is a certain state of the mind nied by indigestion, wherein the vils are apprehended upon the slight and the worst consequences imagined. dical writers supposed this disease afned to those particula; regions of the sechnically called by prehondria which on the right or left side of that cav whence comes the name hypochondriasis. SYMPTOMS.

The common corporeal symptoms are flatulenthe stomach or bowels, acrid eructations, ds, spasinodic pains, giddiness, dimness sight palpitations, and often an atter inability he attention upon any subject of imt engaging in any thing that deor courage. Also languideass—ones irritable, thoughtful, despondpelancholly, and dejected, accompanied with derangement of the nervous system .mental feetings and peculiar train of ideas haint the imagination and overwhelion ment exhibit an infinite diversity. The signification men are as open to this afflic-CAUSES.

sedentary life of any kind, especially se and rately relieved by social intercourse, or exa dissolute habit, great excess in eating and drinking, the immoderate use of mercury. plent pargatives, the suppression of some hahital discharge, (as, the obstruction of the men-bility of one of more important organs within the abdomen; is a frequent cause. TREATMENT.

The principal objects of treatment are, to re iddigestion to strengthen the body, and ven the spirits, which may be promoted exercise, early hours, regular meals, and assol conversation. The bowels (if costive) or carefully regulated by the occasional use mid aperient. We know nothing better sculated to obtain this end, than Dr. William Evans' Aperient Pills-being mild and certain in their operation. The bowels being once cleaned his inestimable Camomile Pills, (which are tonic anodyne, and anti-spasmodic) are an affible remedy, and without dispute have gived a great blessing to the numerous public. Some physicians have recommended a free se of mercury, but it should not be resorted to ; as in many cases it will greatly aggravate the

Interesting and Astonishing Facts. Hi Mr Robert Monroe, Schuylkill, afflicted min the above distressing malady. Symptoms: Great langeur, flatulency, disturbed rest, neros headache, difficulty of breathing, tightness ad stricture across the breast, dizzinesss, perous imitability and restlessness, could not lie pending suffication, palpitation of the heart, ssing cough, costiveness, pain of the stomch, drowsings, great debility and deficiency of be nervous energy. Mr R. Monroe gave un shought of recovery, and dire despair sat the countenance of every person interested in s existence or happiness, till by accident he ed in a public paper some cutes effected by DIWM EVANS' MEDICINE in his ant, which induced him to purchase a package of the Pills, which resulted in completely emoving every symptom of his disease He

ACASE OF TIC DOLOREUX. Idhnson, wife of Capt. Joseph of Lynk, Mass was severely afflicted or ten venis with Tic Dolereux, violent pain a physicians; nor from medicines of any kind becoming the medicine a few days longer to the truth of the above, by calling at Mrs mon's daughter's Store, 389 Grand street,

hat those afflicted with the same or any symp-

ons similar to those from which he is happily

stored may likewise receive the inestimable

ween Stanton and Houston sts., afflicor ten years with the following distressing monst. Acid eructation, daily spasmodic in the head, loss of appetite, palpitation of heart, giddiness and dimness of sight, could her right side, disturbed rest, utter inengaging in any thing that demanded Courage, sometimes a visionary idea o gaviting of her disease, a whimsical aver b patticular persons and places, groundless hensions of personal danger and poverty ess and weariness of life, discontend she could neither die nor live; she wept, desponded, and thought she led a erable life, never was one so bad, wit

senay had the advice of several eminen ful hendistressing state, till her husband perled her to make trial of my mode of treatment s now quite relieved, and finds hersel my capable of attending to her domestic afout avows that she enjoys as good health at she did at any period of her existence Kenny, husband of the aforesaid Anne

PETER PINCKNEY, Com. of Deeds.

PREMARKABLE CASE OF ACUTE CUMATISM, with an Affection of the wired under the treatment of Doctor a EVANS 100 Chatham street, New-Mr Benjamin S Jarvis, 13 Centre st. wak, N. J., afflicted for four years with pains all his joints, which were always d on the slightest motion, the tongue ed a steady whiteness; loss of appetite. ss to his head, the bowels commonly veive, the urine high colouted, and often sweeting, unattended by relief. The asuprofins were also attended with considdifficulty of breathing, with a sense of energy in the nervous system. The above symptoms were entirely removed

perfect cure effected by Dr Wm Evans. BENJAJ JARVIS. Cly of New York, 58. abin's Jurvis being duly sworn, doth deand say, that the facts stated in the an before me, this 25th of November, 1836.

