From the Brockport Free Press. JEFFERSON AND JACKSON.

THE CONSTITUTION "AS HE UNDERSTANDS IT."

The hue and cry, Jong and loud, has been raised and re-echoed by the Coalition hirelings against General Jackson, for advancing the doctrine that each public officer is bound to support the constitution "as he understands it, and not as it is understood by others." He has been branded as an arbitrary tyrant, and compared to the ferocious Nero, whose hell born crimes struck terror through all Rome, and deluged her streets in blood!

But our venerable President has this reflection to console him-he is not the first who has been thus wantonly assailed for his stern integrity and firm adherence to the principles of Democracy. His illustrious prototype, the immortal JEFFERSON was denounced with equal virulence by the Aristocracy.

As an instance in proof of the assertion that General Jackson is anathematised for holding the same principles that were advanced by Mr. Jefferson, we place below, in juxta position, of the opinions of both, in relation to the right the Executive, as well as of Congress and the Judiciary, to "decide for himself, what is this duty under the constitution."

From Mr. Jefferson's | From General Jackson's Veto Message. "You seem to think it "If the opinion of magistracies are equally itself, be guided by its of the States ! independent in the own opinion of the We hail this Message, in the general, as ausright to pass a sentence swears that he will Statesman. It will endear him to us at homehands by the constitu-ers. It is as much the public.

also in their sphere, dent is independent of tion of 7 millions! would make the judici-both. The authority | The President congratulates Congress or

From the Pennsylvanian.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

soning may deserve."

The public attention is necessarily, at this moment, exclusively bent on this highly important document. Passing, for the present, ever the various other interesting topics discassed by the President, let us consider those portions of the message treating of the subjects of most immediate interest-we mean the Tariff, and its consequences in South Carolina. We took occasion, a few days since, to anticipate, that while "further alterations in the scale of duties would be suggested, or at least, that the consideration of a revision of the revenue laws, would be earnestly recommended to Congress, with the view of adapting their | mend that it be gradually diminished, and that operations upon the several classes of the confederated community, according to the principles of equity and justice, the tone of the mes- standard, as soon as a just regard to the faith sage in relation to the actual position of South of the Government, and to the preservation of Carolina, would be determined if not stern," the large capitial invested in establishments of Our anticipations are fulfilled to the letter. domestic industry will permit." He then goes The subject of a further reduction in the reve- on to argue the disastrous consequences of forth all its vigor? nne, "is earnestly recommended to the con- high Tariff duties, and contends that it is sideration of Congress, in the hope that the doubtful whether "the advantages of this syscombined wisdom of the representatives of the tem are not counterbalanced by many evils people, will devise such means of effecting tending to beget, in the minds of a large portion that salutary object, as may remove those bur- of our countrymen, a spirit of discontent and' thens which shall be found to fall unequally jealousy dangerous to the stability of the Union. upon any, and as may promote all the great interests of the community." This recommen- Carolina, is as conciliatory as it is dignifieddation we said, and believe, would have been as moderate as it is firm. made, whatever had been the position of the South: the tone of the President towards that simple machine which the Constitution South Carolina, situated as she is, must make this evident. There is a condensed determination, the more forcible from its stern simplicity, in this part of the message, which cannot be mistaken, nor fail to produce its proper now held by it in corporations, &c. effect. "Whatever obstructions be thrown in the way of the judicial authorities of the General Government," observes the President. "it is hoped they will be able peaceably to overcome them, by the prudence of their own officers, and the patriotism of the people. But, should this reasonable reliance on the moderation and good sense of all portions of our fellow citizens he disappointed, it is believed that the laws themselves are adequate to the suppression of such attempts as may be immediately made. Should the exigency arise, rending the execution of the existing laws impracticable, from any cause whatever, prompt notice of it will be given to Congress, with the suggestion of such views and measures as may be deemed necessary to meet it."

