

CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

BY HAMILTON C. JONES.

SALISBURY, N. C. SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1837.

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TERMS.

The WATCHMAN may hereafter be had for two Dollars and Fifty Cents per year. A Class of four new subscribers who will pay in advance the whole sum at one payment, shall have the paper for one year at Two Dollars each, and as long as the same class shall continue thus to pay in advance the sum of eight Dollars the same terms shall continue, otherwise they will be charged as other subscribers. Subscribers who do not pay during the year will be charged three Dollars in all cases. No subscription will be received for less than one year. No paper will be discontinued but at the option of the Editor, unless all arrears are paid. All letters to the Editor must be post paid; otherwise they will certainly not be attended to. TERMS OF ADVERTISING—Sixty two & a half Cents per square for the first insertion, and 31 & a half Cents per square for each insertion afterwards. No advertisement will be inserted for less than one DOLLAR. Advertisements will be continued until ordered to stop them, where no directions are previously given. Advertisements by the year or six months will be made at a Dollar per month for each square with the privilege of changing the form every quarter.

MARKETS.

SALISBURY.

Beeswax per lb. 16 a 17 cts.; Brandy, Apple per gal. 45 a 50 cts.; Cotton per lb. (in seed) 9 cts.; Cotton bagging per yd. 16 (25) cts.; Coffee per lb. 16 a 18 cts.; Castings per lb. 4 a 5 cts.; Cotton yarn, from No. 6 to No. 11, \$1 75 a \$ 3 00 cts.; Feathers per lb. 35 cts.; Flour per bl. \$5 81; Wheat per bush. \$1 12 1/2; Oats per bushel 30 cts.; Corn per bush 55 cts.; Rice per lb. 6 a 8 cts.; Lead per lb. 8 a 10 cts.; Molasses per gal. 75 cts.; Nails per lb. 9 a 10 cts.; Beef per lb. 0 a 0 cts.; Bacon per lb. 12 1/2 cts.; Butter per lb. 13 1/2 cts.; Lard per lb. 15 cts.; Salt per bushel \$1 25 1/2 cts.; Steel, American blister, per lb. 10 cts.; English do. per lb. 10 cts.; Cast do. per lb. 25 a 30 cts.; Sugar per lb. 12 a 15 cts.; Rum (Jamaica) per gal. \$1; Yankoe do. \$1; Wine (claret) per lb. 30 cts.; Tallow per lb. 10 1/2 cts.; Tow-line per yd. 16 a 20 cts.; Wine (Tennessee) per gal. \$1 50; Portugal do. \$1 50 a \$1 75 cts.; Claret do. per gal. \$1 3 a 1 75 cts.; Malaga, (sweet) per gal. \$1; Whiskey per gal. 45 a 50 cts.

CHERAW.

Beef in market per lb. 6 a 8 cts.; Bacon per lb. 12 cts.; Hams do. 00 00 cts.; Beeswax per lb. 20 a 22 cts.; Bagging per yard 18 a 25 cts.; Bala rope per lb. 13 1/2 a 14 cts.; Coffee per lb. 12 1/2 a 16 cts.; Cotton per 100 lbs \$11 13 1/2 00; Corn per bushel 50 a 55 cts.; Flour on wagons per bl. \$5 50 10, from stores per bl. \$13 00 a 06; Iron per 100 lbs \$5 00 a 60; Molasses per gal 50 a 62 1/2 cts.; Nails cut assort. per lb. 8 1/2 a 9 cts.; Wrought do. lb. 20 cts.; Pork per bl. \$8 9; Rice per 100 lbs \$4 3 00; Sugar per lb. 12 1/2 a 14 cts.; Salt per bush \$3 25; Salt per bushel \$7 1/2 a 8 cts.; Steel American blister per lb. 10 1/2 cts.; Tallow per lb. 10 1/2 cts.; Lard per lb. 15 a 16 cts.; Tobacco manufactured per lb. 10 a 15 cts.

