THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION OF THE STATES-THEY "MUST BE PRESERVED."

TERMS.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

Those persons who remit by Mail (postage paid \$5, will be entitled to a receipt for \$6, or two years' subscription to the Standard-or two copies for one year, for the same amount.

The same rate for six months. No order will receive attention unless the money accompanies it.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding fourteen lines, will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. If the number of insertions be not marked on them, they will be continued until ordered out.

Court Advertisements and Sheriff's Sales, will be charged 25 per cent. higher than the usual deduction of 33 } per cent. will be made to

those who advertise by the year. Letters to the Editor must come free of postage, or they may not be attended to. OFFICE on Hillsborough street, south side, between McDowell and Dawson streets.

STANDARD YARD AND GALLON MEASURES.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Exthe construction of a STANDARD YARD MEASURE for each County in the State -the Measure to be of Box, comply with your request. or other hard wood to be approved by the Executiveard now in the Executive Office, without the Matrixthe Measure to be well-fitted into a good box of Mahogany, Cherry, Walnut, or other wood to be approved,

same time, for making one set of STANDARD LIQUID MEASURES for each County in the State, consisting of will be received to make them of Copper or Brass, of in the Office, but of precisely the same capacity-each set to be contained in a good box, securely packed, and

ready for delivery. will have permission to use the Standards in the Ex-

Each Measure must be thoroughly tested in the presence of the Agent, appointed by the Executive for the purpose, and any expense attendant thereon, will be paid by the Contractor.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, | 414-5t.

NOTICE.-Was taken up and committed to the runaway slave, on the 17th inst., a Negro who represents himself to be a tree man, and who calls himself subjects. HENRY MERIDITH, and says he was raised in Guilford County, in the State of New York, and about three eleven inches high; has a small scar over each eye; ZACHARIAH LOCKET, Jailor.

MR. JO. S. PENDER, of N. Carolina, having visited Europe for the purpose of perfecthis professional services, are requested to call at his artellier, in the old Secretary building, where specimens of his execution may be seen.

April 21, 1813.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received, and is now opening, a choice and well selected assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, of the latest style and importation, which for beauty of style and texture, together with the manner they will be made and trimmed, he thinks cannot be surpassed by any other establishment in the Union. His terms will be as moderate as the quality of the articles admit.

Superior black French Wool dyed black English Green of various shades black Cashmerett a beautiful article for gentle-

men's Summer Coats, Superior Wool dyed black English blue bl'k French Doe Skin Fancy Elastic French

black single Milled VESTINGS. Superior plain black Satin

His Stock comp ises in part-

Fancy Rich Figured Paris Silks " French Quiltings Wove Silk figured Chally

Wove figured London Mersailles " Satin striped " Fancy London Also a beautiful assortment of Fancy articles, comprising black and Fancy Satin Scarfs and Silk Cravats, white Cambrick and Fancy Silk Hankerchiels, black and white Silk, Fancy kid and black Hoskin

Gloves, Stocks, Collars, Bosoms and Suspenders. Orders from a distance promptly attended to. N. B. All indebted are respectfully solicited to cal and settle either by Cash or Note. THOS. R. FENTRESS

April 17, 1843. JOHN MABEN, & Co.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

ment of sale.

REFER TO Raleigh. Judge Cameron, Hon. W. H. Haywood, John E. Twitty, Geo. E. Spruill, Esq. Daniel Turner, Esq. R. B. Gilliam, Esq. Col. H. L. Robards, John S. Eaton, Esq. Tucker Carrington, Esq. A. W. Venable, Esq. R. Y. Overby, Esq. Eustace Hunt, Esq, Bannister Anderson, Esq. Samuel W. Pugh, Esq. Edward Tarry, Esq.

May 10, 1843.

Franklin Co. Warren Co. Granville Co. Clarksville, Va.

Pittsylvania Co. Va. Mecklenburg Co. Va. Thomas D Bennahan, Esq. Orange Co.