From the reasonableness of the proposition so often urged upon Congress by the Presi

gardful of the interests vested in manufactures, to dissent from his opinion. We should rather monopolies, we may indulge the hope that at alone than attacked. Against the employment the present session of Congress a scheme for of force to put down the nullifiers, even if they the certain but gradual reduction of duties will carry their measures to a much greater length be devised and adopted, which may satisfy the than they have hitherto done, we are, like South, while it is acquiesed in by the North. "An American," utterly opposed. For a des-We are strengthened in this hope by observing, potic government to bring back to allegiance a that intelligent presses of the New England revolted district by blood and carnage, is perfrom the contest and leave the battle for the Spanish America to butcher each other on acmonopolies to the middle states. If Pennsyl- count of sectional disputes, may possibly be forvania is in view by those Editors when they given; but for the U. States, after fifty years exspeak of the Iron of the middle States, we think perience in the practice of self-government, to the patriotic state to which he belonged.

reasonable and legitimate bounds, and that her by South Carolina, the first thing to be done

From the Richmond Enquirer.

We hail this admirable document with the devolves on the Judge the Supreme Court sincerest satisfaction. We more than ever to decide on the validity covered the whole congratulate our friends on the re-election of of the sedition law. But ground of the act, it Andrew Jackson. We congratulate ourselves nothing in the constitu-ought not to control in lending our humble abilities to this "devouttion has given them a the co-ordinate autho- ly wished-for consummation." This Message right to decide for the rities of this govern- breathes the spirit of a patriot-it holds him executive, more than ment. The Congress, forth as the benefactor of his country. This is for the executive to de-the executive, and the the man who is to contribute so essentially to cide for them. Both court, must each for restore the Rights of the States, and the Union

sphere of action assign-constitution. Each picious to the principles we hold dear, and as cd to them. The public officer who prophetic of the most salutary consequences Judges believing the takes an oath to sup- to our Union and country. He speaks with law constitutional, had a port the constitution the freedem of a Patriot, and the skill of a of fine and imprison-support it as he under- it will increase the respect and consideration ment because the pow-stands it, and not as it of our government abroad. It will be felt in er was placed in their is understood by oth- every limb, artery and vein of this great re-

tion. But the executive, duty of the House of It opens with a rapid and satisfactory View believing the law to be Representatives, of the of our Foreign Relations; and enforces the unconstitutional, was Senate, and for the propriety of a strict adherence to the maxims bound to remit the exe-President to decide of Washington and of Jefferson-a "free comcution of; because that upon the constitution- merce and honest friendship with all nations," power has been confid-ality of the bill or re- and "entangling alliances with none." It reed to them by the con-solution that may be presents our national finances beyond our stitution. That instru-presented to them for wants-the receipts from the customs exceed ment meant that it's co-passage or approval, the estimate at the last session-and the means ordinate branches sho'ld as it is for the Supreme of the Treasury are more than adequate to be checks on each oth-Judges, when it may meet the increased expenditures of the last But the opinion be brought before them | Congress, and to provide for the payment of gives to the for judicial decision. the Public Debt, now redeemable. -The duties Judges the right to de-The opinion of the yieling during the present year more than .8 cide what laws are con-Judges has no more millions, but the public lands falling short of stitutional and what not, authority over Con- the 2 millions-18 millions applied this year not only for themselves gress than the opinion to the public debt-and a millions in the first in their own sphere of of Congress has over four years of his administration !- On the 1st action, but for the leg-the Judges, and on January next, the entire public debt, funded islature and executive that point the Presi- and unfunded, will be reduced to within a frac-

ary a despotic branch." of the Supreme Court | the near approach of this memorable event of must not, therefore, be the extinction of the debt-an extraordinary permitted to control phenomenon in the history of nations. He rethe Congress or the marks, that the final removal of this gerat burexecutive, when acting then from our resources will afford the means in their legislative ca- for providing for all the objects "which the pacities, but to have Constitution authorizes, and presents the occaonly such influence as sion for further reduction in the revenue." He the force of their rea- refers to the Report from the Treasury, which will confirm all his suggestions about the reduction of the Tariff. The President contends that such reduction may be made to a considerable extent—and earnestly presses it upon Congress to "devise such means of effecting that salutary object, as may remove those burthens which shall be found to fall unequally upon any, and as may promote all the great interests of the community." He insists upon the proper adaptation of the revenue to the most economical expenditure. He goes for the encouragement of such manufactures only as may be necessary for our defence in warand emphatically states, that "If, upon investi gation, it shall be foun, as it is believed it wil be, that the legislative protection granted to any particular interest is greater than is indispensibly requisite for these objects, I recomas far as may be consistant with these objects, the scheme of duties be reduced to the revenue

The language he holds in relation to South With a view of reducing the government to

created, of withdrawing all sinister influence over the States, and of confining the Federal cuthority to its proper and designated sphere of beneficence, he proposes to sell all the stock

He bears upon the Bank with a heavy hand-He warns Congress against the exercise of any power ov r Internal Improvements, except tia, to be free warehousing ports. in relation to such as are commenced .- He deprecates in the strongest terms a resort to all doubtful power-and concludes with a beautiful and powerful appeal in behalf of the free enterprize of our citizens, the sovereignty of the States, in opposition to all latitudinarian doctrines, and in behalf of a machinery of government so simple and so economical as of the Republic, under such auspices?

