PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING.

A. A. BROWN, Editor. Off won Front st., next South of the Bank of Cape Fear The price of this paper is two dollars and fifty bents per annum, payable in advance. If not paid within one month after subscribing, or after the beginning of a new subscription year, three dollars will be charged, and if not paid batil the year expires, three dollars and fifty cents will be charged.

No paper will be discostinued until all arrearages are paid, unless the Editor may think proper. 17 Letters to the Editor, on business connected

with his paper, must be post paid. RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Twelve lines or less will be counted as a square. Advertisements not having the number of insertions desired marked on them will be published one year, and charged accordingly.

Contracts will be made by the year, either for permanent advertisements or to be renewed at the eption of the advertiser, and for the insertion of au-MINESS CARDS, on terms the most advantageous.

J. WILKINSON,

CONFECTIONARY,

Bruit, Nuts, Ters, Bancy Articies, PERFUMERY, SOAPS, SEGARS, &C.,

Wholesale and Retail. Market Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C. April 21st, 1847.

GI LLESPIE & ROBESCN CONTINUE THE AGE VCY BUSINESS

AND WILL MAKE LIBERAL CASH ADVAN-CES ON ALL CONSIGNMENTS OF Timber, Lumber, Waval Stores &c. Wil mington, N. C., July 28th, 1845, 324 ff

GEORGE W. DAVIS. Commission & Forwarding Merchant. LONDON'S WHARF, WILRINGTON, N. C.

ROBERT G. RANKIN. Auctioncer & Commission Merchant. WILMINGTON. N. C.

Tiberal idvances made on supments to his friends in

Sept. 27, 1843. Myers & Barnum,

HATS, CAPS, UMBRELLAS, AND WALKING-CANES,

Murket atreet, Wilmington, N. C. J. M. Branch C. MYERS. Oct. 21-1, 1846.

John C. Latta, COMMISSION MERCHANT,

GENERAL AGENT, WILMINGTON, N. C.

November 10th, 1846.

E. J. Lutterloh, COMMISSION MERCHANT.

WILMINGTON, N. C. Nav. 18th, 1816.

D. J. Gilbert, AGENT AND COMMISSION MERCHANT. I'or the sale of all kinds of goods and

COUNTRY PRODUCE. Particular attention paid to receiving and forwarding of

gools. Orders file I on the best terms, when cash is enelesed, or produce in hand. N. B. I may be found at the Store of E. Turbington corner of Water and Princess street, where may be found a general assortment of groceries for both town and

JOHN HALL. (LATE OF WILMINGTON, N. C.,)

COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND AGENT For the Sale of North Carolina Naval Stores,

33 GRAVIER STREET.

New Orleans. January 6th. 1847.

WM. DEBERNIERE, INSPECTOR

LUMBER AND TIMBER. Wilmington, A. C.

E. J. BERNARD, GROCERAND AGENT For the Sale of all kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE. At the old Stand, on Water Street, formerly occupied by SMITH & GAUSE, WILMINGTON, N. C.

CHARLES GRAY,

SUCCESSOR TO

CHARLES BLAKESLEE. HAVING purchased the the subscriber will continue BALE AND

BOOTS & SHOES, and keep constantly on hand every variety of articles in his line.

All orders for work promptly and punctually attended

MANUFACTURE

to. BOOTS made in the latest fa chion and finest style. Boots and Shoes neatly repaired.

CHARLES GRAY.

TO RENT.

THE Store on the South side of Market street, lately occupied by T. Gov LDENITH.
THOS. H. WRIGHT. May 26th, 1847.

Spring aud Summer Medicine.

DR. TOW . SEMD'S SARSAPARILLA. THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY MEDICINE IN THE

WORLD. THIS EXTRACTE put up in quart battles; it is six times cheaper, pleasurier, and warranted superior to any sold. It has cared di eases without vomining, puring, sickening or debilitating the patient.

