotic efforts, but have not the firmness, and manliness, and magnanimity to persevere till the good work is accomplished? Is this the way our enemies support their friends? Is this the aid and countenance they lend to the men who have advocated their principles?

The meanness and baseness of the argument by which the Whigs are urged to support Judge White, excite our perfect abhorrence. "Abandon your friend, because he does not stand quite so good a chance as your enemy; go over to your enemy, and he will reward you with a place. He will pay your treason—reunite your ingratitude—and heal your wounded honor, by an application of official emolument."

"For my part," says the greatest of English statesmen, "I find it impossible to conceive that any one believes in his own politics, or believes them to be of any weight, who refuses to adopt the means of having them reduced to practice. Therefore every honorable connexion will avow it is their first purpose to pursue every just method to put the men who hold their opinions into such a condition as may enable them to carry their common plans into execution, with all the power and authority of the State." As this power is attached to certain situations, it is their duty to contend for these situations. Without a proscription of others, they are bound to give to their own party the preference in all things, and by no means, for private considerations, to accept any offers of power in which the whole body is not included; nor to suffer themselves to be led, or to be controlled, or to be over-balanced, in office or in council, by those who contradict the very fundamental principles on which their party is formed, and even those upon which every fair connexion must stand."

We desire to direct the especial attention of our readers to the following letter from the Hon. John McLean, of Ohio, addressed to a friend in North Carolina. The sentiments therein contained are altogether sound, and are expressed with an honesty and independence of manner that reflect great credit upon the character of the writer. We are mistaken if this exposition of Judge McLean's views of great Constitutional Questions do not secure to him the confidence and friendship of a large portion of the American People.

JUDGE McLEAN'S OPINIONS. We have been obligingly furnished with the following letter from the Hon. John McLean, of Ohio, to a gentleman in this State, which gives the opinions of that distinguished individual on important constitutional questions:

KNOWSVILLE, October 23, 1834. My Dear Sir: As I am about leaving this place for Ohio, I have but a few moments to reply to your favor of the 21st instant.

In my view, no powers can be exercised by the Federal Government, except those which are expressly delegated to it; and I should think that the experience we have had ought to convince every one that an extension of the Federal powers must endanger the permanency of the Union.

All judicial questions which arise under the Constitution and Laws of the Union, are referable to the Supreme Court of the United States, and its decision is final in such cases. This tribunal is expressly vested with the power to decide such questions, by the Constitution, which was adopted by the people of the several States. The Supreme Court, then, has been made the arbiter in such cases by the States, and its decisions are binding on all litigant parties.

But, if a political power be asserted by the Federal Government, which is controverted by a State, and which affects the interests of such State, and it cannot be made a judicial question under the Constitution and Laws of the Union, there is no tribunal common to the parties; and, in such a case, effect cannot be given to the power. The decision of a Sovereign State, in such a case, is as good as the decision of the Federal Government; and, of necessity, there must be mutual forbearance.

An unconstitutional act of Congress imposes no obli-

gation on a State, or the People of a State, and may be resisted by an individual or a community. No one, I believe, will controvert this. But is a State bound to submit to a systematic course of oppression from the Federal Government? I answer no. It should remonstrate again and again, until all remonstrance is vain and useless. An appeal should be made to the other States, in all the forms sanctioned by the Constitution; and ample time should be given for reflection. But if all these efforts should produce no effect, and the oppression be continued—an oppression which withers the hopes of the State, and dries up the resources of its prosperity—and the people of the State are forced to the alternative of choosing, under such circumstances, liberty or slavery they may and should, reject the latter, and assert the former by open resistance. This is an inherent and inalienable right, which may be asserted and maintained by every organized community.

Instead of enlarging its powers by a rule of construction which may be contracted or extended at pleasure, the Federal Government should act within the sphere allotted to it, and consider that the true glory of our Federal system consists in attaining the great objects of its formation with the least possible action upon the diversified and conflicting interests of the People. In this way, and this way only, can this system, so eventful in its origin, and which has excited the admiration and astonishment of the world, be made perpetual. And I need not say, what every enlightened individual must admit, that upon its perpetuity the cause of rational liberty depends.

If time permitted, I would give a more detailed reply to your inquiries; but I trust this very hasty scribble, under the circumstances, will be received.

Very truly and sincerely yours, JOHN McLEAN.

SENATORIAL ELECTIONS.

Virginia.—Benjamin Watkins Leigh has been re-elected to the Senate of the United States, by the Legislature of Virginia, for six years from the 4th day of March next. Mr. Rives was the Administration candidate. The vote stood thus:

For Mr. Leigh, 85 For Mr. Rives, 81— Majority for Leigh, 4

This majority is smaller than we had anticipated; but a victory under any circumstances is doubly gratifying, as well on account of the rebuke it gives to the monstrous system of "bush instructions," gotten up in the Old Dominion during the last fall year, as because it secures to the support of the Constitution, in the Senate of the United States, the exertions of one of her noblest and most gifted sons, in place of the man whose greatest ambition is to exhibit his State in the degrading attitude of a humble worshipper at the foot of power.