FAYETTEVILLE.

Brandy, peach 80 a 90. Do. Apple, 60 a 65. Bacon per lb. 10 a 12 1/2; Cotton per lb. 8 a 11 cts. Coffee per lb. 12 1/2 a 14; Flour bl. \$8 1 a 9 1/2. Flaxseed per bl. \$1 25 a 1 50; Feathers per lb. 45 a 50; Corn per bush 90 a 1; Iron per bl. 51 a 6; Molasses per gal 50 a 62; Nails cut. 7 1/2 a 8; Salt per bush 30 a 35; Sugar per lb. 8 a 12; Tobacco, cash 31 a 4; Wheat per bush \$1 25 a 1 50; Whiskey per gal. 55 57, Beeswax 25 a 30.

The Celebrated and thorough-bred Horse



RIOTT.

HAS commenced the Spring season, and will stand three days in each week at the stable of William Harbo, Esquire, in the town of Statesville, N. Carolina, and the balance of his time at the store of Wm. F. Cowan, Esquire, in the town of Statesville, in Irredell county. RIOTT will be let to mares at the moderate price of Fifteen Dollars the season, payable on the 1st of July, when the season will end; Eight Dollars for the single leap, payable when the service is rendered; Thirty Dollars to insure a mare in foal; the insurance money will be due when it is ascertained that the mare is in foal or the property transferred. Fifty cents to the groom in every instance.—Care will be taken to prevent accidents, but there will be no liability for any which may happen.

THE PROPRIETORS.

RIOTT was sired by the famous old horse Arch, whose reputation as a roborant and strength, has never been equalled by any horse in the United States, except his sire imported from England, his dam, the property of William R. Johnson and David Branch of Virginia, was gotten by Sir Francis Boredd; g g dam by the imported horse Bedford; g g dam by Federalist full sister to Jolly Friar; g g grand dam by the imported horse old Janus; g g grand dam by the imported Jolly Roger; Boredd was gotten by Potomac; his dam by imported Citizen; g g dam by the imported horse Moustard; she out of a Selling, from a Potomac out of a Jolly Roger, out of Mary Gray. Riott was bred by the Honorable Andrew H. Wade late of Northampton county, N. Carolina, and gave the above pedigree, as the certificate of Col. Wood J. Hamlin of Halifax, and said certificate will show. Riott is a beautiful bay, now rising eight years old, black mane and tail, and measures sixteen hands high. April 1, 1837—9w37

Mrs. Kelly, and her Daughters, in the north street in this Town, will execute

NEEDLEWORK. —making Shirts, Pantalons and waistcoats, with neatness and despatch. Salisbury, April 1, 1837—137

BLANK WARRANTS For Sale at this Office

SARPEDON (IMPORTED.)

THIS splendid English Race Horse & Stallion, imported in 1834, will cover mares the present season, (which has now commenced) at my stable, Granville county, N. C. on the main road leading from Oxford to Boydton, Virginia, at \$60 the season, payable before or on the first of July next, at which time it will expire, & \$100 insurance, which will be demanded as soon as the mare is ascertained to be in foal or transferred; with one dollar cash to the groom in every case. Care will be taken to prevent escapes or accidents, but I will not be responsible for any that may happen; Servants boarded gratis; good pasturage for mares, and when fed, 33 1/2 cents per year, which charge must be paid before the mare will be allowed to leave the plantation—at the discretion of the subscriber.

SARPEDON is a rich brown horse, 16 hands high, foaled in 1828, the property of General Galloway—is a horse of the greatest strength and power. His back and limbs no remarkably strong, that he is thought to be master of 15 stone; and, as a race horse, he was equal, and generally superior, to most horses of his day, as is proved by references to his memoir in detail, which may be seen in the July (1834) number of the 'For Register.'—He is the only son of the famous 'Emilius,' known to be imported. Emilius, it will be remembered, is the sire of Plenipotentiary, Seipon, Prim, Middleworth and many others, and covers at 50 \$2 a mare.