IT HAS PERFORMED MORE THAN 15,000 CURES THIS TEAR. 1,000 Cures of Rheumstism,

1,000 Gares of Dyspepsia, 2,500 Cures of General Debility, and want of Nervous

3,000 Pemale complaints, and over 7,000 Cures of Diseases of the Blood, viz: Ulcers Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Pimples on the face, &c. &c., together with numerous cases of Consumption, Liv-States, informing us of extraordinary cures. R. Van Buskirk, Esq. one of the most respectable Druggists in Newark. New Jersey, informs us that he can refer to more han one hundred and fifty cases in that place alone .-There are thousands of cases in the city of New York which we will refer to with pleasure, and to men of char-

UNITED STATES OFFICER.

Capt, G. W. McLean, member of the New Jersey Legslature, late of the United States Navy, has kindly sent us the following certificate. It tells its own story: Ranwar, Jan. 25th, 1817.

A year since I was taken with the influenza and my whole system left is a debit tated state. I was induced to try Dr. Townsend's SARSAPARILLA, and after taking two or three bottles I was very much relieved, and attributed it cuti ely to the said Surseparilla. I have cominu ed taking it, and find that I improve every day. I believe it saved my life, and would not be without it under any

TO THE FORTOR.

John Jackson, Est, Editor of the Rahway Republican, ublished the above certificate, and remarks in an edito ral as follows:

The success of Dr. Townsend's preparation of Sarsapailla appears to be of the most extraordinary character.-We publish to-day two certificates in its b. balf, one from ant, McLean, of this town, and one from Rev. Mr. White I Staten Island, a gentlemen well known in Rahway. Capt Nelsean believes the medicine to have saved his life, and Mr. White seems to entertain an equally strong onfidence in its efficiery. Intelligent men like these would not praise so strongly what they did not fully be-

SCROFULA CURED.

This certificate was landed into Dr. Townsend's office thisweek, and conclusively proves that his Sursaparida has perfect courrel over the most obstructe diseases of the blood. Three persons cured in one house is unprecedent

Dr. Townsend, - Dear Sir, I have the pleasure to inorm you that three of my children have been cured of the Scrotula by the use o your excellent medicine. The vere afflicted very severely with bad sores; have taken only four bottles; it took them away, for which I feel myself under deep o dignion. Yours respectfully, 1-AAC W. CRAIN, 195 worster st.

New York, March 1, 1817. RHEUM TISM AND THE PILES.

Storm one 16, 1846.
Dr. Townsond—Dear sir: My wife has been for several tears ufflicted with rheumatism. She has tried many differor remailes to obtain some relational to the our poses.she was financy in fuced, by seeing your advertisement, in give your Sarsapardla a trial. We procured some of one to state that after using it she experienced great reief, and was in a very short time porterily cured. I was tso (together with a man in one employ) hadry troubed only piles, and by using a small quantity of your Saistparitia, our complaint was completely cured. I consider it me of the best of medicines, and would addise all who are illicted to give it a that.

GARRIT GARRABRANT.

CLERGYMEN AND PHYSICIANS. As well as Thous aids of Others in all parts of the Unied States, are continually sensing certainties and informng us of benefits derived from Dr. Townsend's Sarsipar-

Dr. Townsend-Sir: Some time since you requested my pinion of the virtues of your Compound Syrup of Satamrills; I am now prepared to give it. I have used it in anst give it my decided preteren e over allything of the and with which I am acquainted, both as to its medical virtues and the reasonable price at which you sell it. In Enion. crotulous affections, cutaneous eruptions generally, dyspepsia, indigesti n, co-tive babits, and liver companies, I on much pleased with its effects. In these con mints, or my other where serotula is indicated. I can with confidence ecommend it to the patrooage of the profession as a valuade auxiliary for temoving disease in some of its most mudesome forms, and to all, as a safe and valuable medicine. BENJAMIN WEEKS, M. D.

Brooklyn, Nov. 21, 1816.

Dr. Townsend-Dear Sir: Having for some time past een afflicted with a pulmonary affection on my lungs and a continual poin in my side, owing to evening exposure in traveling after preaching, and finding my disease darming symptoms. I was advised by a clergy man, a friend of mine, to try your celebrated Sarsaparida. I did so, and after taking two or three bottles I found myself relieve ed. My appetite has been re-tored. I find myself much stronger, and hope very soon to resome my usual duties. have been so greatly benefited by your excellent medicine, I feel it my duty to make known the facts for the benefit of others who may be la oring under the same difficulties nat I have been for so no time past. Respectfully, yours. - SAMUEL WHITE, Paster of Baptist Church, Nov. 22, 1846 Storen Island.

