

THE CHOLERA.

From the Norfolk Beacon.

Efficacy of the Camphor Treatment.—Yesterday's Steam Boat brought us the following additional evidence (if any were wanting) of the efficacy of Camphor, even in the most advanced stage of Cholera, which we promptly place before our readers—the admonition of our respectable correspondent in yesterday's Beacon, to the contrary notwithstanding. In truth we are not aware that we have given publicity to any prescriptions for this awful disease, which have not been respectfully vouched, in most instances, by eminent medical practitioners. In the case of the Camphor, we have, in addition to its general adoption as an ingredient in the prescriptions of our medical faculty, the most happy experience in our own families and persons, which prompt us to recommend it to the continued favor of our townsmen. In the premonitory symptoms, we have found 3 to 5 drops seldom to fail of relief, while we have known the best results from a larger quantity applied in a more advanced stage of the disease.

Messrs. Lang, West & Co.

Editors of the New-York Gazette.

Having read yesterday the statement of Dr. Channing, whom I never heard of before, which stated that "unmixed spirits of camphor" would cure the cholera; on going home, I remarked to my family that a very simple, and I thought a very reasonable and effectual remedy had been published, viz: camphor. One of my domesticks immediately said, "Why, that was the article that cured the woman of the Cholera next door, who had it so bad." I made further inquiry, and found it true; but she, having nothing else at hand to take, had merely swallowed the refined camphor, and washed it down with fresh water, and in about half an hour was at her work again, cured.

This morning, being in a grocery, at Old Slip, a man came in, belonging to one of the Philadelphia packets, threw himself on a chair, and gave himself up as lost; not so much through fear, as from his terrible feelings. He attracted the attention of all present, and he turned out to be a genuine case of cholera. He said he had had a diarrhoea on him all the morning; his breath was cold; his eyes sunken, face pale, shrunk up, and ghastly as death: the blood seemed to have fled entirely from it; he complained bitterly of his situation and feelings; his stomach, arms, legs, and all his system, were cold as ice, every instant getting worse, and losing the use of his limbs from coldness and stiffness. He tried to shut his hands, but the sinews refused their office, and he could not. Some advised his immediate removal to the Park Hospital; but having known the day before of the effects of camphor on one individual, I begged some one to go at once to Dr. Lord's, for some refined camphor. As soon as procured, I began with it, broke it fine with a hammer, and filled a teaspoon, and gave him. He got it down with a little water. As soon as down, I asked him if he began to feel it in him? He said no. I then gave him another teaspoonful, and then a third, and then a fourth teaspoonful. He then said he had enough, as he felt it burn him, and his stomach was quite warm. I then desisted; but the immediate effects of relief were really astonishing. In less than one hour he was in a sweat, with the blood regularly circulating, and free from disease, and perfectly comfortable, saying, he was a new man.

We find, on inquiry, that the statement of our correspondent is correct. After the treatment above mentioned, castor oil was administered, and he remained on board his vessel till near dark, when he was visited by Dr. Harris, who, considering that he would be better taken care of at the Park Hospital, ordered his removal thence. His case is not now considered a dangerous one. His name is Chase; he is mate of the schooner Waterloo, of Philadelphia, and belongs to the South Shore, Mass.—Gazette.

From the Norfolk Herald.

A communication addressed to the Post Master in this place, by a Mr. Robert K. Moulton, of New York, contains some reflections and suggestions respecting the Cholera, which are deserving of attention; they are founded, he states, on extensive experience and observation of the general character and progress of the disease, and indeed bear the impress of sober reason and simple truth. As it cannot possibly do harm, and may do good, we have taken a few extracts from the communication.

"I learn from the gazettes of to-day that the cholera has made its appearance in your State; this is no more than what I expected, and indeed, I have no doubt but that it will extend over the whole Continent of America. I perceive that it has been chiefly confined to the colored population—in this city it has indiscriminately attacked both whites and blacks.

"I firmly believe that nine cases out of ten might have been avoided had the subjects been only prudent and attended to the premonitory symptoms. Could you have visited the different parts of our city, I think that with me you would have been surprised that there were not five cases of cholera where there is one. I therefore repeat, that almost every case in this city has been owing to some extraordinary circumstance, such as excessive fatigue, indiscretion in diet—but more generally to intemperance or neglecting the premonitory symptoms.