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

of a judicious Tariff, adapted to our actual wants, cent as the boy's panther, which turned out to sage. - London paper ...

and which while it might not be totally disre- be only a stump; if he does, we must beg leave should not look forward to the perpetuation of consider it a real panther, which is better let States are urging their orators to withdraw feetly in character; and for the republicans of we can safely calculate that Pennsylvania, has plunge into the same abyss, is what, we trust no representative that would hazard the pub- in Heaven, will never happen. A "Shay's Relic weal in a reckless and exclusive support of bellion," or a "Whiskey Rebellion." may, and been, and is proposed to be, pursued by South Carothat interest, and that if there were such a rep- of right ought to be. put down by force of arms, lina. We regret that we are under the necessity of resentative he would be discountenanced by if no other means can avail. But the acts of a State, be they ever so wild and wicked, are not In conclusion, we believe that the South to be disposed of in the same summary manner. will have nothing to fear, if her views have Where a State assumes the attitude now taken nullifiers will have nothing to hope, if their by the National Government, is to see whether the feelings of the people of South Carolina, is urdesigns extend beyond a removal of grievance, any means can be devised, consistent with the | ged by considerations which we trust they will not to the separation, or even the agitation of the welfare of the republic, to remove the difficul- disregard. ties of which she complains. If there can, it is unnecessary to moot the question what shall be done in case she should enforce the act of nullification. If there cannot what then! Send an army to butcher her citizens? No; as we said before, that will never do. Shall we blockade her ports, in order to prevent the importation of goods free of duty, when the Constitu- and the deep interest which the people of the United tion provides that "all dutes, imposts and excises, shall be uniform throughout the United States?" That is a more difficult question; but according to our present impressions, we would | South Carolina and the nation, of the views I enternot do even that. It is true we must contrive tain of this important question, as well as a distinct some way to prevent her free goods from be- enumeration of the course which my sense of duty ing conveyed into the other States; but this will require me to pursue. could be done by such means as are adopted on the frontiers of any two countries in Europe, which are seperated only by an imaginary line, and by the same custom house examinatisnr at the ports of the twenty-three States, as are applied in the case of vessels arriving from foreign hended, and it is the intent of this instrument to procountries. We admit that all this would be at- claim, not only that the duty imposed on me by the tended with inconvenience and expense. But not so much of either, as would be occasioned executed," shall be performed to the extent of the by a civil war. We would hold off in this way, powers already vested in me by law, or of such others in order to give time for the good sense of her to me for that purpose, but to warn the citizens of down by any offensive act on the part of the United citizens to correct the errors into which, they South Carolina, who have been deluded into an ophave fallen. If we do not greatly miscalculate, position of the laws, of the danger they will incur by they would in two years time be heartily sick obedience to the illegal and disorganizing Ordinance of their nullification pilgrimage, and be glad of of the Convention,-to exhort those who have refusany pretext for rerturning to the embrace of ed to support it to persevere in their determination to their bretheren from whom they had wandered, upheld the Constitution and laws of their country,

We trust, however, that affairs will not proceed to this extremity We trust that a satisfactory adjustment of the tariff question (which is the cause of all these evils) may be effected they affect to support. by Congress before the nullifying act shall go into operation. It will be observed that the bill reported to the Convention, nullifies only the Acts of 1828 and 1832. The tariff of 1824, it leaves still in operation. If, therefore, the nation is prepared, for the sake of peace, to go back to the tariff of 1824, or something equivalent thereto, the nullification act itself will be ON WHICH IT WAS FOUNDED, AND DESwill consent to be bullied, at least we hope WHICH I'T WAS FORMED. it will not; but if by doing what, without reference to the posture of South Carolina, ought to be done, i. e. by going back to the tariff of 1824, they can restore harmony to the country,

ALABAMA.

In what light Nullification is viewed in Alabama, may be seen in the subjoined extracts from the Message of the Governor of that state.