ALMOST A MIRACLE. Read the following, and doubt if you can, that consump tion ca not be cured. This is only one of the several hundred cases that Townsend's Sarsaparilla has cored:

BROOKLYN, Sept. 3, 1840. Dr. Townsend-Dear Sir. I was taken, a little over a ear ago, with a severe cough and pain in my side. It inreased on me ve y fast, indeed. I was pronounced by physicians to have the quick consumption. I raised large quantities of bad matter had night sweats, and sinking ery fast; my doctor said he could do nothing for me. went into the hospital in hope of being benefitted, but was ronounced there as incurable. I was now greatly distressed at the large and could hardly breather I soon became emaciated and expected to die; was confined to my bad, and was obliged to have watchers; in leed I cannot give you any description that would do justice to my case, was supposed by my friends to be past recovery; I had tried great number of remedies, and all seemed to be to no surpose. I read of some most extraordinary cures pero med by your medicine, and to tell you the truth, I suspected there was some humbug in them. But I was in duced to try it; I did so, and am very thankful I did. I cannot say that I am emirely well, but am so far fecoverd as to be about my business, and hope to be entirely well n a few weeks. My cough and pain in the side, and night sweats have left me, and raise but very little, and I am fast gaining my usual strongth. I felt it addity to give you a statement of my case, to publish if you please. PE FER BROWN, 47 Little-st. Brooklyn.

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a sovereign and speedy cure for incipient consumption, barreness, leuc orrhea, or whites, obstructed or difficult menstruction, incontinence of urine, or involuntary discharge thereof, and for the general prostration of the system—no matter whether the result of inherent causes, or produced by irregularity illess or accident.

Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating fects upon the human frame. Persons all weakness and lassitude before taking it, at one become robust and full of energy under its influence. It immediately counteracts the nervelessness of the female frame, which is

the great cause of barreness.

It will not be expected of us, in cases of so delicate pied by Dr. Wm. H. Hitt, immediately under the Chronnature, to exibit certificates of cures performed, but we can assure the afflicted that hundreds of cases have been reported to us. Several cases, where families have been with June 9th, 1847.

out children, after using a few bottles of the invaluable of the Voters of the Seventh Commedicine, have been blessed with healthy off-pring.

To the Voters of the Seventh Comgressional District.

visos in relation in the States ratifying. All this. Dr. Townsend: My wife being greatly distressed by weakness and general delatity, and suffering continually by pain and a sensation of bearing down, falting of the

words, and with other difficulties, and having known cases where your medicine has effected great cures, and also hearing it recommended for such cases as I have described, I obtained a bottle of h greact of Sarsaparilla, and followed the directions you gave me. In a short time it removed her complaints and restored her to health. Being grateful for the benefits she received, I take pleasure in thus acknowledging it and recommending it to the public, M. D. MOORE, cor, of Grand and Lydius at.

Albany, Aug. 17, 1844. Du. fow sees - To all whom this may concern .-This is to certify, that my wife used one bottle of your Sa-saparilla previous to her confinement, under the most alarming and delicate circumstances, being troubled with the dropsy, swelling of the feet, nervousness and very much debilitated. With my persuasion, and the recommendation of those who had used it, she was induced to try it, with er Complaint, Spiral Affections, &c. This, we are lettle or no faith; and suffice it it say, the medicine had a - are, must appear incredible, but we have left is from the happy and desired effect, not only in the hours of con-Physicians and our Agents from all parts of the United fineme A, but after the expiration of one week of its use. the dropsy and nervous effection gave way to an aston sh, ing degree, and her health is now better than it had been

for a long time previous.

If this will be of any service to you, any one who doubts the success of the medicine, you are entirely welcome to it. I subscribe myself your most obedient and obliged servant. 8. S. JAMESUN.

