

by the General Assembly, then may... patriot feel assured that our State is about to assume that proud attitude among her sister republics to which her moral worth and physical advantages so eminently entitle her.

I was opposed to the political Resolutions introduced into the House of Commons by Doctor Potts. By adopting these Resolutions, the General Assembly assumed the right to intrude and did instruct our Senators to Congress to expunge from the Journal of the Senate, the Resolution passed by that body, condemning the removal of the Public Deposits from the Bank of the United States by the President, as being in derogation of the Laws and Constitution of the United States. These Resolutions were discussed to the exclusion of almost every other business for eight days in the House of Commons, and for more than two weeks in the Senate, and were finally adopted at the cost to the People of this State of nearly ten thousand dollars. Permit me now to ask you, what great principle did they assert, or how was the interest or dignity of North Carolina invaded or impaired, by the course of the Senate of the United States? I disapproved of the act of the President in removing the Deposits; but even if I were wrong in this opinion, the majority of the General Assembly cannot be justified in adopting these Resolutions. If it is contended, as I have sometimes heard, that the conduct of the President as described by the Resolutions and that body being the Constitutional Court to try the offence, ought not to have prejudged the case, I answer that the act of the President, who had assumed the responsibility in removing the Deposits, was by law referred to the consideration of both Houses of Congress, and the Senators were bound to express their opinions thereon. If they had merely shrunk from the performance of this duty they would have deserved the execration and contempt of every honest man. Crime cannot exist without improper motives, and those of the President were not impeached in the Resolution of the Senate.

The right of the Senate in its legislative character to express its opinions on the conduct of the Executive of the United States Government never has been denied, except in this single instance, and a number of cases might be cited to prove its frequent exercise. I will only refer to the case of the Postmaster General, who is as well as the President, liable to be impeached and tried before the Senate. This officer, by mismanagement, had involved the Post Office Department greatly in debt, and had without the knowledge or consent of Congress borrowed nearly half a million of dollars upon the faith of the Government, in palpable violation of the Law and Constitution of the United States; and this conduct by an unanimous vote of the Senate, was condemned in strong terms. Yet who has ever questioned the right of the Senate thus to condemn the Postmaster General? What will be the effect of the Resolutions of the General Assembly if carried into operation? It is to degrade the Senate of the United States; and that body which was intended by the Constitution not only to be independent of the President, but to act as a check upon him, is prostrated at his feet. If our Senators in Congress, for daring to differ in opinion from the President of the United States in times of high party excitement, are to be rebuked by the Legislature and ordered to humble themselves before the nation for this alleged offence, then will be established among this Republican People the fatal maxim which is so popular in the monarchy of England, when applied to their King, "that the President can do no wrong;" and our Members of Congress, instead of faithfully serving the people, would expect from some popular leader instructions for their political course. It would be a very convenient maxim for a political servant who has neither understanding nor patriotism to apply to, and who, not looking to his master, the People, for the reward of his honesty and independence, expects from the head of the General Government some of the fat offices which it is his province to bestow.

The correspondent of the Baltimore Chronicle, has given in the letter below a clue to the side-blows given to the Postmaster General by the party in the House of Representatives. He also explains the why and wherefore of the Report of the Committee of the House being an opposite from what it was expected to be. Can nothing open the eyes of the people?

U. S. Telegraph. Correspondence of the Chronicle. Washington, Feb. 20, 1835. You will find a striking difference in the tone of the first and last parts of the report of the post office committee of the House of Representatives. I will explain the cause of it to you. When the committee commenced their inquiry last summer, it was determined to expiate the department as much as possible. They were determined to sustain Mr. Barry. Under this impression a large portion of the report was written; but about a month ago, it was found that Mr. Barry had been taught an error; that he was determined no longer to let the department be an electioneering machine. This struck every

