

fourth of March, or by removal, death, resignation, or inability, the President of the Senate pro tempore, and, in case there shall be no President of the Senate, then the Speaker of the House of Representatives, for the time being, shall act as President of the U. States, until a President or Vice President shall be elected by the people, and inaugurated, or the disability be removed; and the Congress shall, by law, provide the time for holding the elections of the people of the several States, to supply the vacancies, in case the offices of President and Vice President shall both become vacant, so as to elect a President by the fourth of March next ensuing such vacancy, or as soon thereafter as practicable; which elections shall be for a full term, notwithstanding the term for which the President and Vice President last in office were elected shall not expire on the third day of March next ensuing the happening of the vacancies of both the offices of President and Vice President.

Sec. 6. The term of the President and of the Vice President, whensoever elected, shall in all cases be accounted as commencing on the fourth day of March next succeeding the day on which the votes of the people shall have been first taken with intent to elect a President and Vice President for that term.

Sec. 7. The President and Vice President shall be elected for the term of five years; and the person elected as President shall not again be eligible as President.

Sec. 8. No person who, after the ratification of this amendment, shall act at any time either under a commission, or under a special authority, as the secretary, or head of either of the Departments of State, Treasury, War, or Navy, or as Attorney General, or as Postmaster General, or as the head or chief of any other principal Executive Department, created by law and established at the seat of the Government of the United States, shall be eligible to the office of President, for the term next ensuing that within which he shall have so acted.

Sec. 9. The Congress may provide by law for the punishment of those who, when entrusted with any of the duties of collecting, enumerating, or certifying the votes of the people of the several States, or with the duty of transmitting or conveying them to the seat of Government, shall wilfully refuse, or shall culpably neglect, to perform any of the duties respectively required of them. They shall provide for the due and safe delivery of the certificates of the votes at the seat of Government, and for the notifications and publications before mentioned in cases of a failure of the election of President and Vice President, and for just compensation to the messengers, and other persons employed.

From the Washington Globe.
The following notice of M. M. Noah's Prospectus, is from the Baltimore Gazette. As is understood, it seems, he hoists the Jackson flag, to make war with better effect upon the Jackson party—the President's measures and principles. Like his brother Bennett, to whose aid he comes in mischief-making, he has an odd leer of the eye, which does not seem to look towards the object at which he aims. In our opinion, Major Noah's "Evening Star" will be found twinkling by the side of Governor Floyd's & Governor Hamilton's one starred banner, although the Major promises to raise the Jackson flag. He should have remembered, that the President's ensign has twenty four stars on it, and all of them in the ascendant. They are not likely to go down, as soon as the Major's Evening planet."

Remarks.—The alliance, offensive and defensive, between the Albany Argus and the Cabinet irresponsible at Washington, (vulgarily called the "Kitchen Cabinet,") led us to expect an attack similar to the above as soon as signals could be interchanged between the high contracting parties. Accordingly, Mr. Blair has stretched forth his "skinny fingers" from the Capitol, and has endeavored, in the above article, to make us feel the force of his talons. We are accused by this inquisitor general, this prosecuting attorney for the whole empire, of fighting under false colors; of hoisting the flag of Andrew Jackson in our new paper, to deceive our own friends. When a citizen, in these synoptic times, is free to hoist what flag he pleases, he is entitled at least to be considered sincere, particularly when he has no earthly object to achieve in practising deception. We ask nothing from the general government; we want no favors, and our private interest might possibly be advanced by taking a contrary course to the one we have laid down; but we have every motive, public and private, for kind and friendly feeling towards General Jackson; and we know that such feelings are reciprocated by him. Why should we practise deception? We were in the field eighteen months before we could satisfy the Albany Ragny, and our friend Mr. Van Buren, that he was a suitable candidate for the Presidency; nor did we succeed in securing their powerful aid for General Jackson until they had exhausted every effort to bring President Adams to their terms. Somewhere about that time, this very Mr. Blair, who accuses us of fighting under false colors, wrote to Henry Clay, offering to sustain and justify him in the vote he gave for John Quincy Adams; and now it seems to be a settled plan with the oligarchy, to allow no man to be considered the friend of Andrew Jackson who will not, at the same time, consent to wear the collar they have pre-

pared for all their huge rascals. A man, it is said, must come into court with clean hands, if he desires to become an accuser. Let Mr. Blair hold up his hand.