OPINIONS OF PHYSICIANS. Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from

physicians in different parts of the Union. I has is to certify that we, the undersigned Physicians of the City of Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Town-end's Sarsaparilla, and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations of the Sarsaparilla in the mar-

H. P Puling, M. D., J. Wilson, M. D., R. B. Briggs, M. D., P. E. Elmendorf, M. D. Albany, April 1, 1845.

The following is from one of the most respectable physi-GREENPORT, July 10, 1846. DR. Townsen - Dear Sir. It is with satisfaction that I say to you, that I have recently witnessed, in several cases, the most beneficial results from your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Being engaged in the practice of medicine, I have prescribed it in several cases, and never without benefit. In the removal of discusses arising from a detang-ed state of the directive organs, jaundice, &c. it far exceeds anything of the sind ever before offered to the public .-You will please send me two dozen, &c. &c.

Respectfully yours. S. C. PRESTON, M. D. Principal office, 126 Fulton st. San Building, N. Y.; Redding & Co. 8 State-st. Boston; Dr. Dyott & Sons, 132 North Second-st. Philadelphia; S. S. Honce, druggist, Baltimore; Daval & Co. Richmond; P. M. Cohen, Charleston; Wright & Co. 151 Chartres-st. New Orleans; and by principal druggists generally throughout the United States, West Indies and the Canadas.

None genuine, onless put up in the large square bottles, which contain a quart, and signed with the written signature of S. P. TOWNSEND, and his name clown on the

For sile in Wilnington by WILLIAM SHAW, Drug-

PHILADELPHIA ADVERTISEMENT.

STEAM IRON RAILING FACTORY, RIDGE ROAD.

Above Buttonwood Street, PHILADELPHIA. T this establishment may be found the greatest varie-

1 ty of Pians and beautiful Patterns for IRON RAILINGS

The principal part of all the handsome Raifin in the city and county of Philadelphia, which have been so highly extelled by the public press, were executed at this manufactory.

A large Ware-Room is connected with the establish-

nent, where is kept constantly on hand a large stock of

IRON RAILINGS, ORNAMENTAL IRON SETTEES, IRON CHAIRS, new style plain and ornamental IRON GATES, with an

IRON POSTS, PEDESTALS, IRON ARBORS. &c. Also, in great variety, Wrought and Cast Iron RNAMENAS, suitable for Railings, and other pur-

The subscriber would also state that in his Pattern and Designing Department be has employed some of the best ny practice and prescribed it for the la t lew months, and tulent in the country, whose whole attention is devoted to the business-forming altogether one of the most complete and systematic establishments of the kind in the

ROBERT WOOD, Proprietor. Philadelphia, March, 1847.

BALTIMORE ADVERTISEMENT. To Merchants, Physicians, AND OTHERS!

HE subscriber keeps constantly for sale, at the lowest prices, an assortment of Medicines, Drugs, Dyestuffs, Paints, Oils, Glass, Varnish, Brushes,

Confident his prices will give satisfaction, he solicits ven those was may not intend to purchase at the time, to enan the prices of his goods. Any communications, asking the prices of goods, are

est cheerfully and promptly answered. He would particularly state, that he has a Steam Factor in connection with his store, for Powdering Jalap. aubarb, Ipecacuanha, and many other Medicines, fo gunding Mustard, Connamon, Ginger, Allspice, Pepper, loves, &c.; and Lamp-Black, Black Lead, Venetian Red Ch ome yettow and green, Verdegris, Yellow Othre, and other Paints, in oil; all of which he is able to sell at the very lowest prices.

Paints mixed already for use, and put up in earthern ts, of different sizes, for family convenience, Putty of the best quality, at 21 cts. per lb., out of bladers, and 3 ets. per lb. in bladders, in quantities of 50 lbs. and upwards.

No charge made for delivering goods in any part of

J. W. W. GORDON, Druggist, No. 152 West Pratt st, a few doors from Light st. and opposite the Balt, and Ohio R. R. Depot, Baltimore. Baltimore, March 2ºth, 1846

Linnæan Botanic Garden AND NURSERY-LATE PRINCE'S.