THE PRESIDENCY.

PARTERRE, near Rising Sun, Ind. he answers of four gentlemen, to the interrogatories propounded by order of the Indiana Democratic Convention. These communications have and as bounties to another, would violate the spirit tion of the United States. The theory of our po- for my opinion on the bank, the distribution, and been withheld till now, for the purpose of laying of the Constitution. I am in favor of raising, by litical institutions is familiar to all. The Govern- the veto questions, I shall have the honor of transbefore the public, simultaneously, the letters of all \$12 the distinguished men addressed by the commit adequate, when added to the sales of the public all the confederated States, have their respective subjects, in the Senate of the United States, during tee; but the promised answer of Mr. Van Buren lands, to pay the entire expenses of the Federal rights and duties clearly defined, and each within the present Congress. [published in last week's Standard] having been Government, economically administered, and no its proper sphere, is independent of the others; you, can no longer be postponed with propriety.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant, ETHAN A. BROWN. Editors of the Indiana State Sentinel.

REPLY OF MR. CALHOUN.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26, 1843. GENTLEMEN: I have been honored by your note of the 10th inst., covering a copy of the resoutions adopted by a convention of the Democratference to the different questions therein proposed to the individuals of the party who have been Presidency. I have embraced the earliest oppor-

to be well-lined and stamped, and similar to the Stand- desired to state whether I am in favor of, or oppos- mon country. ed to, the chartering of a National Bank, or any other national institution, by whatever name it may brought into being, at a time, and under circumgany, Cherry, wainut, or other would be called, authorized to issue bills of credit for stances, peculiarly adapted to ensure the greatest long and ably discussed, that it would be useless view, uses the following language in his annual banking purposes, or to regulate exchanges? wisdom in the enactment of laws, and impartiality for me to do more than to give you the result of message of December of that year: 'The sound-Similar Proposals will be received also, until the with my views of the constitutionality and expedi- in the administration of them. The Senate and my views. I think, then, that the revenue of the est maxims of public policy, and the principles ency of such an institution, I reply, I am opposed House of Representatives—the one representing Government ought to be brought down to the low- upon which our republican institutions are foundto a national institution, be its name what it may, the sovereignty, and the other the people of the est point compatible with the performance of its ed, recommend a proper adaptation of the revenue One Gallon, Hall Gallon, and One sixteenth of a Gallon authorized to issue bills of credit for banking pur-Eighth of a Gallon, and the Executive Office. Bids poses, or to regulate exchanges, both on the ground to make a law both must concur. The President tion of duties, necessary, with the proceeds of expenditure shall be limited to what, by an ecoof expediency and constitutionality. My reasons has a check upon both, as the representative of the the public lands, to provide this revenue, incidenfor both, in reference to a National Bank, have sovereignty of the whole people of the several tal protection should be afforded to such branches the simplicity of the Government, and mecessary hopper about the earth, and gives his heart and been so fully stated in the various discussions on States, uninfluenced by sectional feelings or local of American industry as may require it. This to an efficient public service. In effecting this soul to the tyrrany that rejoices him. Jacques the subject, since the stoppage of payments in '37, interest. My opinion is, that the qualified veto appears to me not only constitutional, but called adjustment it is due, in justice to the interests of Cocast knew not vanity. He would clothe him-The Contractor will be required to give bond and that it is not deemed necessary to repeat them on which the President possesses in legislation is ben- for by the great interests of the country; and if a good security for the due execution of the work, and this occasion, as they must be well known to the least the least and security for the due execution of the work, and this occasion, as they must be well known to the least t community. As to a bank or an institution of any 'amendment of the Constitution of the United and moderately established, and then left to its existing laws to any branches of national induskind to regulate exchanges, I hold that the objec- States still further limiting the veto power.' een at any time upon application.