He was the friend of Henry Clay, (a man who, with all his faults, never deserted a friend,) and he betrayed him.

He was invited to Washington, to take charge of the Globe, got up by office holders; invited by his confidential friends, and yet, we are credibly informed, they compelled him to give a bond, pledging his fidelity to Andrew Jackson.

He has accused the Congress of the United States, and almost every citizen who may differ with him on the subject, of being bribed by the United States Bank; when he charitably obtained from that institution a release for \$20,000 for something like \$200.

In the short space of two years, he has, by his unprincipled violence, done more to create divisions and dissensions in the Union, and in the republican party, than years of tranquillity can heal.

He was so obnoxious to the friends of Gen. Jackson, that they preferred Gates & Sexton, fair and honest political opponents, as Printers to Congress. In short, Mr. Blair, of the Globe, has not the confidence or the good will of a single member of Gen. Jackson's Cabinet; nor has he a friend in the whole nation, if we except the President, and he will soon discover the deception practised upon him.—And is it the man thus situated who questions our fidelity? A man neither true to his country, his patron, nor his friends?

Apart from his attack upon ourselves, which we would willingly prefer to his support, there are some words in the above article from the Globe which remind us of an early impression that the Editor & his allies meditated to overthrow the principles of this government. While on the one hand the Globe has frequently attempted to augment the power of the President, on the other he has industriously slandered and vilified the Congress of the United States, and decried the Constitutional power of the Supreme Court. He has frequently attempted to create the belief that the President was the Government, while he (Mr. Blair) has aimed at consolidating all power in his hands, by striving to undermine the Rights and Sovereignities of the States. He speaks in the above article of the Jackson party—of Jackson's measures, and even of Jackson's flag. There is no Jackson party—there is the Democratic Republican party, which has elected Gen. Jackson. There is no such thing as a Jackson flag—there is the glorious Standard of a free people, which General Jackson himself has nobly defended. The old Chief is not to be blamed for the pitiful servility of his Editor. When a man like the Editor of the Globe can only live in the sun shine of Executive favor—when like him he retires when his Chief retires, it is not surprising that he should wish to make his reign perpetual, and his power beyond control. The happiness and probably the safety of this country may depend upon the change of the President's private counsellors and friends. They are a band of avaricious speculators, organized and held together by the ties of interest and ambition. They conceal themselves behind rocks and precipices, peeping from the moss covered crags at the political traveller, ready to pounce upon him and bury their daggers in his breast, if he wears not the collar, their well known badge of slavery and servility.

It appears, however, from the above article, that we are invited to have a fight with this Cowardly. Let us then know who is to be considered the Captain—is it the Abellino of the Globe, or little Memmo of the Argus.—We are ready for them.—Ev. Star.

*An old Federal paper
The Fanatics.—We noticed in our last paper the attempt which was making in the city of New York to organize an Anti-slavery Society. Thanks to the energy and discretion of the great body of her citizens, though the attempt has been made, yet Tappan, Garrison & Co. have been foiled by the overwhelming interposition of public sentiment. Upon this subject we are happy to re-publish the wise and liberal effusions of the New York Press—along with the manly proceedings of 5000 of her citizens. It gives us pleasure also to repeat the indignant comments of the Philadelphia Intelligence—in the following strains:

"Discomfiture of the Fanatics.—The arrival of Garrison in the country was made by the immediate abolitionists the signal for open and vigorous measures. In New York, a meeting of those friendly to immediate Emancipation was called. The call of the meeting was generally published; and read in most of the Presbyterian Churches. Of the latter alarming fact, so well calculated to excite the fears of the liberal, we are gratified to be able to state, that the measure was generally condemned by the congregation. It may be well for the clergy to pause before they take so open a part in politics, particularly when that part is frenzied, unconstitutional and ruinous. It will neither serve the cause of religion or humanity.