SARPEDON possesses more of the stout, Manbrino and Benninghough blood, than any other horse in America, and is a direct cross upon any of our native mares. His performances at three and four years old, (until he was injured) were of the first character—beating nearly all his competitors, giving some of the high odds in weight. (See Racing Calendar and Sporting Magazine, as above.) N B—His stock (Colts) are remarkable large and racing-like.

PEDIGREE.

SARPEDON was got by that capital roborant and unrivaled Stallion 'Emilius,' by the great 'Orville,' who also covered at 50 \$2, and was perhaps the best son of Benninghough, out of a King Herod mare, &c.; by Dick Lane, by the Flyer, grand dam, by Dick Andrews, equal to any horse of his day, both as a roborant and Stallion; May, by Benninghough—Primrose, by Manbrino—Crickety King Herod, the best Stallion of his day, & founder of the best stock in England—Supra, by Blank—Deane, Lord Leigh's; by Second—Mr. Hanger's brown mare, by Stanger's Arabian, out of Gipsy by King William's Nougued Bar—Makless, Royal Mare.

The Flyer was got by Vandike Junior—dam Anolis, by Benninghough—Gillflower, by Highflyer—Gullander, sister to Grasshopper, by Marke—Cullen Arabian—Regulus, &c. &c. The Flyer was a capital horse, and sire of 'Wings,' winner of the Oaks and other good runners.

Vandike Junior was got by Walton, dam Dabek, by the Potomac—Drab, by Highflyer—Hebe, by Chrysolite—Proserpine, sister to Eclipse.

EDMUND TOWNES.

March 2—36f.

UWHARIE

WILL make his last season in this County, at my stable in Lexington, N. C., ending on the 4th of July. The purity of his blood—his size—length—substance and power—his fine energetic action, I think will cross excellently well, with our common mares. He will be six years old this Spring.

In order to accommodate all the Farmers who are desirous to breed fine horses and at a rate within the means of all breeders, I am induced to put down the price of the season of Uwharie, lower than that of any horse in the Union of equal blood and character. He will make his present season at \$10; insurance \$20. In addition to the yearling fifty and two colts that I sold in 1834 at \$3,000, (out of Uwharie's dam) I refused last Fall for a yearling filly out of his dam and by imported Luborough \$200, and for the old mare \$1,000.

For further particulars see hand bills.

W. R. HOLT.

March 25, 1837—8w36

State of North Carolina, WILKES COUNTY.

January Session, 1837.

Finly & Bouchele) Original Attachment vs. Joseph Stanley) (invited upon defendant's Land.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Carolina Watchman for six weeks, that the defendant appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Wilkes, at the court-house in Wilkesborough, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday of April next to answer or reply, or judgment will be interdicted against him, and the Land condemned to satisfy plaintiffs debt. Witness, Wm. Mastin, Clerk of our said court at office, the first Monday after the fourth Monday of January, 1837. Test—Wm. MASTIN, c w c c March 18—6w37—price 63

ANOTHER WORK BY WRAXALL. Anecdotes of Foreign Courts. On Friday, March 18th, will be published in Waldie's Literary Omnibus, a third work by Sir N. W. Wraxall, entitled, 'Memoirs and Private Anecdotes of the Courts of Berlin, Dresden, Warsaw, and Vienna.' This work has never been reprinted in America. From the London Monthly Review. The style is clear and polished, without other ornament than what naturally occurs. We shall only add that they abound throughout with entertaining anecdote, and that the reader's time and attention will be amply repaid, whether his search be for information, or amusement.

The whole of the early numbers of Waldie's Literary Omnibus being exhausted, an extra edition will be commenced on the 18th inst, from which date new subscribers who give early notice will be supplied. Price for a single copy for twelve months three dollars, two copies for five dollars, five copies for ten dollars. It is the cheapest periodical ever printed in America, and the postage is that of a newspaper.