Louisiana.—Charles Gayarre has been elected to the United States Senate, from the State of Louisiana, for six years from the 4th of March next, in the place of Mr. Waggaman, whose term will then expire. Mr. G. is a friend of the Administration; he was opposed by three Whigs, and was elected, on the third ballot, by a majority of 2 votes. The joint votes for the Whig candidates who opposed him show a majority of six in the Louisiana Legislature opposed to the National Administration.—And yet, for the want of concert of action, the Whigs of that State have allowed their enemies to elect a Senator to Congress. Shame!

Kentucky.—John J. Crittenden has been elected to the United States Senate, from Kentucky, in the room of Mr. Bibb, whose term expires on the 4th of March. Mr. Crittenden is a Whig, and succeeded over his Jackson opponent by a majority of 50 votes! Mr. Bibb was not a candidate for re-election.

Maine.—John Ruggles (Jacksonian) has been elected, by the Maine Legislature, to fill the vacancy occasioned in the Senatorial Delegation from that State by the resignation of Mr. Sprague, and also for six years from the 4th of March next.

In Rhode Island, the Legislature made eighteen ineffectual attempts to elect a United States Senator, and at last adjourned without accomplishing it.—At every balloting the result was within one or two votes of being the same; on the 19th balloting it stood thus: For the Whig candidate, 40—for the Jackson candidate, 30—for the Anti-Masonic candidate, 11.

The Hon. Daniel Webster has been unanimously nominated as a Candidate for the next Presidency, by a Caucus of the Massachusetts Legislature.

MORE COLD WEATHER.

We have had a real "cold snap," this heat; and it cannot be successfully gaily. On Monday night Snow commenced falling, and continued without intermission for ten or twelve hours, coating the ground to the thickness of three or four inches. Tuesday night was, in our opinion, decidedly the coldest weather we have had this winter.

This being the first "practical" snow that has fallen here since the beginning of winter, the Sleighs were called into service, and both gentle and simple, grave and gay, fashionable and vulgar, were out to enjoy the sport or see the sight. The smiling faces, winding horn, and ringing bells, assured the plodding footman that these gay parties had forgotten all care in their enjoyment; but the smoking horses gave evidence that they at least saw no fun in the matter—in truth, the poor quadrupeds had good cause to remember the fable of the boys and the frogs. Jack Frost painted the cheeks of the fair slayers in the most exquisite style, though, in the process, he took rather too familiar hold upon their noses and ears; the gentlemen were kept comfortable by the warming influence of pretty faces while out, and the occasional enjoyment of Anti-Frost, alias hot toddy, while within doors.

Mr. McFarland, of Norfolk, has been elected, by the Legislature of Virginia, a Member of the Council of State, in the place of Peter V. Daniel. Mr. McFarland is a staunch Whig.

GOLD-DIGGING.

Statement of the amount of Gold received at the United States Mint, from the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, and Alabama, during the years named.

Years.	Virginia.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	Georgia.	Tennessee.	Alabama.
1824	None.	5,000	None.	None.	None.	None.
1825	"	17,000	"	"	"	"
1826	"	20,000	"	"	"	"
1827	"	21,000	"	"	"	"
1828	"	46,000	"	"	"	"
1829	2,500	134,000	3,500	"	"	"
1830	24,000	204,000	26,000	212,000	"	"
1831	26,000	294,000	22,000	176,000	1,000	1,000
1832	34,000	458,000	45,000	140,000	1,000	None.
1833	104,000	475,000	66,000	216,000	7,000	"
1834	62,000	380,000	38,000	415,000	3,000	"
Total	252,500	2,054,000	200,500	1,159,000	12,000	1,000

SUPERIOR COURT CIRCUITS. We have been politely furnished, by the Hon. Judge Martin, with the following information relative to the Spring and Autumn Circuits of the Superior Courts of this State for the year 1835:

	Spring.	Autumn.
Strange,	Newbern,	Hillsborough.
Seawell,	Wilmington,	Raleigh.
Donnell,	Edenton,	Morganton.
Martin,	Hillsborough,	Newbern.
Norwood,	Raleigh,	Wilmington.
Settle,	Morganton,	Edenton.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, JANUARY 25th, 1835.