"The opinion I expressed on a former occasion, with regard to nullification, remains unchanged. Whenever a state shall venture upon this deplorable experiment, she will soon find that she will have to abandon the Union, or re-

"If it shall be recognized as the true constitutional doctrine that a state can remain a member of the Union, and at the same time place her citizens beyond the reach of its laws, ours will be but the shadow of a government, and. for all practical purposes, it will be dissolved. But if the strife and dissension which has been produced by the persevering efforts of the advocates of this doctrine, to gain for it the favorable opinion of the people, have been carried peace are deep and bitter feelings of personal hostility, furious family discords and a destruction, in fact, of the peace and harmony of

"It in its process of obtaining converts, it does not exhibit all the premonitory signs of tional liberty.

weep over the sacrifices made by our ancestors, and to deplore the delusion, which led the gallant band of the revolution through so many scenes of difficulty and danger."

ports of Liverpool and Yarmouth, in Nova Sco-

The U. S. ship Boston, sailed from Marseiles Sept. 29th, for Mahon. The Brandywine, and United States were at Naples Oct. 1st.

The N. E. Passage.-Letters from Petersburg state that the house of Wm. Brant and Sons of Archangel, has equiped two ships, at the government of Archangel and Tobolsk, to



THE SENTINEL.

NEWBERN: MONDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1832.

Important from Washington:

Last night's Mail brought us the highly important and interesting Proclamation of the President of the United States, on the subject of the course which has disorganizing edict of its Convention-bid its members deferring its publication until our pext. At present, we can only give a few extracts, from which it will be seen that the President is determined to enforce the execution of the laws. The appeal he makes to

Extracts from the Proclamation.

"Strict duty would require of me nothing more than the exercise of those powers with which I am now, or may hereafter be invested, for preserving the peace of the Union and for the execution of the laws. But the imposing aspect which opposition has assumed in this case, by clothing itself with State authority, States must all feel in pr venting a resort to stronger measures, while there is a hope that any thing will be vielded to reasoning and remonstrance, perhaps demand, and will certainly justify a full exposition to

"The Governor of that State has recommended to the 1 gislature the raising of an army to carry the secession into effect, and that he may be empowered to give clearance to vessels in the name of the State. No act of violent opposition to the laws has yet been committed, but such a state of things is hourly appre-Constitution " to take care that the laws be faithfully as the wisdom of Congress shall devise and entrust and to point out to all, the perilous situation into which the good people of that State have been led, and that the course they are urged to pursue is one of ruin and disgrace to the very State whose rights

"I consider, then, the power to annul a law of th UNION, CONTRADIC IF DEXPRESSLY BY THE LETTER OF THE CONSTITUTION UNAUTHORIZED BY II'S SPIRIT, INCON-SISTENT WITH THE VERY PRINCIPLE nullified. We do not believe that Congress TRUCTIVE OF THE GREAT OBJECT FOR

"You are free members of a flourishing and happy Union. There is no settled design to oppress you. You have indeed felt the unequal operation of the laws which may have been unwisely, not unconstitutionit appears to us their course is a very plain one. ally passed; but that inequality must necessarily be removed. At the very moment when you were madly urged on to the unfortunate course you have begun, a change in public opinion had commenced The nearly approaching payment of the public debt, and the consequent necessity of a diminution of dutics, had already produced a considerable reduction, and that too on some articles of general consumption in your State. The importance of this change was understood, and you were authoritatively told that no thirteen, and one friend absent. From the West further alleviation of your burthens was to be expected at the very time when the condition of the country turn to it with feelings of disappointment and imperiously demanded such a modification of the duties as should reduce the n to a just and equitable scale. But, as if apprehensive of the effect of this are on the Cape Fear, the members from which change in allaying your discontents, you were pre- quarter begin to find that they have been duped cipitated into the fearful state in which you now find