"These premonitory symptoms generally commence with a slight pain in the bowels, attended with a diarrhoea, and frequently with a dizziness in the head. The diarrhoea continues generally from one to four, or even six or eight days, according to the habits and constitution of the persons attacked: as soon as it commences no time should be lost in applying for medical assistance. From extensive inquiry among the Physicians I can confidently state, that not a single case has proved fatal, where timely assistance has been afforded. The medicine generally is from four to six pills composed of aloes and calomel.

"As to the mode of treatment, not being a medical man myself, I could not undertake to give any directions. I find that our physicians have almost as many different modes as there are cases. Some, however, confine themselves to camphor, which in certain cases I believe to

be highly beneficial—indeed I have known of several astonishing and speedy cures from using it.

"I mentioned the usual premonitory symptoms to be diarrhoea—cases, however, occur in which persons are attacked with vomiting; in this case I believe camphor to be the best. A friend of mine had a son taken ill about 4 weeks ago, at 12 o'clock at night, with vomiting and purging: his father immediately gave him a teaspoonful of strong camphor—the boy was very soon in a profuse perspiration, went to sleep, and the next day was well. Since then five of his family have been attacked in the same manner, and cured by the same means.

"Last Friday, a colored woman in passing my door was completely prostrated. She had been unwell two or three days—my wife ordered our colored servants to take her into my kitchen until she could send for a coach, which was done. She had violent vomiting and cramps—a teaspoonful of strong camphor was given her, and before the arrival of the carriage, which did not exceed five minutes, she was in a profuse perspiration. Sunday evening I called at her residence and learned she was out at service.

"As prevention, however, is of the first importance, I would recommend PULVERISED CHARCOAL, the astonishing purifying properties of which are known to all—and a great many physicians recommend it. It is taken in water; is perfectly tasteless, and I assure you that it at least can do no harm. Let a person take, say, half a table spoonful night and morning;—I have done it for four weeks past, and I now enjoy better health—a great many of my acquaintances have done the same, and not one has even had the premonitory symptoms.

"Having given you such facts as may be useful, I will now suggest what course I would follow with my slaves were I a planter:

1st. I would require each slave to take about half a spoonful of pulverised charcoal (maple is the best) every night and morning—I don't believe that if this was strictly adhered to one case would occur.

2d. Should any be taken with vomiting I would immediately administer, say half a teaspoonful of strong tinctured camphor—repeating the dose every 15 minutes until perspiration takes place—also rub the body thoroughly with a flannel dipped in the same.

3d. Should a diarrhoea begin, let the slave be perfectly at rest and give him from 4 to 6 pills, also a teaspoonful of charcoal to allay any irritation of the stomach.

4th. Let the overseer or some one examine every slave once or twice a day.

"If these rules be rigidly adhered to, I do not hesitate to give it as my opinion, that your slaves will escape this awful pestilence."

SPIRITS OF CAMPHOR.

The following is an extract from a letter published in the New York Courier and Enquirer: "Let it not be imagined that the validity of this statement rests upon the assertion of one or ten individuals. It is a statement which courts the investigation of every unprejudiced mind, and which will be sustained by the voices of at least five hundred impartial witnesses of the efficacy of the camphor treatment. Let those who still doubt, and who are affected with any of the usual premonitory symptoms, make trial of one to three drops only of the unmixed spirits of camphor in a little water, repeated at intervals of an hour, or two, for a few hours only, carefully avoiding improper diet, all other medicine and especially every form of opium, and experience may convince them that cholera in this stage is readily obviated without the aid of a physician.

The writer has had his cherished theories and maintained them with as much zeal as most of his professional brethren. But, if he had not learned before, his observations within the last few weeks had most convincingly taught him, that it is the sacred and imperative duty of the physician in all cases of disease in which his theory fails him, to abandon it, and seek the health and safety of his patient in any course, (however simple, and however counter to his preconceived views,) which experience has stamped as adequate to the emergency. And if this be so, where only his individual principles fail, can he hesitate a moment when disease is present which baffles all theories, and in a great proportion of cases, bids defiance to every treatment they have dictated.

WM. CHANNING, M. D.
New York, Saturday evening, July 28, 1832.

From the Pittsburg Mercury.

The Seceders.—As a set off to the 64 Clay bank men and anti-masons, who are represented as having seceded from the Jackson ranks, we give place to the names of ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN 'good men and true,' who have since the veto of the President, hoisted the Jackson banner. Many more can and no doubt will be added to the list—and many who are prevented by circumstances from coming out publicly, are nevertheless 'going the whole' for a veto candidate!