A. WALDIE, 46 Carpenter street, rear of the Arcade, Philadelphia.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE TENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WASHINGTON, March 10th, 1837.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

The constitutional term of the 24th Congress having expired, I feel it my duty as usual, to submit for your consideration, a brief review of its proceedings. I shall begin with the

FINANCES.

The balance in the Treasury on the 1st of Jan. 1835, was \$8,892,865 42
The receipts during that year were, from customs, 19,891,310 59
From Public Lands, 14,757,000 75
From dividends and sales of United States bank stock, 569,280 82
From other sources, 711,894 94

Those with the above balance make an aggregate of 44,322,945 52
The expenditures during the same year were Leaving a balance in the Treasury on 1st January 1836, of 26,749,803 96

The receipts into the Treasury during the year 1836, were from customs, 23,409,940 52
From Public Lands, 24,877,179 86
From other sources, 328,674 67
Which, with the balance in the Treasury on the 1st January 1836, make an aggregate of 75,666,910 85

The expenditures for the year 1836 were 46,891,581 70
Leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 1st January of 1837, of 28,775,329 15

To be distributed among the States according to the provisions of the deposit act of 1836, 37,468,859 97
Leaving a balance of 9,422,721 73

The receipts for the year 1837 may be estimated, from customs and Public Lands at 45,000,000 00
From proceeds of sales of United States bank stock authorized by the law of last season 7,500,000 00

Which, with the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January 1837, make an aggregate of 61,922,721 73
The expenditures for the same year may be estimated at 30,000,000 00

Leaving a balance in the Treasury on 1st Jan. 1838, of \$31,922,721 73

In looking at the expenditures of the Government, you must be struck with the great and alarming increase within the last four or five years. Under the administration of Mr. Adams, the expenses of this Government were, annually, about twelve millions of dollars. We thought it extravagant, and for that reason more than any other, was that administration put down by the people. General Jackson came into power pledged to retrench the expenses of the Government; but, instead of retrenching them, they have doubled within the space of eight years! Not only have the number of officers been increased, but their salaries have been greatly augmented. These officers received double as much as your state officers, and no reason could be assigned for the increase of their salaries except to give a paramount influence to the Federal over the State Governments, and to give more patronage to those in power as to enable them the better to reward partisans, and thereby more effectually control the freedom of our elections. But the extravagance of those in power is not confined to an increase in the number and salaries of officers, but is seen in the whole operation of the Government. Old things are done away, and new things have come to pass. Even our plain substantial public buildings are to be torn down to make place for more splendid edifices, constructed of more costly material and ornamented with marble statues, suited rather to a princely than a republican government. But this is not all. A fleet has been manned and equipped at great expense, and not to protect your commerce, but to explore unknown seas in quest of unknown islands, and men employed only to make scientific research. I allude to this exploring expedition, not only as a wasteful expenditure of public money, but as unauthorized by the Constitution, and more objectionable than the astronomical observatories, recommended by Mr. Adams, and which were known and ridiculed in the cant language of that day, as 'light houses in the skies.' Large sums of money have been proposed to be expended upon new fortifications, and our standing army, in time of profound peace, is to be greatly augmented. Bills for both these purposes passed the Senate at its last session, but fortunately could not be acted on in our House for want of time, and were therefore lost. Such is the strong disposition mani-

fested by those in power, to convert our plain republican government into one of extravagance and splendor; which unless checked by the people, sooner or later must end in a military despotism. Times measure were brought forward as party measures, and avowed to be such by those who supported them. As party measures they were intended to absorb the surplus revenue, rather than return that revenue to the people from whom it had been taken. This leads me to a consideration of the

DEPOSIT BILL.