used to hurry you on to the position you have now assumed, and forward to the consequences it will produce. Something more is necessary. Contemplate the condition of that country of which you still form an important part!-consider its government uniting in one bond of common interest and : eneral protection so many difto such excesses, that it is already growing into ferent States-giving to all their inhabitants the proud an evil not less to be deprecated than the Ta- title of American citizens-protecting their commerceriff itself-If the first fruits of this doctrine of securing their literature and their arts-facilitating their intercommunication, defending their frontiers-and making their name respected in the remotest parts of the earth! Consider the extent of its territory, its increasing and happy population, its advance in arts, which bers to amend the Judiciary System in some way, and society, what are we to expect when it puts render life agreeable, and the sciences which elevate the mind! See education spreading the lights of religion, humanity, and general information into every cottage in in the last Raleigh papers, should be sanctioned by this wide extent of our Territories and States! Behold both Houses. it as the asylum where the wretched and oppressed find civil discord, then the pages of revolutionary a refuge and support! Look on this picture of happihistory have been written to little purpose. As ness and honor, and say, we, Too, ARE CITIZENS OF from the performance of Militia duty, or the payment sure as it shall succeed, its triumphs will be America-Carolina is one of these proud States, -her of an equivalent, after passing the Senate, was the stained by fraternal blood, and the proudest of arms have defended—her best blood has cemented this this day rejected in the House of Commons, by a vote ts trophies will be the destruction of constitu- happy Union! And then add, if you can, without horror and remorse, this happy Union we will dissolve-this of 70 to 59. Mr. Eccles made an eloquent appeal in picture of peace and prosperity we will deface—this their behalf, but it did not have the desired effect. "If, in the providence of Him who rules the free intercourse we will interrupt—these fertile fields destinies of nations, this bitter cup is reserved we will deluge with blood—the protection of that glorias our portion, the patriot will have cause to ous flag we will renounce—the very name of Americans we will discard. And for what, mistaken men-for as I have heard, meets the cordial approbation of all what do you throw away these inestimable blessingsfor what would you exchange your share in the advantages and honor of the Union! For the dream of separate independence-a dream interrupted by bloody conflicts with your neighbors, and a vile dependence on a The London Gazette of the 16th, October, foreign power. If your leaders could succeed in estab- Legislature, to the Senate of the United States contains an Order in Council, declaring the lishing a separation what would be your situation? Are you united at home—are you free from the apprehension of civil discord, with all its fearful consequences? Do L. W. Tazewell. Mr. R. had no opposition. our neighboring republics, every day suffering some new insurrection-do they excite your envy? But the dictates of a high duty obliges me solemnly to announce mand of Major R. M. Kirby, of the First Regiments that you cannot succeed. The laws of the United States must be executed. I have no discretionary power on the subject—my duty is emphatically pronounced in the from Fort Monroe to Charleston, S. C. The battale Constitution. Those who told you that you might peaceably prevent their execution deceived you-they could not have been deceived themselves. They know their own expense, commanded by officers of that a forcible opposition could alone prevent the execu- a suitable supply of fixed amounition. The fire the laws and the laws are the laws and the laws and the laws and the laws are the laws are the laws and the laws are the laws ar scarcely to be felt.—But we forbear—We hope their own expense, commanded by omcers of the laws, and they know that such opposition ship Russia, has been chartered to take the troops of the laws, and they know that such opposition ship Russia, has been chartered to take the troops of the laws, and they know that such opposition ship Russia, has been chartered to take the troops of the laws, and they know that such opposition ship Russia, has been chartered to take the troops of the laws, and they know that such opposition ship Russia, has been chartered to take the troops of the laws, and they know that such opposition ship Russia, has been chartered to take the troops of the laws. ery to the great gulf of the Icy Sea, between deceived by names: disunion by armed force is TREAL Charleston. deceived by names: disunion, by armed force, is TREAT son. Are you really ready to incur its guilt! If you explore the entrance of the river Jenissev. are, on the heads of the instigators of the act be the Should this undertaking succeed, the attention of our merchants will be drawn to the opening but on yours may fall the punishment. We hope our correspondent "An American" of our merchants will be drawn to the opening but on yours may fall the punishment: on your unhappy does not mean to have it inferred from the illus- of a new and hitherto unknown course, nay of State will inevitably fall all the evils of the conflict you tratian he has used, that nullification is as innoa great part of the long-desired north-east pascent as the how's parther which turned out to

be the first victims-its first Magistrate cannot, if he would, avoid the performance of his duty-the consequence must be fearful for you, distressing to your fellow citizens here, and to the friends of good government throughout the world. Its enemies have beheld our prosperity with a vexation they could not conceal—it was a standing refutation of their slavish doctrines, and they will point to our discord with the triumph of mangnant joy. It is yet in your power to disappoint them, There is yet time to show that the descendants of the Pinck. neys, the Sumpters, the Rutleges, and of the thousand other names which adorn the pages of your revolutiona. ry history, will not abandon that Union, to support which so many of them fought, and bled, and died.