TO THE PUBLIC.

We, the undersigned, who have never voted for General Andrew Jackson, deem it but an act of justice at this apparent crisis to the political destinies of our favored country, thus to publicly express our full and satisfied approbation of his measures in relation to the United States Bank; and our firm conviction that a prosperous continuance of the blessings of our republican government depends greatly, if not entirely on the re-election of that independent patriot now at the helm of government. Every effort of the Aristocracy of this country, indicates the unhallowed design of corrupting, through the subtle influence of wealth, the fairest and most exalted feature of a freeman's privileges, the elective franchise. The subscribers deem it unnecessary to point to those innumerable facts, that fully warrant the justice of this belief. Unnecessary because they are quite apparent to every intelligent citizen. There are none who do not know the unwarrantable power of that mammoth called the United States Bank, and few we truly believe who do not also well know its many gross abuses of that power. They have become alarming to every American patriot, threatening a speedy annihilation to his liberty, and to the liber-

ties of his common country. Even in our own city, have the directors and retainers of this institution lately attempted to influence and corrupt the principles of our people. Under this conviction, the undersigned hereby pledge themselves, to prove worthy the name of republican patriots, by averting so far as in their power, the calamities threatened our free and happy institutions by the unhallowed attempts of the aristocracy referred to. And, in the name of Patriotism, the undersigned call upon every citizen who may not heretofore have raised his voice, and exerted his strength against these attempts on the part of the United States Bank, to corrupt our people and government, to be now "up and doing." Our privileges, our liberties have been threatened and are still in danger. We see but one man now capable of effectually rooting corruption from among us. That man we have already said we have heretofore never supported by our votes. But now, our most strenuous efforts shall be put in requisition to aid the re-election of the independent patriot General Andrew Jackson; and we again beseech every man who properly appreciates the blessings of liberty, to join us in the sacred cause, the cause of freedom and the people.

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| John Andoe | Wm. H. Kearney |
| J. Robinson | Thomas Patrick |
| William Rippey Jr | B. K. Palmer |
| Charles Richy | John Grider |
| S. John A. Shaw | S. Allinder |
| Thomas McKown | Jacob Hildebrand |
| J. H. Moreland | John M'Caughy |
| Daniel F. Miller | Henry Cooper |
| James McFee | Robert R. Riddle |
| Daniel Overstreet | William Dugan |
| Andrew Aston | Charles Kelly |
| Alexander Hay | John Walsh |
| P. McSherry | Henry Richardson |
| M. McClery | P. M'Nius |
| John B. Bogul | William Benson |
| Grafton Holtz | John Fitzpatrick |
| Zachariah Frick | Alexander Davidson |
| O. B. Brown | A. Brown |
| Johannath Kerr | Hugh Curran |
| Obidiah Allis | P. Morton |
| Richard Overhart | Wm. Leichtenhaler |
| John H. McCinness | Joseph Smith |
| Peter Cowen | Jacob Stulz |
| Daniel Y. Jones | John Gebhart |
| Harter Young | James Bellany |
| David Simpson | Michael M'Cutcheon |
| William Axford | Peter Given |
| John O. Irwin | Henry Rhodenbaugh |
| Michael Kilduff | G. Green |
| B. J. O'Hanlon | Thomas M'Farland |
| Patrick Kelly | Peter McDermott |
| Timothy O. Lyons | Alexander Wilson |
| Thomas McGovern | Martin Hollixy |
| Thomas Gallagher | Wyndot Hartzoff |
| Thomas Erins | William Hitchcock |
| Michael Foy | Leranzo Potter |
| Daniel Gibbens | Jacob Deitz |
| Joseph Foly | Jamuel Singer |
| Mathew Flinn | Simon Littlejohn |
| John Lamberd | A. Brady |
| Patrick Hays | Samuel Gardner |
| William Griffin | John Kearney |
| O. McCormick | John Warden |
| Phillip Flowers | John Winton |
| Michael Daly | Samuel M. Cordeman |
| James Conly | J. Miner |
| William Huston | B. Donaghy |
| Hugh Rodgers | James Graham |
| B. K. Palmer | Helby Monow |
| Robert Clarke | Thomas Spillane |
| Simon M'Carty | Ostrander Todd |
| Henry Benton | J. McCulloch, Grocer |
| Samuel Hutton | Wm. Cochrane |
| N. P. G. Maner | Martin Brown |
| J. G. Fielding | J. Fontz |
| J. Gallagher, Tailor | A. Henderson |
| George Swartz | |

JACKSON AND VAN BUREN MEETING

Fauquier County, Virginia.