thing shock, and it was resolved to change altogether the character of the report, and make such a one as would force Mr. Barry to resign. Hence the difference between the head, body, and the tail of the report—hence its denunciatory nature. It produced quite a sensation until the intrigue began to be understood—and now that it is understood, and the difference between the head and the tail of the report is known, it has become quite a laughing matter.—Barry's friends (for he has many who believe him honest) are in a dilemma at the trick and treachery of the thing. He was promised support, but as soon as it is found that he is determined to reform the department, and that it shall cease to be an electioneering machine to aid Mr. V. B., they want to force him out and put somebody else in his place. Those who profess to know say that Barry will not resign, and that Jackson will not force him. The old hero is not at all pleased at the attack on his old friend. He considers it as a sort of a sign that the sun is setting.

From the Huntsville (Ala.) Advertiser—a warm Administration paper. Momenous Indications.—It is impossible, any longer, to disguise the fact that the approaching Presidential election is rapidly resolving itself into a contest between the rival claims of Martin Van Buren and Hugh L. White. Our course is set—our flag is hoisted—and we are rejoiced to find, from the decided indications of popular will, that it streams so gallantly to the wind. Of Mr. Van Buren we have already expressed our opinion. In private life we doubt not that he is amiable, honorable and courteous. But as a politician, we fear that he acts fully up to the maxim of Napoleon, and has long since, put his heart in his head. Without that wide grasp of intellect which makes a truly great man, his character is destitute of that warm and expansive sympathy which enters into the constitution of an ardent patriot. An insuperable objection to him, with us, is that he belongs to the Albany school of politics—a school, over which the genius of the intrigue has presided so many years, and brought within its selfish and devouring sweep, nearly all the political interests, dignity, and influence of one of the most powerful States of the Union. Mr. Van Buren is said to be the favorite candidate of the President, and has been brought forward under the high and distinguished auspices of Col. Benton. What of that? In this day of free thought and enlightened judgment, are we to be won over to his support, by the imposing sanction of a Senatorial dictum? We protest against the right, in any individual whatever, of saying who shall be our Chief Magistrate. The time has emphatically arrived when our elections should be taken from the hands of politicians. With respect to Gen. Jackson's wishes, we do not believe that the weight of his unbounded popularity, will be brought to bear, by himself, upon the Presidential contest. If, from the height of his distinguished elevation, he ever looks back, in grateful retrospect, he must remember it was on the soil of Alabama, that the bright banner of his victories was first unfolded. Will he, then throw himself between the people, and a man of their choice? Will he do any thing to thwart the sentiments of those States, whose support of his Administration has been the most steady, uniform, and unalienable?

We think that he will do nothing to arrest the wholesome current of the popular will. But, should it be otherwise, is there any man, so high in power, or in the confidence of his country, that can say to the mighty wave of spontaneous sentiment, coming directly from the hearts of the people, "Thus far thou shalt go, and no farther." From a variety of sources we learn that Judge White's prospects are brightening. Public sentiment, in some parts of Virginia, is verging rapidly towards him. Let us, then, rally freely and harmoniously around his standard. It is due to personal independence, to patriotism, and every manly consideration, to act in this matter for ourselves. There is a pride in choosing our own rulers. By such a course we send forth a voice of rebuke against the mere partisan of power, we check the spirit of intrigue, we strengthen the fundamental principle of our Republic, and give dignity to the elective franchise, by restoring it to the uncorrupted heart of the community.

Office-holders' Caucus.—Let the People of North Carolina observe well the manoeuvres of the Van Buren office-holders and office-hunters. Never was there, in any country, a fraternity more thoroughly drilled than this Regency party, which has ramified its forces throughout every State in the Union.