THE NEW PROPRIETORS of this sacisat and celebrated Nurseny, late of WILLIAM PRINCE le eased, and exclusively designated by the above title for nearly fifty years, a fer for sale, at reduced prices, a more ytensive variety of

FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL TREES. nuns, VINSS, PLANTS, &c., than can be found in any ther Nursery in the United States, and the genuineness of which may be depended upon; and they will unremit-tingly on leaver to merit the Confidence and Patronage oft's Pa slic, by Integrity and Liberality in dealing, and Moderation in charges.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES, with Directions

or Planting and culture, furnished Gratis, on application the New Pair ukrous, by mail, post paid, and orders comptly executed. WINTER & ! O., Proprietors.

Flushing, I., I., April 11th, 1846, 361-tf, Orders received by DANIEL W. WOOD, Wilnington N. C., from whom Catalogues may be had.

MEDICAL CARD DR. WM. D. OCWAN, HAVING returned to Wilmington for the purpose of resuming practice, has taken the Office lately occu-

icle office, and will be at all times ready to attend to the

gressional District.

This brings me lastly to the consideration of il'e principle or the body polity of the Government, which overshadows and protects all the other great interests of the country. In the Convertion which formed the constitution of the United States, difficulties arose between the nemhers, as to the measure of powers to be conferred on the Gen ral Government. Some who were called Federalists, from their supposed partishty for the English form of government, were found in lavor of a strong national government, going too for into consolidation; while others who were eryled Democrats, were for retaining more power to the States, and from this difference of opinion. came very near breaking up the Convention without forming the government. After the formation of the constitutions, made

by compromise between the Federal and Demoeratic parties, when it was taken up by the different States for ratification, serious objections were raised against it by a party styling themselves the true democrats of the country, upon the ground that the lederal party in the convention had gotten the advantage of the democratic party, and had made the national Government too strong. All those who were in favor of the rattheation of the present constitution were called Federalists, by his new set of Democrats. As strange was t then, to find a party calling themselves the excluive Democrats, who would rather see the government severed int atoms, for a few objections which they very properly termed Federalism, than to see the constitution ratified and the government formed. . Equally strange is it now, to find a party styling themselves the exclusive Democrats of the country, who are advocating the very provisions in the constitution, which this for mer Democratic party so highly condemned as Federalism, and for which they would rather have seen the government destroyed than it should have been ranfied. In this day therefore, the party styling themselves Democrats are for a trong national government, as I think I shall be able to show, or what is the same thing, are in favor of giving to the President, all he can daim, ask or desire, while those whom they hoose to call Federalists, are for more power i the hands of the People or of the States. The Democratic party as they call themselves, occupring the same ground, which the old Federa party in the Convention occupied, while those now called Federalists are occupying the same ground which the Democrats then occupied .-That the name of Democrat has been assumed by a certain party in the country, more with view of gulling the People into their support, than of carrying out the true principles which that term would imply, I think can be made very apparent. Popular names are invariably the resort of those who wish to effect purposes of usurpation. GEZAR when about to be crowned King of the Romans, and for which he dred and ninety nine, which is a monstrous differlost his life, acted under the plea of Democracy; and Bonarare, when receiving the crown as Emperor of France, after the King and Queen had been beheaded, to establish a Democratic governwant of any description, and especially for Cemeteries, is Ours truly was intended to be a Democracy of a figure to examine this matter as you should lize a proper convention for the purpose of select-Reput he, and while we so claim it, we should do, laving aside all party feelings, you would see mg a candulate, and should their choice fall upon make our practice conform to our profession.

Democracy, Republicanism, and Whiggery are synonymous terms, meaning the same thing It is true our government has been made a representative one merely for conveniency, as it would be impossible for the whole People to assemble together for the purposes of legislation. A commonity of People were therefore, throws into one representation but still the Democratic principle was retained. Democracy, means a goveroment of the People. A Republic means a government of the l'eople, whether by themselves or their representatives, it is all the same,-Whiggery means, or has always been applied to a body of People detending liberty against powr, it is therefore the same ming. All having in riew, the same graph object of free government The word F deral means a league an agreement or confederation, and might be as harmless as a Democracy or a Republic. Its danger would arise only from the measure of powers, which the league conferred, and they may be either large or small. The word Federalist, as used during and since the adoption of the Federal Constitution as I have before observed, was intended to distinguish that class who were in favor of a strong national government, from those who were in fasor of strong State governments, who were called Republicans or Democrats.