The "Political Spectator of Warrenton, Fauquier county, gives the Proceeding of "one of the largest meetings ever held in that county, in order to commemorate the sound principles, staunch virtue and great ability of Andrew Jackson, as recently displayed in his Veto of the Bank Bill. On Mr. M. A. Chilton's motion, Inman Horner, Esq., was appointed President, and Messrs. J. French and A. Hickerson, V. Presidents.

"It was then moved and carried, that Col. John R. Wallace read the Veto Message on the Bank Bill. The Message having been read, a motion was made and adopted, that a Committee of three persons be appointed to report resolutions, expressing the approbation of the meeting on the Veto of the President of the Bank Bill; in the general course of his administration, and of their determination to support him at the next election. A Committee was accordingly appointed, who retired, and in a short time returned and recommended the following resolutions to be adopted. They were severally put and adopted.

"Resolved, That this assembly give their hearty approbation to the Veto of the President, on the Bill to re-charter the U. States Bank.

"Resolved, That our confidence in the political principles, the integrity and manly independence of Andrew Jackson, is not only not diminished, but increased.

"Resolved, That we will employ all honorable means to ensure his re-election, and the elevation of Martin Van Buren to the Vice Presidency."

The Standing and Volunteer Toasts breathed sentiments in conformity to these resolutions.

To the Editors of the Enquirer.

CUMBERLAND, JULY 30th, 1832.

GENTLEMEN—I have just seen in your paper of the 24th, my name upon the Central Standing Committee appointed by the Charlottesville Jackson and Barbour Convention. If I thought there was any prospect of Mr. Barbour's success, there is not a man in the Union who would more cordially support his election. But believing, as I do, that the only effect of such an attempt will be, to defeat an election of the Vice President by the people, and to devote the choice of that officer upon the Senate, I of course am constrained, by a sense of duty, to decline acting on the Committee; which I will thank you to announce in your next paper.

Yours, very respectfully, JOHN MILLER.

THE MOVEMENTS IN N. York & Pennsylvania.

In New York the monstrous coalition between the Clayites and Anti-Masons is justly rousing the suspicions and indignation of the people. The trick is seen through; and it will fail of its effects. How can the Anti-Masons vote for Mr. Clay, who denounced them as a party, in his Indiana letter? or how can the friends of Clay unite with a party, whom they have ridiculed and abused? There can be no cordial junction between such opposite elements—and the great body of the people will reject all such monstrous combinations, who pull together for the sake of power. These men talk against "dividing the spoils of victory," when this is the only object of their unhallowed coalition.

The Albany Argus happily reminds Judge Spencer of what befel himself two years ago. He had been previously elected to Congress under the open federal, or Adams banner—but when he again became a candidate, he obtained in addition, the endorsement of the *Workies* and of the *Anti-Masons*. The people, however, broke this triple alliance in pieces; and the sanguine Chief Justice was rejected by a majority of about 400! Such will be the fate of the present coalition, which he now heads as the President of the Clay Utica Convention.

The A. Argus ridicules the composition of the Utica Convention. In Otsego, the assemblage which appointed Deputies, consisted of 11 persons. From Chenango, 3 full-blooded Anti-Masons, attended without any deputation, upon their own responsibility. The meeting in Livingston consisted of 7 Claymen and 2 Anti-Masons. But since the Convention, the counties are turning out to denounce its proceedings. Witness the full attendance of the Republican County Convention of Courtland, &c.

In Pennsylvania, every effort is making to unite the Bankmen, Claymen, and all the elements of opposition, against the Administration—but it will not do. They have won over one mercenary scribbler, the "Inquirer," who is indebted more than \$30,000 to the U. S. Bank; and who has of course no moral force to add to the cause to which he has apostatised.—And they are also getting up a meeting of Irishmen, to denounce Gen. Jackson. They have accordingly put forth an invitation to a general meeting of naturalized Irishmen, to be held at Philadelphia—signed by more than 1700 names. But the "Pennsylvanian" unveils some of the secret springs of their proceedings. It says that it bears the *Orange* stamp—that many of the Irishmen, whose names are attached, are unknown, &c. &c. And it gives the following hit to the movers:

"ALEXANDER COOK, whose name heads the list of the *Orange* call, was an applicant to the Executive for the situation of *Treasurer of the Mint*."