Arrogantly professing to be the Republican Party, they are attempting to persuade the people that the existence of that party, and the welfare of the country, depend upon the elevation of their candidate to the Presidency. They have appointed a meeting, to be held in Baltimore next M. Y. for the purpose, as they pretend, of selecting a suitable candidate; while it is notorious that their candidate is already chosen by the office holders and office-hunters; and that Martin Van Buren is their candidate. Accordingly, although their Convention, as they call their intended Caucus, is, professedly, for the purpose of uniting upon some one, after due deliberation and interchanging of sentiments, by men from all parts of the

United States, it will be composed of those only who have already made up their minds to support the *hair apparatus*. The Caucus will therefore meet; and, after going through the farcical forms of a Mock-Convention, they will unanimously recommend the Hon. Martin Van Buren to the support of the People, as the only man who can preserve the unity of the Republican Party. If any one doubts this, let him look at the character of every meeting that has been held to appoint delegates to the Caucus; let him inquire into the political sentiments of the delegates; and if he does not find them all thorough-going Van Buren men, pledged to support him, or at least not committed, we will acknowledge that the Magician has lost his wand, and become a plain honest politician.

Western Carolinian.

FOREIGN.

From N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, March 7. Later and Important from France.

We stop the press to announce the arrival of the packet ship Francis Dupuis, from Havre. She brings us Paris and Havre dates to the 31st January. Owing to the extreme lateness of the hour, it is out of our power to lay before our readers to day all the intelligence of interest they contain, or even our private correspondence. We are compelled to confine ourselves to stating that nothing further has taken place in the Chamber of Deputies on the subject of our treaty of indemnity, save that the diplomatic correspondence in relation to it, has been laid before that body. From the same we extract the last Despatches to M. Serrurier from his Government, with a draft of a note sent him, on which his last communication to Mr. Forsyth was no doubt founded. It will be recollected it was found objectionable at Washington, and therefore was not communicated to Congress.

The Treaty is of course the subject of frequent discussion in the journals. A document is published, signed by many of the most eminent manufacturing houses at Lyons, pointing out the injury that would result to that place from a cessation of the friendly intercourse with this country. It is said to have produced great effect. The claim of Russia for an indemnity also has excited even more attention than our treaty, and much discussion has already taken place in regard to it in the Chamber.

Our Paris correspondent, under date of 31st January, closes his letter in the following words:

"Herewith I have the pleasure of sending you an early copy of the papers to be laid before the Chamber of Deputies on the subject of the treaty of the 4th of July, 1831. I am assured by several of the leading members on both sides of the House, and more particularly by General Delaborde, the Senior Questeur, who kindly suffers me to mention his name, that there is no longer any doubt of a majority in favor of the recognition."

Paris, 31st Jan.

The remaining documents relative to the American claims were laid upon the table of the Chamber of Deputies yesterday. We select the following which are the most important; they are the letter addressed to M. Serrurier, to announce his recall, and the draft of the note which he was charged to deliver to the Government of the United States.

Letter to M. Serrurier.

Paris, 14th January, 1835.

"Sir—I have received the despatches you have done me the honour to address to me up to December 2 inclusive. The Message of President Jackson has produced in France the effect you anticipated. The King's Government cannot, evidently, dispense with repelling, by a marked manifestation, a measure so offensive. His Majesty has decided that you should leave the United States, after having delivered to Mr. Forsyth the subjoined note, and accredited M. Pageot as Charge d'Affaires. I announced this resolution to Mr. Livingston yesterday evening. Passports will be ready for him in case he should conceive that he ought to take his departure. Such, Sir, are the measures which His Majesty has thought necessary to maintain the dignity of France; but he has not thought that this high interest renders it necessary for us to go back from a determination which is dictated by good faith and justice. The bill relating to the American claims will be presented to-morrow to the Chamber of Deputies; but will contain an additional clause, authorizing the employment of all or part of the 25 millions for indemnifying the subjects of France for all such losses as they may sustain in consequence of any measures to be adopted by the United States."

Draft of the Note sent to M. Serrurier.

"The undersigned, etc., has received orders to deliver the following note to the Secretary of State of the Government of the United States:—

"It would be superfluous to say that the Message, addressed on December 1 to the Congress of the United States by General Jackson, has been received at Paris with the most painful surprise. The King's Government is far from supposing that the measures which this Message recommends to the attention of the Congress will be adopted by that assembly. But even considering the document in question as a simple manifestation of the opinion which the President wishes to express as to the march pursued by the French Government in this affair, it is impossible not to consider its publication as an act of the most serious nature.