WILLIAM SAUL, Notary Public, 96 nas-Sold by the following Agents. BORGE W. BROWN, Salisbury, N. C. NALINGLIS (Bookstore) Cheraw S. C. ANDERSON, Camden, S C. OHN HUGGINS, Columbia. S. C. MASON. & Co. Raleigh, N. C. 4 10, 1888 - 411y.

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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Published Weekly at Two Dolls, and Fifty Cts.

NO. 33-VOLUME VIII.

WHOLE NO. 397.

SALISBURY, MARCH 13, 1840.

WM C. RIVE'S LETTER.

CASTLE HILL, FEB. 15, 1840. My Dear Sir,

You enquire of me what are my views on the subject of the pending Presidential election, and what course, I think, ought to be pursued in it by those of us in generof the republican party, who have been opposed to the leading measures of the present administration

While my name was recently before the Legislature, by the act of my friends, as candidate for re-election, to the Senate of the United States, I declined in answer to various communications from members of that body, to give any pledge of support to either of the Presidential candidates, as the condition of my election. I did so, because, while it is clear that, under the Constitution, a Senator of the United States can, in no possible contingency, be called on as such, to give any vote or perform other act in the election of President, I believed that the practice of requiring of those who might be brought forward for the office of Senator, pledges to support this or that man for the Presidency, however it may be otherwise viewed by many honorable and patriotic mer, is a practice fatally calculated to destroy the independence of the Legislative Department, and to prostrate it at the feet of the Executive power, whose inordinate growth, and overshadowing influence ready threaten the very existence of our free Institutions. In regard to all those questions of public policy and Legislation which were likely to come before the Senate of the United States for its appropriate and legitimate action, my opinions were fully known or if they were not so, I was ever ready to declare and explain them to the best of my ability, in answer to anv enquiries which might be addressed to me. I had moreover, been very recently in the public service, and my acts in the discharge of the trust confided to me, which were neither few nor equivocal, nor unattended with circumstances of peculiar trial, were before the country, affording, as it seemed to me, the most authentic interpretation of my principles, as well as the surest guarantee of my future course.

ought not to give any pledge of support to any of the Presidential candidates, as the condition of my election to the Senate of the United States, and accordingly declined to do so, while my name was recently before the Legislature, in connection with the hereafter, be, will depend on the free will the assumption is wholly untrue. The Confellow-citizens have been heretofore pleased tration and in the conduct of his friends. will have been determined, and we shall all, of necessity, have taken our equal and responsible parts in it, before the Legislature, according to their recent decision or the subject, will proceed to the election of Senator, of the United States. Under these circumstances I can no longer feel the slightest delicacy, as a private citizen, in expresopinions on the interesting question you

propound to me. Your enquiry naturally divides itself ino two branches. The first is, can we sup-

contributions.

of the President, we have just seen the the President's friends in the Senate, pro- parted from every principle held and acknow-Sub-Treasury bill, with the obnoxious specie clause, hurried through one branch of the National Legislature, by a minority vote, in the absence of many members, when, if that body, (the Senate.) had been fice holders to intermeddle with the freedom tion, -commonly called the graduation Bill, full, and its members had voted in conformity to the opinions and wishes, either ex. ple of popular sovereignty itself at the shrine ed states, that 'common fund' of the Public pressed or understood, of their respective of this new idel of Presidential supremacy. Lands, derived in great part from the mu-States, the measure would have been defeated. And vet, in the face of such facts as these, appeals are still made, in the name of a blind and abject party-allegiance, to ry object, it would seem their of efforts, the tiop recently invented, that either myself, many who are truly opposed to the scheme, from a thorough conviction of its most dangerous and fatal tendencies to support the re-slection of the President, by whose influence and anti-republican contumacy, it tablished Institutions, and uttterly destrucis to be imposed, and permanently fastened, tive of the repose and settled order of bu- bas changed his policy or practice on any upon the country. A poor attempt is now siness in the affairs of the country, and ap- of these highly important questions, on made to give plausibility and effect to this appeal, by representing the Sub Treasury of society in their support. The special of his noisy partizans have claimed for him scheme as a mere question of expediency, object to which his schemes of innovation great credit for the lavish professions of on which men may agree to differ without have been mainly directed, is unfortunately side; and this attempt is made, too, by ciety, and that which requires to be touch- tice, which we are much more interested in those who have themselves, but recently ed with the wisest & most cautious hand - knowing than the empty precepts of his adterms, as dangerous to the public liberty, mon measure by which the labour and pro- ment, the public expenditure during the with him. Does he renounce any of the drawn noon them. Entertaining such opinions, can they, as honest men, and as freemen, so far surrender their minds and their wills to the slavish discipline of party, as to support the re-election of a President, whose For these various reasons I felt that I policy they believe to be fraught with con-