"JAMES M'HENRY, whose name follows, was applicant for a *Consulate*."

"JAMES GOWAN, is presumed, was too modest to continue to be wine merchant to several of the officers of government, after the disgrace of his friend Ingham, and his gallanting him through Pennsylvania."

"Should we discover who any of the rest are, we will inform our readers. We are industriously inquiring. But we despair of finding them out. The "M'Devitts" and "Galbraiths," &c. appear to have been clapped down in the list as they landed, the other day from Londonderry—by the family.

"Among the signers to the call, as printed, we recognize a number of highly respectable citizens, and several who have grown gray in the ranks of democracy. Some names it appears have been affixed without the consent of the persons whom they represent: some were placed there, as we are credibly informed, under a misapprehension of the object of the meeting; others of the signers are not yet naturalized; and not a few have always been opposed to General Jackson.—*Phil. Sentinel*.

Four of the Irishmen, whose names go along with the Invitation, have come forward to declare, that they did not authorize any such use to be made of their names, viz., J. Hogan, W. Graham, T. Dougherty, and Dr. C. C. Connell. Mr. Graham says:—"In the fervor of my attachment to the cause of republicanism, in the ardor of my zeal for the magnanimous being who has risked his life to save his native land from impending despotism, and succeeded in the enterprise; by every tie that combines the countryman to the patriot, I will sustain, "Bank or no Bank," Andrew Jackson to the most exalted office in the donation of the people: and I ardently anticipate, isolating myself from party-country principles, that every Irishman will strenuously advocate and support the cause of one who, when perilled encompassed us, stood to his guns to save us; of one whose pen was alert as his sabre, when more deleterious bigots and enthusiastic aristocrats combined in a knot to strangle the principles of democracy."

We cannot believe that the sons of Ireland will be bubbled by such tricks. The great majority of them will not support a cause which is upheld by the great majority of the Federal Party. Who was it that remonstrated against the United Irishmen coming over to the U. S.? Have the Irishmen forgotten the letter of Emmett to Mr. Rufus King? Will they aid any such cause? Was it not but the other day, that one of the most loyal of the Clay Papers sneered at Andrew Jackson, as being the son of an Irishman?

"Leave it to the *Orange*-men (says the *Pennsylvanian*), to support the *Orange* cause: the *Green Shamrock* is the badge of the *true* Irishman and the friend of *LIBERTY* and of *JACKSON*." We trust, that all such true men will come out, hold meetings of their own in Philadelphia, N. York, &c. and disabuse the public mind of the false impressions, which are attempted to be made up on them by these Proceedings in Philadelphia.

We cannot enter the lists with such a scribe as the *Phil. Inquirer*. But he informs us, that E. C. Watmough does hold an office (viz: a Commissioner of Bankruptcy).—The other Mr. Watmough (member of Congress, &c.) we learn, has made some attack upon us in a print in this City.—Be it so.—We have been used to such abuse for seven and twenty years. We know how to appreciate it precisely for what it is worth. If Col. W. had been a liberal man, he ought to have done us the justice to suppose that we had made an involuntary mistake in ascribing the resolution to him. We treated him with no discourtesy, and we corrected the mistake, as soon as we ourselves detected it. Whence then this "taupet in a tea pot?"

Richmond Enquirer.

CASE OF SAMUEL GWYNN.

In these times of high party excitement it is the duty of every man to examine into the cause of the clamours raised against the Administration, and from proofs laid before him to form his own opinions. We have seen that the opposition are untrusting in their exertions to pull down those in power, that they may occupy their seats, unmindful of the interests of the people, or the character of the country. Every difficulty has been thrown in the way of the President—every artifice used to deceive the people and the most unblushing falsehoods circulated, to enable them to accomplish their darling object. In no instance have they been more abusive, more clamorous or more industrious, than in their attacks on the President for the appointment of Samuel Gwynn, Register of the Land Office at Mount Salus, Mississippi.

It will be recollected that Mr. Gwynn was nominated to the Senate in December, 1831—but he was rejected by that honorable body. He then appeared before them with every proof of capability with the most convincing evidence of his respectability—with a character fair, and talents of the first grade—with wounds recently bleeding—and with a fortune and constitution broken down, in the defence of his country. But with all this evidence before them, the majority of the Senate, to thwart and embarrass the President, rejected the nomination!