The bidders will name the place of delivery, and the tions to the expediency or constitutionality of a I will abide by the decision of "a National Concultation, and thus avoid to regulations, and the community counteract the regulations of foreign nations, and the Cocast should henceforth be the best and the

favor of, or opposed to, the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the several States not myself nominated by said convention." of the Union? Whether I am in favor of, or opposed to, a protective tariff, and also to an amend- Kentucky, on the 9th ultimo, nominated and re- A proposition to amend the Constitution of the and Monroe in their support. This is my creed up- gone, yea, vanished, melted in the sanlight of ment of the Constitution of the United States still commended me, as the candidate for the Presiden- United States, is one which I should always re- on the subject of the tariff, and I am both willing Felicite's eyes. With these rejoicing thoughts further limiting the veto power? I answer, I am cy in 1844, and, among other things, put forth my ceive with great caution. There is already in and anxious to carry it out fairly in practice. I Jacques Cocast would array kimself finely as the Jail of Caswell County, North Carolina, as a opposed to each; and for my reasons refer to my political principles, embracing the inquiries made our country too great a disposition to seek, in am willing to unite with my political friends from finest caterpiller: his vestments now barred, and

The fifth and last question is, whether I will abide by the decision of a National Convention of miles of the City of New York. He has papers repre-the Democratic party, in the selection of a candid-senting him to be a free man. He says he recently left New York on board a Steamboat, and landed at ate for the Presidency? And whether I will give vant, Charleston. South Carolina, which place he immediate my support and influence to the election of the ly lest for Richmond, Virginia. Said negro is evident- nominee of said convention, if not myself nominaly a slave; is a black fellow, about five feet ten or ted by said convention? This question seems to and is supposed to be about twenty-two or three years assume that I am a candidate, soliciting the office of age. The owner of said negro is requested to come of President, and determining, by my individual forward, prove his property, pay charges, and take judgment, the proper measures to be adopted to him away. Said negro has some marks of the lash secure it. It is not the light in which I regard myself, or desire to be regarded by the public .-My name has been presented for that high office by PAINTING. Those wishing to avail themselves of have, however, no reason to doubt, but that they will cheerfully abide by the decision of a convention, fairly called, and fairly constituted; that would I shall now proceed to anwer the questions pro- Convention should impose upon those persons lic opinion, and would represent fully, equally,

With great respect, I am, &c. J. C. CALHOUN. Hon. Ethan A. Brown, John Law, Nathaniel West, John Pettit, Jesse D. Bright, and A. C. Pepper, csqrs. Committee.

REPLY OF MR. JOHNSON.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 6, 1843. GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 10th of Janumake known my views upon any political subject connected with the office of President of the Uniocratic State Convention of Indiana, embrace the pinion, be established. Bank of the United States, the distribution of the sented your inquiries.

TOHN MABEN & WM. B. HAMILTON attend | The Federal Constitution contains no specific permanent annual revenue of eighteen millions of Democratic party. grant of power to raise money to be distributed a- dollars is necessary for an economical administra-Country Produce, on which, when in hand, Cash ad- mong the States. I look upon the act of Congress tion of the Government, and if two millions of these vances will be made when owners desire a postpone- relative to this subject as a dangerous precedent, are produced by the sales of the public lands, let and injurious in its consequences. It is unques- the source of this supply be diverted to some other tionably a direct interference with the internal pol- object, and these two millions must be provided by To Ethan A. Brown, John Law, Nathaniel West, icy and domestic concerns of the States. If the the imposition of taxes. All this is too clear to Federal Government has the right to use a finan-need further illustration. A proposition then to cial power for munificence, it surely possesses the distribute the proceeds of the public lands among power to exterminate evils which, in the opinion the several States, is, in effect, but a proposition to of Congress, may exist in the several States. This increase the taxation of the people of the United power would tend to consolidation, and degrade States through the medium of the General Govand impair the sovereignty of the States, by pro- ernment, in order that the amount thus increased, ducing a dependance in them, upon the Federal may be paid into the treasuries of the respective Democratic Convention of the State of Indiana, Government, for the revenue necessary for their States. To me it appears perfectly clear that and in obedience to their request I shall now proexistence. The power vested in Congress to lay whatever may be the annual sum produced by the ceed to answer the interrogatories which you and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, sale of lands, that sum is a part of the revenue of have propounded to me by their direction. In permust be understood as limited by the objects which the country, and that it is just as competent for forming this duty, I think I shall best consult the