Notwithstanding the large appropriations made during the first session of the last Congress, and the efforts on the part of the leading Van Buren men to make still larger appropriations, it was clearly ascertained, that owing to the extraordinary increase in the sales of public lands, there would certainly be, at the end of the year 1836, a large surplus revenue in the Treasury of the United States. What was to be done with this large surplus was a question of the deepest moment to the people of the United States.

Those now in power, as I have before stated, wished to enlarge the expenditures of the Federal Government by increasing the Army and Navy, by constructing large, and in my opinion, a useless number of new fortifications along our coast, by reconstructing in a more costly manner our public buildings, and by a large increase in the number and salaries of our public officers; while the opposition wished to provide for the necessary wants of the Government, but were opposed to any increase in its expenditures. They wished to return to the people such of the public revenue as might not be necessary for the ordinary wants of the Government, to be disposed of by them as they might think most likely to promote their interest. You know when the revenue of the United States is so large that it cannot be expended by the Federal Government, it remains in such of the State banks as the President may select, and is used by them for the benefit of the banks. You perceive, therefore, that this was partly a contest between the banks and the people; and resolved itself into this simple question, whether the banks should have the benefit of this surplus revenue, or whether the people should have their own money returned to them? But this was not the only question involved in this case. If this surplus revenue had remained in the deposit banks to be used by the Federal Government, it would necessarily have greatly enlarged the expenditures of that Government already double what it ought to be. This would greatly multiply the number of contracts and offices, and would give to the President of the United States a patronage and power over public sentiment, which it would be difficult to resist. Money is power; and the question was presented to the American people, whether they would place the whole of this tremendous power in the hands of the President of the United States, or whether they would divide equitably among the States, to enable them to maintain their ancient freedom, independence, and sovereignty. Fortunately for the people & the States, both these questions were decided in their favor at the first session of the last Congress, though not without a struggle. An act was passed to distribute among the States, in proportion to their respective number of Senators and Representatives in Congress, such surplus revenue as might be in the Treasury on the 1st January 1837, over and above five millions of dollars. The act provides that the States shall refund the amount so distributed, if ever it should be required for the support of war or other emergency; but no one believes such a demand will ever be made.

Under this law, North Carolina received nearly two millions of dollars, which was most judiciously applied by your legislature at its last session to pay the State debt, and provide a fund for education and internal improvement. The auspicious influence of this measure has already been felt in every part of the State. It has given a new impulse to the people, and we may reasonably hope at no distant day, it will work a radical improvement in the moral, intellectual, and political condition of the State. It is a consummation most devoutly to be wished. Who is there among us that does not feel his heart swell with the hope, that the State will yet be able to repair her waste places; to arrest the tide of emigration which has swept over her borders and exhausted her energies for the last twenty years; that her sons will no longer be driven from their native soil, to seek in other States those advantages which may be found at home; that the poor man, as well as the rich, may have the benefits of an education extended to his children; and that we may all be able to exclaim with pride and pleasure, 'This is my own, my native land.'

An effort was made at the last session to re-enact the same law, for distributing such surplus money as may be in the Treasury on the 1st Jan. 1838, over and above five millions of dollars. This measure passed the House of Representatives, but was lost in the Senate, together with the bill to which it was attached, making appropriations to complete fortifications heretofore commenced for the defence of the country. This just and beneficial measure was strenuously opposed in our House by the friends of the present Chief Magistrate, with a few honorable exceptions, among whom, I take pleasure in saying, were two from my own State, who felt on this occasion that the duty they owed their State was above all party considerations. I wish I could say the same of our two Senators. Upon every occasion, however, they were found in opposition to it. But the Senate is no longer

the enlightened and independent body it once was. It has been humbled at the footstool of Executive power. With them, party is every thing, and country when it conflicts with it, is nothing. Before the Presidential election and the election of Senators which took place last winter, the party now in power durst not oppose so just a measure as the distribution of the surplus revenue; but as soon as they are elected and snugly fixed in office for the next four and six years, you find them willing to trust the banks with any amount of the public money, but unwilling to trust the people with their own money; willing to vote away any amount of public money for party purposes, but unwilling to return to the people such of their own money as the Government had no use for. And what is the reason assigned for opposing so equitable a measure? Why, that it would corrupt the people! Yes, if you trust the people with their own money it will corrupt them! And this is the language used by those who profess to be the exclusive friends of the people. Let the people ponder well upon these things, and decide while they may, whether they will have servants to represent them, or masters to dictate to and rule over them.