sequences so calamitous to their country?

Another disingenuous device for entrap

ping conservative votes, is founded on the

humbly think not.

assumption that they differ with the Presielection for that office. These motives of dent on but a single question Even were reserve have now ceased. My name is no this so, it would be cause enough for the longer before the Legislature for that or | withdrawal of their support, where the quesany other office; and as in the times past, tion is one of so grave and fundamental a it has never been by any act or solicitation | character as the Conservatives honestly beof mine, so, whether it shall, at any time lieve the sub-treasury scheme to be. But of others, not mine. And in the event, ev- servative Republicans have differed and still en, of my name being again presented to differ with the President on other points of the Legislature, by the partiality and gener- the highest importance. They have seen. ous confidence with which my friends and through the whole course of his administo distinguish me, the Presidential election systematic design to build up the practical supremacy of the Executive power, at the expense of the Legislative department, and to these Institutions exclusively, and intendof the people themselves. They have seen this design pursued, not only by the persevering efforts which have been made to secure to the President and his agents the custody of the public monies, through the medium of the sub-treasury scheme, but alsing to you freely and without reserve my so by the new and alarming doctrine, which was broacked in his annual message at the commencement of the late session of Congress in December 1838, that, in the management of the public revenue, he should port the re-election of the present Chief be left 'at liberty to employ Banks or not Magistrate-those of us, I mean, who have without legal regulation and at his mere been in earnest in our opposition to the discretion, as depositaries and fiscal agents leading measures and prevailing policy of of the government,-thus subjecting all the his administration? And this question moneyed Institutions of the country to his would seem properly and plainly to resolve influence and control. In the steady puritself into another. Has he abandoned or suit of the same great aim, they have seen withdrawn any of those measures, to which a system of party discipline introduced and my fellow-citizeus, to proclaim them; and and repel invasions." Is there at this mowe have been, and are still thus opposed? organized under the auspices of the pres- | yet I have seen with inhalte surprise, that ment, insurrection, invasion, or resistance So far from it, we have seen that, in his re- ent Chief Magistrate, the fundamental can-Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, cent Message to Congress, he has again on of which is that every member of the change of position, have alleged that it tify calling forth the militia into 'actual serbrought forward and urged with increased party which brought him into power, must determination of purpose, his now cherish. surrender his individual opinions and coned Sub-Treasury scheme, which, at the victions on public measures, however protime of his election, all his political friends foundly entertained, to the dictum of the believed to be fraught, and which we still President, and support whatever he shall rebelieve to be fraught, with the direct evils commend, under pain of excommunication to the country. He has not only again earn- and political death for disobedience. By estly recommended this scheme, but he has these means, combined with the powerful ing in the conscientious discharge of my pub founded Republican jealousies which its erged its adoption in the most obnoxious persuasives of his official patronage, the lic duty, to oppose and expose the divers name excites; or otherwise, as a most inand objectionable of all the forms it has ey. President is virtually invested with supreme other acts and measures of the President genious device for extending the influence opinion, under this new reading of the Consti er assumed. I refer, of course, to what has power. The debasing principle has been and his party-his illicit and dangerous re- of the Federal Executive, by setting apart been commonly called the specie clause, or openly avowed, as well as practically en- newal of his connection with the Bank of from the mass of the people, two hundred nent part of the Legislative power," in apply requisition of the public dues in gold and forced, that the first duty of the public func. the United States,-his alarming and anti- thousand voting, not fighting men, receiving silver alone. This rigorous feature of the tionary is to the President who appoints and republican doctrine in his message to Con- pay from the United States as militia 'in acscheme had been pretermitted by the Presi- not to the country which employs him, and gress at the commencement of the last ses- that service,' and looking up to the Presiless across the chest, likewise a great want dent, in his more recent expositions of it, that so long as he renders good political ser, sion of Congress with regard to the discre- dent as their commander in chief," as the and was believed to be finally abandoned by vice to his chief, no infidelity to his public tionary employment of Banks in general, Constitution, in that case, provides and dihim; but is now brought forward in bold trust, not even the grossest peculation, shall as fiscal agents of the government, at his rects. I know of but one precedent for so relief, it is understood, as the sine qua non be suffered to deprive him of his office. sole will and pleasure, without any rule or profound a contrivance; and that was in the is with the old republican doctrines. I need on of the new political alliance, which has been While unfaithful agents and public default- limitation of law,-and finally the daring days of the 'English commonwealth," so announced to the country. And the Presi- crs have thus earned impunity and reward, attack made by his friends in the portentous called, when that wily statesman, Oliver dent even tells us that he "believes no pe- others who have been distinguished by the doctrines of Mr. Wall's report, on the vital Cromwell, divided the kingdom into 'twelve riod will be more auspicious" for the intro- honest, able, and exemplary discharge of principle of representative government - military jurisdictions, just as the Secretary duction of this hard money policy in the their official duties, have been arbitrarily re- the fredom of elections. On this last occa now proposes to divide the United States operations of the government, "than the moved from office, for no other reason than sion, I characterized the general policy of into eight military districts,' and under covpresent"-when we know, that in two that they could not conform the private and the administration by what seemed to me to er of organizing the militia, caused them thirds or three-fourths of the States, specie involuntary operations of their minds to the be its leading features, and declared my to be "enlisted;" or recruited, under proper is at an average premium of ten per cent standard of Executive faith, or that they be- conviction that on all the great questions of officers, and "regular pay to be distributed aabove the common currency !- Most "au- heved it unbecoming the proprieties of their respect for the rights of the states.- limita- among them:" which the historian savs, the spicious," indeed, for the interests of those situation as public officers, to take a part in tion of Executive patronage, -economy in Lord protector found to be a most effectual who are the recipients and beneficiaries of those electioneering exertions, which have the public expense,—the independence of "resource" for repressing his political ene