GENTLEMEN: By this post you will receive qually to all the States, would transcend the true the land sales. It seems to me that such a course eration and discussion of which have occupied a boundary of the Constitution. Imposts which op- of action would be injurious in practice, dangerous considerable portion of my public life. Instead erate as burdens upon one section of the nation, in principle, and without warrant in the Constitu- therefore of troubling you with reasons in detail duties on importations, as much money as may be ment of the confederation, and the Governments of mitting to you speeches delivered by me on these delayed by some unknown cause, it is thought more. In fixing such a tariff, I think it good pol- each raises and expends its revenue, and performs chartering of a National Bank, or any other inthat the publication of these, now transmitted to icy, and consistent with an equitable consideration all the necessary functions of a sovereign State .for every interest, that due regard should be had What right has one to interfere with another, unto such agricultural commodities and productions, less in cases marked out by the Constitution itself? ses, or to regulate exchanges," believing any such of her husband, taking with her her husband's and manufactured articles as can be fabricated in If the General Government can provide a revenue institution to be both unconstitutional and highly clerk. Great was the consternation, throughout abundance and perfection, and which are of essen- for the respective States, and does provide one, it inexpedient. tial and general use.

tunity which my other engagements permitted, to far as I have capacity to judge, I have and ever be paralysed. Without pushing these considera-

The Constitution of the United States was made

The bidders will name the place of delivery, and the Executive will retain the privilege of declining the bank of issue are applicable to any such institutions, we might look for as general acquiescence in the arrangement, as we can balk if he do not approve them.

I will abide by the decision of "a National Colling to secure a supply of those articles of manufaction of the Democratic party, in the selection ruinous fluctuations, we might look for as general acquiescence in the arrangement, as we can balk if he do not approve them.

I will abide by the decision of "a National Colling to secure a supply of those articles of manufaction of the Democratic party, in the selection ruinous fluctuations, we might look for as general acquiescence in the arrangement, as we can be a constitute of the privilege of the decision of "a National Colling to secure a supply of those articles of manufaction of the Democratic party, in the selection ruinous fluctuations, we might look for as general acquiescence in the arrangement, as we can be a constitute of the privilege of the decision of the Democratic party in the selection ruinous fluctuations, we might look for as general acquiescence in the arrangement, as we can be a constitute of the privilege of the decision of the decision of the Democratic party.

I will abide by the decision of "a National Colling to secure a supply of those articles of manufaction of the Democratic party in the selection ruinous fluctuations, we might look for as general acquiescence in the arrangement, as we can be a constitute of the decision of the Democratic party in the selection ruinous fluctuations, and the privilege of decision of the Democratic party in the selection ruinous fluctuations, and the privilege of the decision of the Democratic party in the selection ruinous fluctuations. To the three next questions, whether I am in States, and will give my support and influence to ever expect in questions of this complicated kind, safety in time of war.' In several of his pre-

The Democratic Convention of the State of and endeavor to reconcile. speeches delivered recently in the Senate on these by you. In addition to this responsive letter, I changes of the laws and constitutions, remedies the North, the South, the East, and the West, in spotted, and burnished with a hundred hues. refer to that address, as containing a correct view for evils to which all societies are more or less reducing the expenditures of the Government to And as he basked in the smiles of Felicite, the base of my sentiments upon these end other subjects.

With sentiments of high consideration and re-

RH. M. JOHNSON. West, John Pettit, Jesse D. Bright and A. C. Pepper, Committee,

REPLY OF MR. CASS.

Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 8, 1843. lutions of the Democratic Convention of the State majority of the people. I see, therefore, no prac- faith of your laws, I would save them from sink- dance with Felicite, the baker's daughter. She no agency or solicitation of mine; and it belongs to of Indiana, was addressed to me at Washington, tical evil which demands, in this respect, a change ing into ruin by such a rate of discrimination as had of late been so loving, so complying, so tenthe friends who prefer me, and have presented my but did not reach that city till after I had left ing visited Europe for the purpose of perfect and it has always been the hard black. Should that this is my creed; and it has always been the hard black and it has always been the hard black. It was then forwarded to me at this place, cases of that nature occur, it will then be time to that this is my creed; and it has always been the hard black. It was then forwarded to me at this place, cases of that nature occur, it will then be time to the people, to decide on the comcure PORTRAITS, MINIATURES or HISTORICAL to be adopted, in reference to this question. I and in consequence of having stopped upon the seek the proper remedy. route, considerable delay has occured in its receipt.

> allow ample time for the full development of pub- posed by the convention briefly, but frankly; sat whose names have been brought forward in stitution of the United States, still further limiting isfied it will be more agreeable to yourselves and connection with the Presidency of the United and fairly, the voice of the majority of the party. your colleagues of the convention, that I should States. be explicit, than that I should be led into tedious

ary was duly received. It gives me pleasure to to the constitutional question, as it seems to me the leave, however, to remark, as the subject has ex-

for any other purpose than one which applies e- for that purpose, the dollars actually produced by ing it necessary to enlarge upon subjects, the considis clear that one great distinctive feature of our po-Taxes collected indirectly by commerce are litical system will disappear, and that the relations least felt, and most cheerfully paid, and if they can between the confederation, as such, and the indi- of the Union. be so regulated as to evolve great national re- vidual States comprising it, will be wholly changsources, and rear up skilful artificers and manufac- ed. Human sagacity cannot foretell what would turers, the patriot's hope would be consummated. be the entire result of this state of things, but it is necessary to secure sufficient revenue for the pur-It is the true Democratic doctrine, as far as I un- easy to predict that this new application of the pose of sustaining an economical administration derstand it, to give this incidental protection to ag- money power would give to the Government of of the Government, then I am opposed to any ic party of the State of Indiana, held at Indianapo- riculturalists and manufacturers, and thus give uni- the United States a strength never contemplated such tariff. On this subject I cannot better prelis on the 9th instant, requesting my views in re- versal satisfaction to all liberal minded men, by by the American people, and irreconcilable with sent to you my views than by copying a few senextended a general advantage, equally regarding our constitutional organization, and that it would tences from my remarks, made in the Senate of every interest and every section of this great exten- lead to a habit of dependance on the part of the United States on the 27th August last, on the named as candidates for the Presidency and Vice ded confederacy. If I know myself, I am equally States, by which their efficiency to resist any tariff bill. They were as follows: the friend of all, and the enemy of none; and as encroachments of the General Government would shall act upon this great principle of equal devo- tions further, I conclude this branch of the sub-In answer to the first question, in which I am tion to every section and every interest of our com- ject by repeating, that, in my opinion, no distribution of the proceeds of the public lands should be for his courage and conduct on the field of bat-

The subject of a protective tariff has been so and reduction of the tariff of 1832 distinctly in

liable, instead of leaving them to find their own the lowest point, consistently with the national ker's wicked daughter would laugh in her hollow cure in the operation of the ordinary causes which honor and the national safety. I would not im- heart, and the folks of the village would confidena partial inconvenience, than rashly to alter the yond what may be necessary to meet such an towards the tailor. fundamental principles of a politcal system. Sta- economical expenditure. In adjusting these du-Messrs. Ethan A. Brown, John Law, Nathaniel bility is better than change, when change is not de- ties, I shall never abandon the principle of discidedly called for. I am not aware that the ex- crimination in favor of such branches of home ercise of the veto power has, for many years, pro- industry as may be necessary to secure a supply duced any injury to the public service. On the of those article of manufacture essential to the contrary, I think in those cases where it has been national independence and safety in time of war,' recently interposed, it has been properly applied, GENTLEMEN: Your letter, enclosing the reso- and that its action has been approved by a great have been established at immense expense on the his trade, did the hunchback array himself to in the Constitution of the United States. Should may be necessary to preserve them. I repeat der. The next dance may be at their wedding.