I adjure you as you honor their meinery—as you love the cause of freedom, to which they dedicated their lives—as you prize the peace of your country, the lives of its best citizens, and your own fair fame, to retrace your steps. Snatch from the archives of your State the to re-assemble, and promulgate the decided expressions of your will to remain in the path which alone can conduct you to safety, prosperity, and honor; tell them, that con:pared to disunion, all other evils are light, because that brings with it an accumulation of all; declare that you will never take the field, unless the star spangled banner of your country shall float over you; that you will not be stigmatized when dead, and dishonored and scorned while you live, as the authors of the first attack on the Constitution of your country!-Its destroyers you cannot be. You may disturb its peace-you may interrupt the course of its prosperity—you may cloud its reputation for stability, but its tranquility will be restored, its prosperity will return, and the stain upon its national character will be transferred and remain an eternal blot on the memory of those who caused the disorder

"Fellow citizens of the United States! The threat of unhall wed isunion-the names of those, once respected, by whom it is uttered—the array of military force to suport it-denote the approach of a crisis in our affairs on which the continuance of our une xampled prosperity our political existence, and perhaps that of all free governments, may depend. The confuncture demanded a free, a full and explicit enunciation, not only of my intentions but of my principles of action, and as the claim was asserted of a right by a State to annul the laws of the Union, and even to secede from it at pleasure, a trank exposition of my opinions in relation to the origin and form of our government and the construction I give to the instrument by which it was created, seemed to be proper. Having the full st confidence in the fitness of the legal and constitutional opinion of my duties which has been expressed, I rely with equal confidence on your undivided support in my determination to execute the laws-to preserve the Union by all constitutional means-to arrest, if possible by moderate but firm meesures, the necessity of a recourse to force, and if it be the will of Heaven that the recurrence of its primeval curse on man for the shedding of a brother's

"Fellow-citizens! The momentous case is before you. On your undivided support of your Government depends the decision of the great question it in volves, whether your sacred Union will be preserved and the blessing it secures to us as one people shall be perpetuated. No one can doubt that the unanimity with which that decision will be expressed, will be such as to inspire new confidence in repullean institutions, and that the prudence, the wisdom and the courage which it will bring to their defence, will transmit them unimpaired and invigorated to our

"May the great Ruler of nations grant that the signal blessings with which he has favored ours, may not by the madness of party or personal ambition by disregarded and lost, and may his wise Provinced bring those who have produced this crisis, to see the folly, before they feel the misery, of civil strife; and inspire a returning veneration for that Union which if we may dare to penetrate his desings, he has cho sen as the only means of attaining the high destina to which we may reasonably aspire."

FROM OUR C RRESPONDENT. Raleigh, Saturday Morning

The bill apprepriating \$50,000 for re-building the Capital in this City, has passed the House of Commons by a cheering majority, and is now before the Senate, where its success is not so confidently antic pated. The largest majority counted on, before the vote was taken on the passage of the bill, was five or six votes. It however succeeded by a majority proper, the only votes in favor of the measure, were those of Mr. Graves, of Caswell, and Mr. Craige, Salisbury. The other changes, since last session They never will consent to go into an unlimited Convention, and the West want a Convention of no other "I have urged you to look back to the means that were character. The Cape Fear people want the State House, it is true, but they have read and remember the excellent story related by Dr. Franklin, of his

having "paid too much for the whistle." A Resolution passed the Senate yesterday, request ing the Speakers of both Houses to open a correspon dence with Judge Hall, of Warren, for the purpose of ascertaining his ability to attend the next term of the Supreme Court.

There seems a strong disposition among the men I shall not be surprised if Mr. Spaight's bill, noticed

The bill having for its object to relieve Quakers

The President's Proclamation has been issued 13 Extras from all the Printing Offices here, and so lat parties, saving and except the few who have given in to the South Carolina doctrine.

William C. Rives has been elected by the Virginia supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of

Five companies of U. S. Artillery, under the comreceived orders on Saturday to proceed forthwith ion is full, and takes with it a completely equippe field train of sixteen pieces of different callibres, and

Claims on Naples .- The U. S. sloop of war Car inst. from the Mediterranean, last from Maion in accede to the mad project of disunion of which you would Naples, has arrived in this ship. He has succeed