payers, immediate or ultimate, of all these max of these bold prelensions of Executive regard to the right of election,-(the mem power, we have seen a report solemnly put orable land marks of republicanism laid In compliance with this recommendation forth and triumphantly carried through by down by Mr. Jefferson,) -it had widely de claiming in the face of day and in contempt | ledged by true republicans. It is, moreover, of the most revered eracles of the Anglo- well known that, at the last session of Con-American liberty, the dering beresy that it gress, I opposed, to the best of my ability, is both the right and duty of Executive of- another favorite measure of the administraof elections, thus sacrificing the vital princi- for virtually giving away to certain favor-

pursuing with unverying aim, as the prima- to participate - How idle then, the suggesdangerous aggrandizement of his power, - or the Conservatives in general whose opinin his plans of national policy we have been long and destiny it is alike my pride to share. ficiency" in the revenue, and orgently calli constantly met with suggestions and recom- have differed from the the administration on Congress to " make early provisions of mendations aiming at the subversion of es- but a single question. pealing to the jealousies and worst passions which we have differed with him, Some any compromise of principle, on either the most delicate of all the interests of so denounced the scheme, in the strongest the system of its currency, forming the com- ministration? According to his own statetrol of the public money, putting into his intry is estimated or exchanged. I Instead of mounted to the sum of thirty-three millions hands, "a fund of corruption" and alarm pursuing a salutary and practical reform of of dollars" - during the year 1838, he says ingly increasing the power and influence of existing abuses, whatever they may be, (an this amount "was somewhat reduced."his office, "already too great for a republic.' object in which all good men and patriots and for the year 1859, he thinks that the Surely, when considerations such as these would heartily unite with him,) he has public expenditure "will not in all probaare involved, the question is one of vital brought forward crude and anti-social the- bility have exceeded twenty six millions of and fundamental importance. In this as- ories, and has propogated them all with the dollars"! But this sum of twenty-six milpect-as a measure alike hostile to the pub- influence of his high office, which go to lions of dollars happens to be just the doublic liberty, and warring upon the prosperi- the entire destruction of that system of le of the public expenditure under the adty of the country, directly and indirectly, in | credit, which is coeval with the settlement | ministration of Mr. John Q. Adams, which all its most essential interests,—the Sub- of our country, is so peculiarly adapted to most of us thought was so enormous and Treasury project has ever been viewed by his circumstances, and to which, whatever unjustifiable as to merit the displeasure and those Conservative Republicans, who have irregularities may have sometimes attended rebuke of the people. - What, however, are given evidence of the sincerity of their faith | it, (as, indeed, what good in the ordinances | we to think of the President's promise of by fearlessly and unflinchingly meeting the of nature or the institutions of man, is not scontinued reduction' of the public expense. denunciations which its profession has liable to occasional abuse,) every candid when we find on the very same page of and well informed mind must admit that the his message, the most earnest recomunparalleled development of American mendation by him to the favorable considerprosperity and civilization has been mainly lation of Congress, of a plan of the Secretaowing The President's theories and re- ry of War for recruiting a militia army of commendations if they mean any thing go I two hundred thousand men, one half to be to the entire destruction of this long estab- in factive service, the other half to form a establishment, in its stead of an exclusive and paid by the U. S., 'according to a rate sential part of this policy, the President has extraordinary project, emphatically endorsed proclaimed a crusade against Institutions deriving their existence from, and responsible to the States alone, and in his newborn zeal has so far forgot his former opinions, as to recommend to Congress the enaction of a special bankrupt law, applying ed to put an end to their existence by an act of Federal authority-a measure which but a few years before, he had denounced in the ver the Secretary of war shall direct-"armstrongest terms, as en 'odious and unconstitutional invasion of the rights of the States."