The great question now for the People to set-

tle is, which of the two great parties now divid-

ing the country, conform more closely to true

Republican er Democratic pri sciples. As I think the Whig cause has been much injured, while that of their adversary has been held up by the misapplication and incorrect understanding of the terms Federalist and Democrat, this subject should be investigated closely, in order that the people might see and determine, which of the wo parties is deceiving them. We must, therefore, go back to Gen. Jackson, to bring the question up. As old Hickory was the rallying point then, young Hickory was the rallying point during 1814, when Polk was elected. The present Polk party therefore, is nothing more nor less than the old Jackson party. Now what did General Jackson say in his proclimation, in laying down, as he said, the principle and form of our governnent. He said, that the States had formed jointly with each other, a single nation; an unit. That dthough each State elected its own representasives, it created no material distinction when choen-they were all representatives of the United States, not representatives of the particular State from which they came, not were they accountable to the State for any art done in the performonce of their legislative for ctions. Again, he said, the unity of our political character comnenced with its very existence. Under the Roy. d Government we had no -epatite character; our opposition to its oppressions, began as united colonies. We were United States, under the Confederation, and the name was perpetuated. and the Union rendered more perfect by the Fed. eral constitution. In none of these stages, said ie, did we consider ourselves in any other light than as forming one nation. This is an assertion on the part of Gen. Jackson that the States never were separate and distinct sovereignties, which should be contradicted by every true democrat in the land. Gen. Jackson should have recollected that when the States entered the convention, they went in as free, sovereign, and distinct Ptates, which the constitution need declares by saying that when nine States ratified the constitution, it should be hinding on the States so ratifying. meaning that it should not be binding on the other four which might remain out, (as there were thirteen.) North Carolina and Delaware remained out for about two years. Were they not sovereign and distinct. States during that time; for if be in the possession of such a power, than that answer the securation, and show that it not, they could have been coerced by the other the Governor of a State should be, and I think case in which policy and luminanity went eign and distinct States during that time; for if be in the possession of such a power, than that States, and it would have been entirely unneces- less so, as the oppression and danger arising er."

Gen, Jackson said, was a frank exposition of his opinions in relation to the origin and form of our government. Could the old Federal party in the convention therefore have desired anything better, than to have had Gen. Jackson there with them, as he declared the government to be precisely such an one as they desired to make it.—

Massachusetts, New Hampshite, Pease sylvants, New York, Genrye, Louisians, as the united States, while Maine, Rhode Island the United States, while Maine, Rhode Island New Jerrey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Verginia, Verginia, South Carolina, South Carolina, South Carolina, South Carolina, Tennes Up to the time of Gen. Jockson's declaring this doe rine I was as much his friend as the strongest which he now has, or had to the time of his death looking upon myself a Republican, I could no longer support him. I could not support such strong Federal doctrine as he attered in the foregoing remarks, and call myself a Republican: neither can I see how any one can, unless it arres from ignorance, of his avowed principles or a want of properly understanding the extent of their meaning.

This was his doctrine, and what was his practice. He removed the deposites, which laying seide the veto, would have been restored by the People. But was not done, because a sufficient majority could not be obtained to overrule the veto. He issued his famour specie circular. and continued it for more than a year, to the great injury of the country, knowing at the same time that it was against the wishes of the People. A bill having been passed for its repeal by Congress, by a majority that would have overruled his veto. but (as the Congress had not ten days to run. which the constitution requires in such a case.) be chose to defeat the will of the People, by retaining the bill in his possersion, as they repealed it on the first opportunity, they had thereafter by the same overruling majority. This shows that his practice egulormed with his theory as shown to have been strongly Federal. The party now in power, known as the Polk party. in which General McKay figures so largely, are chargable with all of which Gen. Jackson was guilty, as they still support those principles, by lauding him to the skirs. Can they be Democrats, who will support such principles or the man who avows them? I leave you to answer. Again, the veto power which was one of the