I know it has been said, in justification of the course pursued by the Senate that no one knew certainly that there would be any surplus revenue. To this I reply, that if there should be no surplus revenue, there would be none to distribute, and therefore the bill could hurt nobody. But if, as I do not doubt, there will in January next, be twenty or twenty five millions of surplus revenue; then the question again presents itself, what will you do with it? Will you let it remain in the banks for their benefit, and the benefit of politicians; or will you distribute it for the benefit of the States and the people? The House of Representatives decided in favor of the States and the people, but the Senate determined it in favor of the banks and the party.

This bill was further said in opposition to this bill by an honorable Senator from New York, that the Senate had indicated the policy which it intended to pursue in relation to the surplus revenue, which was to expend it by building new fortifications along our coast, and increasing the number of our standing army, already sufficiently large for a peace establishment. Both these measures, as I before stated, were lost in our House. The other mode of disposing of the surplus revenue proposed by the Senate, was by partially stopping the sales of the public lands, and virtually disposing of the balance to squatters & speculators at reduced prices, which would have reduced the revenue arising from sales of the public lands from twenty-four millions of dollars received last year, to four or five and perhaps less. This bill, I rejoice to say, was also rejected in our House. The other measure proposed by the Senate was a reduction of the tariff. This reduction, however, was a small one, and chiefly confined to articles of luxury. It proposed a slight departure from the compromise bill of 1833, which has acted so happily in promoting the harmony and prosperity of the whole country. The compromise act becomes more and more favorable to us, the longer it stands, and it would therefore be unwise in the South to disturb it unless by common consent. But this bill was sent to our House too late in the session to be acted on, and was a mere party maneuver to deceive the people, and defeat the distribution of the surplus revenue.

But if all these bills adopted by the Senate had passed into laws, still the distribution act was unobjectionable, as it proposed to distribute only the surplus revenue. But the Senate well knew, at the time they rejected the distribution bills that all these measures had either been rejected or lost in the other House for want of time and that there would be a large surplus revenue on the 1st day of Jan. 1838. That revenue they have chosen to dispose of for the benefit of the banks and the party, rather than that of the States and the people.

I have detained you very long on this subject, but not longer than its importance demands. In my opinion, it is more essential to the purity and safety of our free institutions, than any proposition which has been before Congress for many years past. The patronage of the Federal Government is already alarming,—more than a hundred thousand officers and contractors are dependent upon the will and pleasure of the President alone. To this patronage add the control of this immense surplus revenue, and his power would be irresistible.

This measure was important in another point of view; we all know the tendency of the Federal Government to extravagance. Congress daily votes away millions of the people's money without feeling under any real responsibility to them. But once give to the people a reversionary interest in the surplus revenue, and depend upon it, their representatives here will be as watchful and careful of the public money, as they are in the State legislatures. You would soon see, what for many years past has not been seen in Washington,—economy in the public expenditures. Then, and not until then, may we expect retrenchment and reform in the Federal Government. I would not raise money for the purpose of distribution. I am entirely opposed to any such policy; and I believe no one thinks seriously that such a system could ever be adopted. I wish to reduce the revenue to the wants of the Government; and then, I wish to reduce the wants of the Government. If by this

means any thing can be saved in our expenditures, or from any unexpected cause, the revenue for a year or two should be larger than was anticipated; I wish to return it to the people, rather than intrust it to the banks and politicians, to be used by them for party purposes. This is the question now before the country. It is not whether you will raise money for distribution. The revenue is already raised, the money is here; and the only question is, what will you do with it? The President and his friends have decided what shall be done with it; while the opposition have declared what ought to be done with it. It will be for the people to decide this great contest at the ballot box; and with them must rest the consequences, whatever they be.