vol. Register Con. Debates, p. 286.1 Upon all these subjects, the Conservatives have differed, and still differ with the Presscheme. These differences have been manifested by them on various occasions, and in a variety of forms-speeches, votes and discussions of popular assemblies. In regard to myself, I have omitted no proper occa-

While in these measures and proceedings, nificence of Virginia, and in the benefit of we have seen the President and his friends | which she expressly reserved her equal right

Let us now enquire whether the President economy he makes in his late message to Congress. But what has been the the praclished system, now indissolubly connected freserve,"—the term of service to be eight with all the interests of society, and to the years,—the troops to be armed, equipped hard money currency, or something practi- of compensation to be fixed by law,' but it calle tantamount to it, operating a sudden other respects to be under the "regulation" and total revolution in the value of labour, of the War Department? The annual cost property and contracts, and involving the of such a force, according to any conception farmer, the mechanic, the tradesman, the I can form of the Secretary's plan, under merchant, and in short every class of men, the outlines he has given of it, could not (with the exception of creditors and public fail to add many millions to the public burofficers enjoying fixed salaries from the gov- thens. I now speak only of the question erament,) in one common ruin As an es- of expense; but in other aspects, this, must as it is by the President, for, in his Mesage to Congress, he says, " I cannot recommend it too strongly to your consideration, deserves the most serious reflection of every friend of the public liberty. Is not this militia force, as the Secretary

chooses to call it, or the one half of it, at least, which is to be "in active service"recruited for eight years,- 'stationed' whereed and paid' by the United States, -to all intents and purposes, a standing army, and See his speech in the Senate of the United | denominated a militia force, only to avoid States on a proposition of Mr Branch of the instinctive jealousies which the name N. C. on the 6th of February 1827, 3d of a standing army calls up in the mind of every freeman. Can such a force be called militia in the sense of the Virginia Bill of Rights which declares that 'a well regulated ident, as well as upon his Sub-Treasury militia, composed of the Rody of the People, trained to arms, is the proper, natural and safe defence of a free state," or in the sense of the Constitution of the United States which authorizes Congress 'to provide for calling forth the militia to execute sion, in both written and oral addresses to the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection some persons recently to cover their own to the laws of the union, which would jushad been heretofore understood that I diff vice,' or if there were, would it justify em- holding his approval of any act of Legisla fered with the administration on but a single hodying them as "recruits," for eight years on the same principles which would justify question that of the Sub-Treasury! This term of service? No such constitutional non concurrence of any other component allegation, too, is made in the face of the exigency exists or is alleged; and I can of the Legislature-of the Senate or He notorious fact that I have been denounced view the Secretary's plan in no other light by the administration press from one ex- than as a propositon for raising a large stand. tremity of the country to the other, for dar- ing army, without encountering the well the public contributions, but surely not for come to be considered the surest passport the legislative department, acquiescence in mies, but which all reasonable men considered the interest of the people; who are the to favor and security. And to cap the clist the decisions of the majority, and a sacred as "throwing aside the mask of liberty," and

"parcelling out the people into so many divisions of slavery." I have no disposi to question the originality of the Secretar by insinuating that he may have deriv the hint of his plan from so celebrated authority.