Upon the evidence of this fact reaching Mississippi, the astonishment and disgust felt there was tremendous—about 300 of the most respectable citizens of that State, solicited the President to nominate Gwynn again—and with his accustomed obedience to the will of the people, he, in the most respectful manner presented him, with an additional overpowering body of evidence, conclusive as to his peculiar fitness for the office.—What did the majority of the Senate then do? Did they again reject him? No, no—this course was not in unison with their party tactics—they ordered the nomination to be laid upon the table—too late to be taken up at the close of the session—and thus left an office vacant, which the interest of the people of that section, and the interest of the country, required should be filled.

The President, after the adjournment of Congress, seeing the necessity that the office should be immediately filled,—having the most powerful evidence before him that Mr. Gwynn was worthy of the trust, gave him the appointment—and for this fearless exercise of his duty, they have opened all their batteries of defamation, and poured out their phials of wrath upon him. Has not the President his constitutional rights as well as the Senate of the United States?—Do they believe that the people will permit a party of political tacticians in the Senate to rob him of those rights given to him by the Constitution?—How can he administer the government of the people, if he is to be thwarted at every turn by such men as Clay, Webster and Poindexter?—and this done by them, not for public benefit, but to bolster up a sinking cause, and bring themselves into power.

The favorite theme of the Opposition is the unconstitutionality of this appointment; and upon this charge they have rung all changes of detraction. But this will not avail them. Like all their other charges it will recoil upon their own heads, and shew them to the people in all their loathsome deformity.

The President, well aware of the unrelenting watchfulness of his opponents, although convinced that he had the right, and always fearless in the execution of his rights, called upon the Attorney General for his opinion of the measure. This opinion is given in the papers of the day, in conjunction with one from Mr. Wirt, late Attorney General, in a similar case. These opinions sustain the President, and they bear him out triumphantly in the course he has taken.

Mr. Taney, Attorney General, says—

"If, however, the restricted interpretation contended for were admitted, still, in the case before me, the President would have the right to appoint. The vacancy did take place in the recess. The former appointment continued during the session, and there was no vacancy until after they adjourned. The vacancy followed the adjournment; and whether it took place immediately afterwards, or at a distant interval, can make no difference. If it took place after the adjournment, it happened during the recess, according to the narrowest interpretation proposed to be given to the article—and consequently every act of view of the subject the President has a right to fill it. I do not, however, desire to place my opinion on this ground—but upon what I believe to be the true construction of the Constitution as before stated."

"In the case of Amos Binney, Mr. Adams must have proceeded on the same construction of the Constitution with the one I have given."

"The commission of Amos Binney, as Navy Agent of the Port of Boston expired by operation of law on February 15, 1825, during the session of Congress. He was nominated for the same office February 28, 1825. The session closed on the 31 of March, and the Senate adjourned without acting on the nomination. They were convened on the 4th March, 1825, by the summons of the President—and on 7th Mr. Binney was again nominated. On the 9th this nomination was postponed by the Senate to the 1st Monday in December following; and they adjourned on the same day leaving this vacancy unfilled. On the 22d of March, 1825, during the recess, Mr. Binney was appointed by the President to the office above mentioned."

What then, becomes of this charge of high-handed usurpation on the part of the President? The appointment of Mr. Binney by Mr. Adams is a case perfectly in point.—It was the practice during the former Administrations—and because Gen. Jackson has performed his duty in this case, the Opposition are moving Heaven and earth to injure him. But it will not do. The crocodile tears shed over what they term, the violated Constitution, will pass for what they are worth, and the People will pronounce judgment in a voice of thunder, upon their misdeeds. In fact, it is not the President who has violated the Constitution, but it is the Senate. He has not encroached on their powers; but they have encroached on his by their extraordinary resolution of 1830-31.

"There is no doubt, that this decision was made very much in consequence of a resolution moved by Mr. Poindexter, in the session of 1830-1, and adopted by the Senate—in reference to Gwynn's predecessor, Stokely D. Hayes. The resolution was a direct blow at the President's constitutional power—as it went to limit appointments to citizens residing within the State, whose vacancy was to be filled. If the Senate can at their discretion limit the appointment to residence, why not to age, religion or any other test not recognized by the Constitution? What is done on or under such a resolution is an encroachment on the President's proper power—and deserves not the countenance of the people.