On the evening of the meeting, the people of N. York assembled in thousands to crush the attempt. A full account of the affair will be found in another column. This result should be sufficient to satisfy our brethren of the South, that the mad measures of the fanatics can never come within the reach of the people without being prostrated and crushed."

The following paragraph from the New York Gazette of the 4th modifies a part of the preceding statement:

"We are pleased to learn from one of the Presbyterian Clergymen of this city, that the notice of Mr. Tappan and others, inviting a public meeting at Clinton Hall, for the purpose of forming an Anti-slavery Society, was not read from his pulpit; and that he has ascertained nine other Presbyterian pulpits, (including all the principal churches of this denomination,) in which the notice was not given, and in nearly all of which he is confident, no such notice can obtain a reading."

Thanks also to the "American Sentinel" of Philadelphia, which uses this emphatic language.

"Garrison, Tappan & Co. have been defeated in their schemes to form in New York, an Anti-slavery Society for immediate abolition. Who will countenance what is primarily supported by Garrison! the maligner of his country and her citizens? or who can tolerate the infatuations of such a misguided, ill-governed fanatic!?"

We trust, that the Northern Press will come forth on this important question, and speak the indignant language of Truth to such mischievous Fanatics as Garrison and Tappan—Incendiaries, who seem prepared to set fire to the Temple of the Union itself. They ought to be put down—by the audible voice of the citizens of the North—as the worst enemies to our peace, to our Liberties, and to the Union itself. This is the rock on which the Union may split, unless our Northern Brethren will act as the citizens and the Press of N. York have acted—and unless they interpose their shield between the incendiary and the Edifice—to which he is prepared to apply the torch.

We have thrown the proceedings of the Meeting in N. York into our previous columns. It appears that the meeting in Tammany was crowded with at least 5000 citizens. While the drivelling meeting of the Fanatics in a Chapel in Chatham street—did not consist of more than 22 men, and 2 women!

We subjoin from the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, the remarks made at Tammany, by Mr. Tallmadge, who moved the Resolutions, and by Mr. Neal who seconded them:

"Mr. F. A. Tallmadge said that a meeting had been called by a certain class of citizens for the purpose of passing resolutions. A notice had been published in the papers, stating that the object of the meeting was to promote the emancipation of slaves in the United States; and he was sure every person present would join in it. (Some person cried out, "No, I will not join in it!"—which occasioned much laughter.) It was however, a very serious question how the object was to be effected. Surely it was not to be done by reducing two millions of slaves to pauperism, and rendering them dependent on the Northern States for the means of supporting existence. It was not that view only which was to be taken of the question; for if the blacks of the Southern States were at once to be set free, the whites would become slaves. Ought there not, then, to be a feeling of conciliation between the people of this part of the United States and their Southern neighbors, when it was a question which might lead to a civil war? Even if they had the power of giving freedom to two millions of slaves, could they think of doing so without compensating their owners? And where would these fine philanthropists get money enough for such an object? It would amount to more than the entire taxation of the U. States. The only course by which the object could be attained, was a gradual abolition. Let that be done, but at the same time let them conciliate their Southern neighbors. With these feelings he would move the following resolutions."

"Mr. John Neal, of Portland, Me. seconded the resolutions, and said that he considered no hing better calculated to perpetuate the Union. He came to the meeting in the hopes of seeing Mr. Garrison, who had grossly misrepresented the people of New England, from which part of the country he (Mr. Neal) had come. There were several hundred honest men in New England equally friendly to emancipation as Mr. Garrison; but who were far from adopting the opinions of the anti-slavery Society. Garrison had defined the sole purpose of that Society to be the immediate emancipation of the slaves. And how did he propose carrying it into effect? Was it by calling the men of the South, Kidnappers and Slave-stealers?—Such a Society was well calculated to produce a dissolution of the Union, and if the Union was to be trampled under foot he would hold Mr. Garrison accountable for it. Mr. Garrison had not only published his own opinions on the subject in England, but has published British opinions on the subject in America. He (Mr. N.) would assert that the men of the South were friendly to emancipation. Thomas Jefferson was a slave-