But to return to the interesting question financial condition and prospects of the c -we have just had a most impressive ad tion of the precarious and uncertain character executive professions and assurances on this ject. You doubtless recollect that, in his sage at the commencement of the session of gress, the President exhibited a highly fl ing picture of the condition of the Treasu of the very successful manner in which i ations had been conducted." He told the resentatives of the people, "there is ever on to believe, if Congress shall keep the priations within the estimates furnished Executive, that the outstanding Treasury will be redeemed, and the public expenses frayed" by the existing and entrent means Treasury, " without imposing upon the any additional burthen, either of loans or i ed taxes;" and then proceeded to descant on great evils of a public debt in time of peace This message was delivered on the twenty for f December, 1839. But

Nescia mens hominum fati sortisque futura Et servare modum, rebus sublata secondis-On the fourth day of February following, in than six weeks after these flattering assure and before any appropriation had been made Congress except for their own pay, another sage is sent, communicating an apprehended and adequate" additional " means to gi public credit, and to meet promptly and fait ly any deficiencies in the revenue from whi er cause they may rise"-or in other words, another issue of Treasury notes, or a loan in other form, to incur " that very creation public debt," with the denunciation of which had embellished his discourse at the open the session of Congress. Let us look a little farther into the President

ate annual message to Congress, to see if it nishes to the Conservatives any ground to ex pect a change either of policy or doctrine on any a component part of the legislative power forth a new and by far the boldest and t dangerous a dogma? The very first line Constitution of the United States de pudiates it by expressly declaring that gislative powers herein granted shall be ver in the Congress of the United States, w shall consist of a Senate and House of I when " a Bill has pased the two Hou gress, it shall be presented to the Pre it originated ?" But this very same expressly declares that though he has also declares, that if " a Bill be not re the President within ten days, after it si in like manner as if he had signed it." ry provision of the Constitution, then. forward by him, that the 'Executive component part of the Legislative power that claim, as already remarked, is cally repudiated and condemned by the of the Constitution, which declares that gislative powers herein granted" are the two Houses of Congress.

If this extraordinary declaration of ent were a mere barren theory, revolting is to the understanding, it might be p to pass without the expression of any timent than that of " special wonder" statesman who had passed through a of public trasts to the very highest known Constitution, should so strangely have m both the text and the spirit of the " g ter" by which he holds his office, which iting and defining the powers and duties lic functionaries, intended to give the practical security to the public liberties is no empty speculation on the part of buses of executive influence over the Le tive department in the practical adm of the government, (which he himself by tem of party discipline, has so largely co ted to introduce,) with the sacred text ing of the Constitution was, doubtless, it and has been so interpreted by the Presiden own party, to claim a wide latitude in and application of the veto power; for, "Executive be a component part of the I lative power," he would be justified in wi Representatives, for example, in respectively ciding on Bills sent from one House to the er. And as a mere difference of opinion as the expediency of the measure proposed, bas ver been held to justify one House in rejecti Bill passed by the other, so a like differen tion, would justify the President, as a " come the qualified negative or veto, which the Cor tutton gives him for special and extraordin occasion, to any act of Legislation passed by two Houses, of the expediency of which may not entertain the same views that they To show how utterly inconsistent this no

view of the application of the Presidential ve refer you to Mr. Jefferson's official apinton sented to Gen. Washington on the constit ality of the Bank charter in 1791, in which says, the veto was intended by the Constit as a shield to protect the constitutional ri of the States and of the coordinate de ments of the government from the inva of the Legislature, and even in such cases ought not to beinterposed, unless the quest should appear to the mind of the Presiden be a "clear" one, and tree from rea doubt. If, however, under the novel: broached by the present Chief Magistrar, high and delicate power, from being "the treme medicine, is to become the daily the Constitution," and may be legithmately