Your last questions regard the obligations I make this explanation to account for that delay. which the nominee of a National Democratic 1841-42, page 951.)

In the summer of 1841, in answer to an application from a committee appointed by a Democrat-With respect to a National Bank, I have to relic meeting in the city of Philadelphia, I stated shall give my support and influence to the elecmark, that I have always entertained doubts of the my determination not to suffer my name to be tion of the nominee of said convention." power of Congress to charter such an institution .- used in this matter, unless nominated by the Na-The indirect process by which this power is de- tional Democratic Convention. To that declaraduced from a very general provision of that instru- tion I vet adhere; and I add, in the terms of your ment, has never been satisfactory to me. But there question, that I shall give my support and influis the less necessity for entering more in detail in- ence to the nominee of that convention. I beg public voice has pronounced itself, and justly, a- cited discussion in respectable quarters, that I am gainst the incorporation of any National Bank by firmly impressed with the belief that no portion of ted States. The resolutions enclosed of the Dem- Congress. No such institution should, in my o- the Democratic party will weaken its strength, or hazard the favorable result we have a right to ex-In answer to the second question, which relates pect, by precipitating the period of the meeting of proceeds of the public lands among the States, a to the distribution of the public lands among the lands among the convention. The great object is a union of Cocast, then eleven years old, escaped from the ertheless, the soul of Jacques Cocast is mighty, protective tariff, and a National Convention. I several States, I reply, that I think no such distri- views, to prevent the efforts of the party from will answer in the order in which you have pre- bution should be made. I will state, in a few being rendered useless by divisions, and this union words, the ground of this opinion. The necessa- is best attained by that process which shall best as-The charter of a Bank of the United States, by ry revenue for the support of the Government of certain the public will—the only legitimate source Congress, I have always considered unconstitute the United States, must come from the people, of authority. To effect this, the representatives tional and inexpedient—having given my vote a- and it must be supplied by direct or indirect taxa- at the convention should come from the people gainst it in 1811, and at each successive presenta- tion, or by the sale of public property. The and should asemble to exercise their functions in tion of the subject since, up to the period of the 4th general sentiment is opposed to direct taxa- as short an interval before the Presidential election of March, 1841, when I retired from the public tion by the General Government in the time of as may be compatible with the preparatory arservice of the United States, in accordance with peace; and of course there are left but the other rangements and investigations which such a great the first alarm, had scampered safely off from the looked with eyes of favor on the punishment of the will of the people. It has been my constant two sources of supply to meet its expenses. Their object requires. The people should have all the miller's orchard, leaving their deformed co-mate the tailor. Then sank the heart of Jacques Copractice, and my disposition to construe with strict- proceeds must constitute the revenue of the count time possible to express their latest will in the no- to the vengeance of the despoiled. The miller, cast. He quitted the scene of his past agony of ness the powers delegated to the Federal Govern- try; and if one of them is abstracted or diminished, mination of the candidate to be submitted for their as we have shown, was merciful, and Jacques despair and wandered a very lunatic. ment, and to confine my action within the plain an additional burden is thrown upon the other. — support. Nothing can be gained, and much may Cocast, the hunchback, went his way unbruismeaning of its constitutional provisions, carefully Whatever sum the necessary expenses of the Gov- be lost, by undue haste. It may wear the apavoiding any enlargement of its authority. Not- ernment may require, if the proceeds of the public pearance of distrust of the people, or of an unwilwithstanding the protracted investigations and e- lands make no part of it, the whole must be raised lingness to leave their proper cause in their own laborated discussions of this annoying question, I by taxation. If they make part of it, then the a- hands. There, however, it should be left till the last their jest, their scapegoat. His good humor turn- with a straight-backed, comely man, is a thing am confirmed in my first opinion, that Congress mount of taxation is diminished by the sum suphas no power, constitutionally, to charter a Bank plied by these proceeds. It follows that any pro- be the fair exponents of the will of their constituof the United States 'authorized to issue bills of position to divert the proceeds of these lands from ents, at the time the delegated trust is to be exercredit for banking purposes, or to regulate ex- the support of the Government, is, in fact, but a cised. I do not suffer myself to doubt, but that proposition to lay taxes upon the people. If a these views will meet the approbation of the great philosopher.