holder and when only twenty two years of age declared against slavery in the Legislature, and published a much-admired book on the subject. There was a Mrs. Child, who had written a book in favour of immediate emancipation. Mr. Garrison wrote a book also, but when the anti-slavery Society was asked if they were for giving full rights to the Slaves at once, they made no answer. If full rights were to be given at once to the Slaves, what would be the consequence in Louisiana, where the Slaves were two to one in proportion to the Whites? Would they not vote them on every occasion? Mr. Garrison's doctrine was, that the Slaves should not only be emancipated, but receive compensation for their labour, and have a right to make their own laws. The Societies which Mr. Garrison had got up, should be called, not Anti-slavery, but Anti-Colonization Societies. His object in getting up those Societies was for the mere purpose of supporting a miserable newspaper, and disposing of a pamphlet containing extracts from the writings of John Randolph. He (Mr. Garrison) had expended all the funds that were collected in New England in his mis-called mission to Great Britain. As a new England man, he felt pleasure in seconding the resolutions. The resolutions were then put from the Chair and carried amidst loud acclamations."

With such a disposition on the part of the enlightened citizens of the North, to withstand the insidious approaches of Fanaticism—such men as Garrison and Tappan must be discomfited—a proper spirit will prevail between the North and the South—and the Union will defy all the efforts of all the Agitators on both sides—the Potomac.—Richmond Eng.

Murder of Mr. Jennings, Postmaster at Port Gibson.—The correspondent, of the 14th, gives the annexed account of this brutal assassination:

One of the most lamentable occurrences that has ever afflicted any community, took place in this town on Monday last. As John Jennings, Esq. was passing from the Court House to Mrs. DeFrance's tavern, and when about half way between the two, he was fired upon with a pistol, by a man named Jacob Skinner, after a deliberate aim. The ball entered his body, a little below the navel, and passed out at the hip, with so much force as to make a large indentation in the brick wall of the Court House about twelve paces distant. He lingered about five hours and died. Mr. Jennings was not observing Skinner at the time, nor was he aware that he harbored towards him an intention of the kind.

Mr. J. was one of our most peaceable, inoffensive, and worthy citizens; had lived in this place from his infancy, in all of which time it was not known that he had even made an enemy, or given any cause for harboring ill-will towards him. So strongly himself was he impressed with this belief, that the night before this melancholy occurrence, he was expressing to his afflicted consort his gratification that he had advanced to the middle age of life without having made a single foe. But alas, how uncertain are the calculations of man! at that very moment there was one miserable being planning his destruction, which he was too successful in accomplishing. Mr. Jennings was in effect a member of the Christian Church, and united perhaps as many of the excellencies of character as a Christian and a man, as any other person.

With his latest breath he forgave his murderer, requesting those around to tell him that he had not merited that death. Mr. Jennings was Postmaster in Port Gibson, and was and had been the repository of many important trusts confided to him by the public and individuals.

Skinner had been a resident of the place for two years, was a watchmaker by trade. He had been treated by Mr. Jennings in the kindest manner; had been invited to his house, and received every other demonstration of the most friendly feeling.

After he had perpetrated the deed, Skinner attempted to escape, but was soon apprehended, and is now in confinement, awaiting his trial.

FOREIGN
New York, Oct. 7.
Our News Schooner is just up from the packet ship New York, Captain Hoxie, bringing us London papers to Sept. 3rd, and Liverpool to the 4th, both inclusive.

The reported death of the King of Spain is not confirmed. He was alive on the 21st and his death not immediately expected.

The British government have acknowledged Donna Maria. On this event becoming known at Paris, the Mignellite scrip fell from 61 to 45.