To the Editor of the Western Carolinian:

DEAR SIR: In Washington, at this time, there is very little of excitement or interest; indeed, I have hardly ever known so dead a calm as is now seen here, and which verifies the old adage, which seems to be as true in the political as in the natural world, that "after a storm there is always a calm." The fever of the last session has abated, and the Capitol is no longer thronged with immense crowds of spectators anxious to witness the manly and eloquent efforts of the Senate in defence of the Constitution and the Law. Not a single debate has yet taken place in either House to create excitement; and, judging from the tone and tenor of Congress, I should say there would not be. In the early part of the session, our relations with France seemed to absorb every other question. The extraordinary and alarming position taken by the President, in his Annual Message, threatened to involve us in a war with our ancient ally and most faithful friend. You are, however, that that matter has been put to rest for the present by the very able and well-tempered Report of Mr. Clay. Van Buren and his army of office-holders must therefore look out for some other subject by which they may keep up a political excitement, and thereby perpetuate their power. The excitement created about the Bank has died away, and it was therefore necessary, in order to keep the party together for party purposes, that the public mind should be excited on some other subject; and a war with France was seized upon as best calculated to effect that object. But fortunately the people of this country were not prepared for such a measure. A war with any nation is to be deprecated, but a war with France is abhorrent to the best feelings of every American heart. The very names of France call up the most sacred recollections.—It reminds us of those days which "tried men's souls," when France—gallant and magnanimous France—sent her men and money to aid us in our weakness, contending, and gloriously contending, in the cause of Freedom. As long as these things shall be remembered by the American People, (and I trust they will never be forgotten,) a war with France will never be resorted to until all other means of obtaining redress shall have been tried in vain. I have no doubt the appropriation to fulfil the treaty with this country would have been made by the Chamber of Deputies but for the gasconading language held by our Minister who negotiated that treaty; and I have as little doubt that the appropriation will yet be made, unless the menacing language held by the President's Message shall prevent it.—There has been no Report from the Committee on Foreign Relations in the House of Representatives; but a debate sprung up yesterday, touching the organization of that Committee, which disclosed some of the secrets of the prison-house, and showed that at an early part of the session the elder-men upon that Committee, were for sustaining the views of the President; but finding, I suppose, that the People would not sustain them, they changed their position, and are now, we are told, unanimous in opposition to the measures recommended by the President. The country, therefore, will rejoice to have an assurance from both Houses of Congress that there is to be no war.

Neither of the Post-Office Committees have yet reported, and I am told will not be able to do so before next week.—The abuses and corruptions of that Department are endless, and the Committees, without being able to complete their examinations, will have to stop short, so as to be able to report to the present session of Congress. I suppose the party-men here will attempt to justify or at least palliate the abuses of the Department; and every one who does not, will be set down as a Federalist, a Bank-man, or a Disunionist.—But will the People sustain these abuses? Will they sanctify these corruptions in their public servants? It is a part of the system of the office-holders and men in power to attempt to shield themselves under the popularity of Gen. Jackson; and therefore, whenever an attempt is made to drag them before the light, and expose their misconduct, they immediately cry out that it is a blow aimed at the Administration, and the People are made to believe that it is a fictitious opposition to Gen. Jackson and his measures. It is this which has shielded the corruptionists in the Post-Office, Land-Office, and other Departments of the Government. The true friends of the Administration ought to be the first to put down these abuses.

A resolution is before the House of Representatives, to change the mode of electing Printers to Congress, by substituting the vote for the ballot-box mode. The object of the change is evident: it is to secure the election of Francis P. Blair: it is to enable the Kitchen Cabinet to whip the party-men into the ranks, and drive them out of it if they don't obey orders; even in the election of printer! Every thing now-a-days must yield to party, and no one must be allowed to exercise the manly independence of a patriot and a free man. Judge White's nomination to the Presidency makes well with the country, though it is said to be gall and wormwood to the tenants of the White House.—Nothing is wanting to secure his election to that high office, but a little firmness on the part of his friends. In the South, I think we shall be driven to the alternative of choosing between Van Buren and Judge White; and, in such a choice, who could refuse to be a White-man! The National Convention will make an attempt to dictate to the People, but the People of the South will not be dictated to. Although Judge White is not free from objection, he is more nearly identified with us in feeling and in principle than the Little Magician.

[In publishing the above, let it not be thought that we entertain the views expressed by our correspondent in the last paragraph of his letter. The doctrine of alternatives is a very specious one, but is not sound, and we think calculated to do much harm. Gen. Jackson was a choice of evils with a large majority of the intelligent voters, at his first election; and an evil choice has it been for the country. We believe that no man who has supported Gen. Jackson in his monstrous assumptions of power, can be safely trusted in the Presidential chair; and we therefore cannot, under any circumstances, conscientiously add our voice for his elevation.—Ed. Western Carolinian.]

Speaking of the Senatorial Election in Virginia, and the efforts which were made, by the friends of the Administration, to prevent the success of Mr. Leigh, the Richmond Whig takes the following notice of a Speech delivered on the occasion, by Mr. Brown, the Delegate from Petersburg. We have before heard Mr. B. spoken of very highly; but, being a young man, we have never imagined that he possessed such gigantic powers as are, no doubt justly, ascribed to him by the Whig. Well may Virginia be proud of so gifted a son, and the friends of the Constitution every where be elated at the prospect held out for the advance of their principles by the efforts of so able a champion.

The House having again proceeded, on motion of Mr. Johnson of Richmond, to execute the order of the day, for the election of a Senator of the United States, Mr. Kincheloe addressed the House for some time, in