With great respect, gentlemen, I have the honor to be your obedient servant.

LEWIS CASS. John Pettit, Jesse D. Bright, and A. C. Pepper,

REPLY OF MR. BUCHANAN. WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, 1843.

GENTLEMEN:-I have had the honor of receiving your communication in behalf of the late

In the first place, then, I am "opposed to the stitution by whatever name it may be called, authorized to issue bills of credit for banking purpo. youth-the faithless woman fled from the bosom

2. I am "opposed to the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the several States

3. If by a protective tariff you mean the levy ing of any higher tax upon imports than may be

"I would upon the present, as upon almost every other occasion, have acted upon the principles of General Jackson, a man nearly as much tle. That illustrious old man, having the revisal

own operation, so that the community could calprudent Legislature must consult, more or less, principles in terms still stronger; and in one of future care, and habit it worthy of her who electand this more especially after such manufactures In the pride of his heart, and in all the glory of creed of the fathers of the Democratic Church." ing holiday. He, the hunchback, buoyed by his (Vide the Congressional Globe, for the session own loving heart, would foot it so lightly, that

4. I am "opposed to an amendment of the Con-

5. I shall "abide by the decision of a National Convention of the Democratic party, in the selection of a candidate for the Presidency; and

Yours, very respectfully, JAMES BUCFANAN. per, esqrs, Committee, &c.

> From Frazier's Magazine. JACQUES COCAST, THE HUNCHBACK PHILOSOPHER.

pitying hands of Martin Flean, the miller, who, and he is meditating how he may best spring upcasting a compassionate glance at Cocast's un- on the giant, and tear his iron heart from his body seemly load, exclaimed:

-go, I wouldn't beat a hunchback."

stepmother, at least once a day; whereupon Jac- for your hat-but up, man, and to your comforques, to the increasing ire of his father's wife, table abode. Shave yourself, change your linen,

would meekly cry, "Thank God for my hunch!"

endured by his growing companions, Jacques cast, for, ere a month had passed, the tailor had Cocast made a friend of his book, and founded once more taken to his sober attire, was seated the exceeding reward of such friendship. He smiling at his work, and if a thought of the cruel could read, write and cypher, to the shame of ma- baker's daughter would sometimes intrude, he ny of his seniors. Jacques Cocast's father took would banish the unwelcome guest by the very sudden pride in his own misshapen flesh, and vehemence of stitching. Cocast's wife stormed at her stepson with increas-

general welfare of the States.' A revenue raised | ry, and divide them among the States, as to select | guage of the interrogatories themselves, not deem- | slim, fair-haired, pink-complexioned youth was preferred to Cocast, the notary's wife having pithily informed her obedient husband, that his house should be no dwelling place for a hunchback.

Jacques Cocast sighed as he turned from the notary's door, and his heart beat heavily as he crawled to his paternal home. In two or three days, however, the hunchback smiled and laughed as before; and the clerkship was forgotten in sweet communings with his book.