A dreadful shipwreck occurred on the 31st August, within half a mile of the port of Boulogne. A vessel, said to be the Amphitrite, bound for Botany Bay, with 120 female passengers on board, was cast away, making with the crew 154, all of whom except three were drowned!

Parliament was prorogued on the 29th August. The following is THE KING'S SPEECH.
"My Lords and Gentlemen, In opening the present Parliament, I stated, that never at any time had

subjects of greater interests and magnitude called for your attention. The manner in which you have discharged the duties thus committed to you now demands my warmest regard, and enables me to close a session, not more remarkable for its extended duration than for the patience and persevering industry which you have employed in many laborious inquiries, and in perfecting the various legislative measures which have been brought under your consideration.

I continue to receive from my allies and from all foreign sovereigns assurances of their friendly disposition.

I regret that I cannot yet announce to you the conclusion of a definitive arrangement between Holland and Belgium; but the convention, in conjunction with the King of the French, I concluded in May last, with the King of the Netherlands, prevents a renewal of hostilities in the Low Countries; and thus affords a fresh security for the general continuance of peace.

Events which have lately taken place in Portugal have induced me to renew my diplomatic relations with that kingdom, and I have accredited a Minister to the Court of her Most Faithful Majesty Donna Maria.

You may rest assured I look with great anxiety to the moment when the Portuguese monarchy, so long united with this country by the ties of alliance, and by the closest bonds of interests, may be restored to a state of peace, and may regain its former prosperity.

The hostilities which had disturbed the peace of Turkey have terminated, and you may be assured that my attention will be carefully directed to any event which may affect the present or the future independence of that empire.

An investigation, carefully prosecuted during the last session, has enabled you to renew the charter of the Bank of England, on terms which appear to be well calculated to sustain public credit, and to secure the usefulness of that important establishment.

The laborious inquiries carried on by committees of both Houses of Parliament, for several successive sessions, have also enabled you to bring the affairs of the East India Company to a satisfactory adjustment. I have the most confident expectation, that the system of government thus established will prove to have been wisely framed for the improvement & happiness of the natives of India; whilst, by the opening of the China trade, a new field has been afforded for the activity and the enterprise of British commerce.

The state of slavery in my colonial possessions has necessarily occupied a portion of your time and your attention commensurate with the magnitude and the difficulty of the subject. Whilst your deliberations have been guided by the paramount considerations of justice and humanity, the interests of the colonial proprietors have not been overlooked. I trust that the future proceedings of the colonial legislatures, and the conduct of all classes in my colonies, may be such as to give full effect to the benevolent intentions of the legislature, and to satisfy the just expectations of my people.

I observe with satisfaction, that the amendment of the law has continued to occupy your attention, and that several important measures have been adopted, by some of which the title to property has been rendered more secure, and the conveyance of it more easy; while by others the proceedings in course both of law and equity have been made more expeditious and less costly.

The establishment of the Court of Privy Council is another improvement, which, while it materially assists suitors at home, will, I trust, afford substantial relief to those in my colonial possessions.

You may rest assured, that there is no part of your labors which I regard with a deeper interest than that which tends by well-considered amendments of the law, to make justice easily accessible to all my subjects. With this view I have caused a commission to be issued for digesting in one body the enactments of the criminal law, and enquiring how far and by what means the criminal process might be extended to the other branch of our jurisprudence.

I have also directed commissions to be issued for investigating the state of the municipal corporations throughout the United Kingdom. The result of their inquiries will enable you to mature those measures which may seem best fitted to place the internal government of corporate cities and towns on a solid foundation, in respect of their finances, their government, and their police. In the meantime, two important acts have been passed for giving constitutions, upon sound principles, to the royal and parliamentary boroughs of Scotland. Your attention will hereafter be called to the expediency of extending similar advantages to the incorporated towns in England which have now acquired the right of returning members to Parliament.