strongest Federal measures ingrafted into the Federal constitution by the Federal party, and so parts of the government or body polity. In prostrongly resisted by the Republican or Democratic porty of that day, is now supported by this same party, while the Whigs would be willing to see it so modified as to lessen the power of the Exeentive, and increase that of the People. The veto power gives to the President control over one less than two thirds of the People's Pepresentatives, and consequently over the People themselves. Thus to suppose the Congress was disease and premature decay, giving to it just so composed of three hundred members, Two hundred would be two thirds, which is required by the constitution, to overrule the President .-But if one hundred and one vote with him, and one hundred and ninety nine against him, still the one hundred and one would overrule the one hunence. Can this be called Democracy; can the party who support such a measure be called Democrats, while those who are for the one hone ed to be heard. In this matter I do not intend to dred and ninety nine to overrule the one hundred harm the Wnig party. I hold myself ready to ment, done it under the same plea of Democracy. and one, be called Federalists. Fellow cutzens, submit to the party at any time they shall organwould think with me that my man or set of men, my power to promote his election. I have placed who were in favor of defeating the will of such a myself before the People thus early, this large majority of the People, could be any thing but that the Whigs would do as they always have Federalists themselver. The veto power, as used done, either that they would bring out a condi-from General Jackson to the present day, is the date too late or not at all. It should be recollectcause of all the evils which have happened to ed that this is an important election, Should the country and requires a little examination .- our opponents get a majority in the House Alexander Hamilton, whom you all know to have been a Federalist, says in the Federalist, page 366, that the veto power was given the President. for the purpose of protecting himself against Legislative encroachment, and to prevent unwise and factions laws; nor is this all said he, the am a Whig of the Lecnidas kind, who would rasuperior weight and influence of the Legislative ther sacrifice myself for the good of the caus body in a free Government, and the hazard to than to yield, I will take all responsibility and do the Executive in a trial of strength with that body. afford a sausfactory security that the negative would generally be employed with great caution. and that in its exercise there would be more room for a charge of timidity than of rashness.

A king of Great Britain, with all his train of sovereign attributes, and with all the influence he reeives from a thousand sources, would at this day resitate to put a negative upon the joint resolutions of the two Houses of Parliament. He would ble with the constitution, which he swears to supnot ful to exert the utmost resources of that influence, to strangle a measure disagreeable to him in its progress to the Throne, to avoid being re- assert a falsehood, duced to the dilemma of permitting it to affect or of risking the displeasure of the nation by an opposition to the sense of the Legislative body .-Nor is it probable, that he would ultimately venture to exert his prerogative but in a case of manifest propriety or of extreme necessity. All well

If a magistrate (said he) so powerful and so well fortified as a British monarch would have scruples about the exercise of the power under consideration, how much greater caution may be reasonably expected in a President of the United States, clothed for the short period of four years. with the Exerutive anthority of a Government, wholly and purely Republican. He further said that it is evident there would be greater danger of his not using his power when necessary. then of his using it too often or too much.

It will be seen how mistaken Mr. Hamilton was. The President now uses the veto power without any fear of the Legislative body or of the Nation. That he uses it too frequently and too much, and in its exercise, has assumed to himself more powers than the king of Great Britain would dare do, is very evident.

The veto power then is a strong Federal measure, and has been used by the President, to the great injury of the country. The Whigs are desirous that it should be restricted. There is no hester time than the present to do it, for while the Whigs are opposed to it, their opponents style themselves Democrats, and certainly therefore must go for a modification of so vast power in the hands of the Executive. The Whigs propose no amendment of the constitution to effect any purpose, unless brought about by the free action, and consent of the People, and ir. the case of the veto, it would only be, to smend a feature in the constitution placed there by the old Federal party. The constitution provides for its own amendment, and at the first session of Congress after its adoption, Washington himself recommended amendments, which were done