EXECUTIVE ABUSE.

There has been a rapid increase in the sales of the public land for a few years past, and the revenue from that quarter has been unexpectedly large. For the purpose of arresting, partially at least, the sale of the public lands, Gen. Jackson thought proper to issue, during the last summer, what was termed a Treasury Circular, requiring payment to be made in gold and silver. This order operated very oppressively in many parts of the United States, but especially so in those States containing public lands. Congress, therefore, passed a bill by a majority of more than two-thirds, rescinding this Treasury Circular, and directing payment to be made in the common currency, as heretofore. It was sent to the President for his approbation, but he neither approved it, nor did he veto it and send it back as required by the Constitution; but sent it to the State Department with objection, which he had published in the Globe newspaper, regardless both of Constitution, & of that respect which has always been observed by the President of the U. S. towards the representatives of the people. But it is among the most objectionable parts in the public life of Gen. Jackson, that he has too often trampled on the forms of the Constitution when they came into conflict with his own will. During the last session, two committees of investigation were raised by the House of Representatives to inquire into the abuses if any practised in the various Executive Departments of the Government. Gen. Jackson openly denounced these committees as an inquisitorial, and permitted his subordinate officers to refuse peremptorily to answer questions propounded by them. Even Reuben M. Whitney, who during the last war, fled his country and swore allegiance to the British King, but who is now made a secret, irresponsible, bank agent, in the Treasury Department,—he too followed the example,—pronounced the proceeding inquisitorial, and refused to answer their interrogatories. He was arraigned before the House for contempt, but discharged without punishment, in accordance with the known and expressed will of General Jackson. If such things are acquiesced in, where, let me ask, is the responsibility of the President of the United States? If the Senate pass a resolution condemning any act of the President, that resolution is pronounced by him unconstitutional; and a subsequent Senate, more subservient to Executive will, is made to expunge that journal which the Constitution says, shall be 'perpet.' If the House of Representatives institute an enquiry into Executive abuses, immediately the door is closed against investigation, and the committee is denounced as inquisitorial.

If these assumptions of power be submitted to, the President will be without control. Whatever he may do, the Senate will have no right to speak, and the House no power to investigate the truth! To my mind such a doctrine is alarming. The President, by his patronage and power, bestrides every other department of the Government. Like a colossus, and a petty man walk under his huge legs, and peep about to find themselves dishonorable graves. I do not speak these things as applicable to our late President alone. They may be equally applicable to the present Chief Magistrate. He has been brought into power by the influence and the popularity of General Jackson, and has pledged himself to the country to follow in his footsteps. Like all imitators, he will be most likely to succeed in his bad examples. I hope it may be otherwise. No one will rejoice more than I shall, to find his administration an auspicious one; but the course of his friends in both houses of Congress, upon the great questions to which I have adverted, leaves us much to fear from his administration. My opposition to Mr. Van Buren's election is well known. My objections to his public character and political principles remain undiminished. The means employed to secure his election I deprecate, and I am well satisfied he is not sustained by a majority of the American people. But though a minority President, he has been elected according to the forms at least of the Constitution, and we should give to the acts of his administration a fair and impartial judgment.

Nothing extensive.

Nor set down aught in malice.

Prepared to give and honorable support to the just measures of his administration, let us watch with care and resist with firmness the exercise of all unauthorized or dangerous powers.

THE ABOLITIONISTS.

For two years past the country has been much agitated by these misguided and deluded fanatics. They have been endeavoring to what the people of the North in a crusade against the domestic institutions of the South, the certain consequence of which would be a dissolution of the Union, which we should