It is with the greatest pain that I felt myself compelled to call upon you for additional powers to control and punish the disturbers of the public peace in Ireland. This call was answered, as I confidently anticipated, by your loyalty and firmness. I have not found it necessary, except in a very limited degree, to use the powers

thus conferred to me; and I have the satisfaction of informing you, that the spirit of insubordination and licence which had prevailed to so great an extent, has been, in a measure, subdued. I look forward with anxiety to the time when the full necessity of continuing the use of great but unavoidable measures shall cease; and I have given my consent, with unqualified satisfaction, to the various salutary and remedial measures which, during the course of the present session, have been proposed for my acceptance.

The act which, in pursuance of recommendation, you passed, with respect to the temporality of a branch of the United Church, which established in Ireland, and for the immediate and total abolition of the assessments, and the act for the regulation of juries, both as to civil and criminal functions, afford the best proof, that full reliance may be placed on the Parliament of the United Kingdom for the introduction of such beneficial improvements as ensure the welfare of all classes of subjects, and thus effectually cement that legislative union which, with your support, it is my determination to maintain inviolate.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons.
I thank you for the supplies which you have granted for the service of the year. The estimates proposed to you by my direction, were considerably lower than those of the former sessions, and you have wisely approved the savings which have thus been effected, to the diminution of the public burdens. In this course of judicious economy, combined with a due regard to the exigencies of the State, I am persuaded that you will persevere, and thus confirm the title which you have acquired to general confidence, as faithful guardians of the honor of the crown and the true interests of the people.

My Lords and Gentlemen, In returning to your respective homes, you will carry with you the pleasing reflection, that your labors have been sedulously employed for the benefit of your fellow subjects.

During the recess, your attention will be equally directed to the most important object. And in this most important and honorable discharge, both of public and private duties, under the blessing of Divine Providence, I confidently rely for the encouragement and support of my people in that path of liberty and order, in that spirit of industry and obedience to the law, and that moral worth, which constitute the safety and happiness of nations."

As soon as his Majesty had concluded his speech, the Lord Chancellor, kneeling received the King's commands respecting the prorogation.

The Lord Chancellor then said, in his Majesty's royal will and pleasure, that his present Parliament should prorogue accordingly, to Wednesday, the 31st of October next.

His Majesty rose up, and after having to the peers and ambassadors, quitted the House, attended in the same manner as when he entered.

London, Sept. 3.—We insert in another column a protest of the Duke of Wellington against the bill for the emancipation of the negro slaves in our colonies, in which his grace has been fortunate to find three noble lords intrepid enough to sign him.

Portugal.—By the African steamer arrived at Falmouth, intelligence has been received from Lisbon to the 12th, and from Oporto to the 21st ult. The accounts say that the capital was in the most settled and tranquil state.

On the 14th there were several various quarters of the city of the reformed National Guards, who amount to the middle classes, and amount to fully 12,000 men.

On the 15th, which happened to be the anniversary of the baptism of Donna Maria, Lord William Russell delivered at the levee his credentials as Minister Plenipotentiary, and notice of the recognition of the Queen by Great Britain. The news of this was immediately spread about, and great rejoicings and illuminations took place.

On the 18th the constitutionalists of Oporto attacked the remaining garrison of the Miguelites outside the lines. An attack was made at night, on the part of the enemy's lines, which were immediately turned, and thrown into confusion. Col. Bacon, with his late troops, then rapidly pursued them for leagues, took between 300 and 400 prisoners, and occasioned them to lose twice that number in killed and wounded. The loss in the affair on the part of the Miguelites was estimated at from 90 to 100 in killed and wounded.

On the 20th as many as 86 deserters came over within the space of two hours, and the remainder of the Miguel force, amounting to 3000 men, were on that day for Coimbra, where the Bourment was understood to be with 13,000 dispersed troops. Don Miguel and Don Carlos are both stated to be with the army.

The river Douro is now free for vessels to enter, and several have, in consequence, proceeded in, for the purpose of loading cargoes of wine.

Later from Portugal.—The Captain Patten, has arrived at Oporto (Maine) from St. Ubes, on the east side of the Tagus from Lisbon, from 30 or 40 miles from the place he left on the first day of Sept.