Some four years passed on-when oh, shame to the notary's wife-shame to the fair-haired the village-loud and deep the revilings of every honest spouse. Jacques Cocast joined in no abuse but with a fine charity for the inexperience of youth, with even a tenderness towards the sin of the unfaithful wife, and considering within himself the subtle powers of the tempter, he felt grateful for his escape, and breathed his gratitude in his wonted syllables.

"Thank God for my hunch !"

Jacques Cocast was now a painstaking, philosophic tailor; and from no higher elevation than his shopboard, could look down on many of the vanities of human life. He was now twenty, and increasing years had only served to mellow his rich heart and make him feel a lessening load upon his shoulders, Jacques would make one at distinguished for sagacity and statesmanship, as all village holidays, led thereto by his own lightheartedness, and of late, furthermore urged to each festival by the blue eyes of Felicite, the baker's daughter.

Luckless Jacques Cocast! Fly the sweet perdition! You know not the falsehood of those azure lights-the venom of that pouting, pulpy lip; Felicite laughs with a witch's laugh at the love of the hunchback-whilst he, poor innocent -exalted, sublimated by his passion, lives in an them he cites the authority of Jefferson, Madison, ed it as her own. As for his hump, that was

For a month or more was Jacques Cocast the blissful Adam of this fool's paradise. For a full month did he breathe Elysium. At length the eves of Jacques Cocast were opened and he saw his forlornness. It was the day of a ducasse .not a blade of grass should bend beneath him-

The dancers are assembled. The fiddlers sound. Jacques Cocast, in all the glories of a new suit, burning like a peacock in the conflict of colors, and in the triumph of a gladdened soul, advances to lead out Felicite, the baker's daughter. Already he has his hand upon her hand, when a gigantic thumb and finger, with vicelike power, gripes the nose of Jacques Cocast and Ethan A. Brown, John Law, Nathaniel West, whirls him from his partner. A laugh that John Pettit, Jesse D. Bright, and A. C. Pep- drowns the fiddles burst upon the merrymakers. Jacques Cocast, with lightning in his eyes, and all the blood in his body rushing to his nose, looks for his assailant.

not a dew-drop be scattered by his mercurial toe.

Hercule Grossetete, a rival of six feet, French measure, with fierce eyes, and parrot nose, glaring and protruding from between raven whiskers, "Thank God for my hunch!" cried Jacques with arms a-kimbo, stands before the tailor. Nevwhen-oh, ye daughters of Eve! oh, ye rosy "Well, the saints have burthened the enough wickedness, ye honeyed poisons! Felicite, the baker's daughter, advanced to Hercule, and curt-"Thank God for my hunch!" were the grate- seying, and putting her hand in his-yet warm ful words of the apple-stealing Jacques, and he from the outraged nose of her doating lover, sig-

Foolish Jacques Cocast! Who would pity the despair of a hunchback? Who compassion-Jacques Cocast grew up the living plaything of ate a love broken heart, if accompanied by overthe boys of the village. He was their drudge, laden shoulders? What is a beautiful sentiment ed bitterness itself to merriment, and at times the for a jest, an excellent joke with a hunchback .-tears starting to his eyes, he would laugh them And so, Jacques Cocast, go home. Sleep not in "Out, ye imp of deformity!" cried Cocast's as you complain your head has grown too little leap upon your shop-board, thread your needle, heat your goose, and defy love. A friendly Ge-Left to himself, now spurned, and now at least nius whispered some such advice to Jacques Co-

Months passed away, and the time of drawing from the conscription arrived. Mothers looked The notary wanted a clerk. All eyes were anxious-plighted maidens would frequently sigh turned upon Jacques as the very lad for the of- and look with tender gaze upon their future husare enumerated in the same sentence, to pay the Congress to take any other two millions, suppos- wishes of the members of that convention by emdebts, and provide for the common defence and ing that to be the amount, from the public treasu- ploying, as far as I can, the clear and explicit lan- Already Jacques felt himself installed, when a that preyed upon them. But what was the con-