Is is true that some of the Str

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stance, Massachusous, New Han see, and Ohio, granted no such power to their Executive, and have never felt the want or necess ty of it. Connecticut, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Alabama, and Missouri, in granting the power, provided that it should be overruled, by a beau majority, of the two Houses of their Legisla-ture. This is the veto, the Whigs desire, and will answer all the purposes of Government.— Thus out of the twenty four States mentioned, as then forming the Union, seven possess th objectionable reto, eleven have no veto at all, while six overrule the reto, by a bare majority. It would appear then that the eleven and the six, making seventeen States against seven, (sup-posing that the states since admitted may be balanced.) could modify the veto, to suit our Re-The body polity of a Government may be

compared by way of illustration to the human bo dy, requiring all that the human body requires for is support. It is nothing less than a Government over a number of individuals, established by themselves, for their support, happiness and comfort.
The human body requires fond for its support mixed from the productions of the earth; from that raised from the productions of the earth; from food the veins and arteries are filled with their circulation, which flows to every part of the body undisturbed, giving vigor and action to the system. A man requires just so much tood and blood as is necessary, and no more. It he eats too much hecomes too redundant or too little, in propertion to the supply, so is his health regulated. is precisely the same with the government. requires a revenue which is its food-raised from the productions of the earth, and it requires sound circulating medium, like the blood in the human body, that will flow undisturbed to a portion to the revenue raised, so is the amount of circulating medium required. It is the same se with the human body. It you raise too much or too little revenue, if you expend or contract circulating medium too much, you in that much revenue and circulation as is necessary

I am aware that many of my friends will think that I have been too lengthy and too tedious in my remarks, on the various subjects which I have stiempted to discuss. I however felt it my duty to be thus explicit that I might not be misunderstood, considering that it was better to say too much than too little, being the only way I expect-You another, I shall cheerfully give way and do all Representatives, that body will have to elect a President, and the Whigs would again be defeated. This is the prime cause of my coming out, as the Whigs should make every effort. So far, the Whigs have not moved in the matter, and se ! all in my power (if elected) to promote the peace, the happiness, and the welfare of our common country, Distinctly announcing to those who are endeavoring, for party purposes, to b and the Whig party with the name of Federalism, that I am, and slways have been, an advocate of State rights. My rule has been that a fair majority of the constituent body should govern the Representative in his legislative functions, not incompatiport, and the individual who will deliberately print my name a Federalist, will print a lie and

WM. R. HALL.

An Affecting Scene.

Lieut, Talbot, who was win Col. Fremon through all his troubles in California, has publish informed men in that kingdom, will accede to the ed a letter in the St. Louis Union, narrating the justness of this remark. A very considerable events which occurred, and the difficulties which period has passed since the negative of the crown to be surmounted. 'Coming to the insurrestion headed by Jesus Pico, the brother of the Governor, Pio Pico, and passing over his trie and condemuation to death for breaking his parole, we find the subjoined description of a to

> There was no time to lose; the hour of I next day was fixed for the execution. It was 11 o'clock, and I chanced to be in the Colone I's room when a lady, with a group of children, tollowed by many other ladies, burst into the room, troming themselves upon their knees and crying for mercy for the father and husband. It was the wife and children, and friends of Pico. Never did I hear such acceuts of grief. Never did I witness such an agonizing scene. I turned sway my eye, for I could not look at it, and soon hear from Col. Fremont, (whose heart was never form ed to resist such a scene,) the heavenly words of pardon. Then the munult of feeling took a different turn. Joy and gratitude broke out, filled the room with benedictions, and spread to those without. To finish the scene, the condemned man was brought in, and then I saw the whole impulsiveness and fire of the Spanish character, when excited by some powerful emotion. He had been calm, composed, quiet and almost el-lent, under his trial and condemnation; but, at the word pardon, a storm of impetuous feeling burst forth, and throwing himself at the feet of Col. Fremons, he swore to him an eternal fidelity; and demanded the privilege of going with him and dying for him.

.But it was not all yet over with Col. Fremont His own men required the death of Pico—he had done us much harm, and, in fact, was the head of the insurrection in that district, and had broken his parole. The Colonel went among them and without creating any mischief, and could be done again.

There certainly can be no more necessity, that the Executive of the General Government should be in the possession of such a power, than that