The complaints made by the President against the pretended nonfulfillment of the engagements entered into by the King's Government, in consequence of the vote of April 1, 1834, are not only unwarranted by the facts upon which they are founded, but also because, from the explanations given in Mr. Livingston's Paris, and those which the undersigned gave direct to the Cabinet of Washington, appeared not to have left any possibility of a misunderstanding upon points so delicate. It resulted in effect, from these explanations, that if the session of the French Chambers, which was

opened on July 31 last in order to comply with an express prescription of the Charter was prolonged at the end of fifteen days before the bill relative to the American claims, announced in the Speech from the Throne, could be brought into discussion; this prolongation arose only from the absolute impossibility of commencing at a period so premature the legislative labors belonging to the year 1835.

It equally resulted that the motives which prevented the formal presentation of the bill in question during the first period of fifteen days, had been drawn principally from the desire of better ensuring the success of this important affair, by choosing the most opportune moment for offering it to the consideration of the newly elected Deputies, who possibly might have been prejudiced against it by the unusual eagerness shown in submitting it to them so long before the period when they would have to take it into discussion. The undersigned adds that, moreover, it is difficult to comprehend the advantages which would have arisen from such a measure. It would evidently not have produced the results which President Jackson declared he had in view; that of announcing to the Congress the final conclusion of these long negotiations. The President supposes, it is true, that the Chambers might have been re-assembled before the last month of the year 1834, but even had the session been re-opened some few weeks earlier, which, from several causes, is impossible, the most simple calculation will prove that under no circumstances could the decision of the Chambers have been obtained at a *fortiori* known at Washington, on Dec. 1.

The King's Government could not but believe that considerations so evident must have brought conviction to the Cabinet of the United States, and the more so as no communication by that Cabinet to the undersigned, or transmitted at Paris through Mr. Livingston, had afforded the least expectation of the irritation and misunderstanding which the message of December 1st has revealed in a manner so deplorable, and when even Mr. Livingston, conceding with that judicious spirit which characterizes him in that system of temporary and prudent forbearance adopted with a view to the common interests by the Cabinet of the Tuilleries, had required, at the moment of the meeting of the Chambers, that the presentation of the Bill should be still deferred, in order that its discussion should not be mixed up with debates of another nature, the coincidence with which might alone compromise the Bill. This last obstacle had just been removed, and the Bill was on the point of being presented to the Chamber of Deputies, when the arrival of the Message creating an astonishment at least equal to the just irritation it failed not to excite, forced the Government to deliberate upon the part it ought to take. Strong in its good faith and dignity, it did not think that the inexplicable act of President Jackson ought to make it absolutely renounce a resolution founded upon principle and sentiments of good faith and good will towards a friendly nation. Although it cannot conceal from itself the extent to which the provocation from Washington has increased those difficulties which were already great, it decided to apply to the Chambers to place at its disposal the 25 millions stipulated by the Treaty of July 4. In the meantime, His Majesty has resolved not to expose his Minister to hear such language as that which was uttered on Dec. 1. The undersigned has received orders to return to France, and the transmission of these orders have been communicated to Mr. Livingston."

STATE CONVENTION.

The following Circular, transmitted by the Governor to the several Sheriffs in the State, contains information which will be found very useful to those officers in the discharge of the duties required of them by the Acts providing for the call of a Convention. Editors in the different sections of the State would do well to give it an insertion.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Raleigh, 12th March, 1835.

Sir,—To prevent the possibility of mistake or delay, in the discharge of the important duties required of you by the Act concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State, and the Act supplemental thereto, passed at the last session of the General Assembly, it is considered proper, at this early day, to direct your attention to them. A very slight examination of these Acts will convince you that perfect uniformity of action, and universal promptitude, will be necessary to effect the objects contemplated by the Legislature.

The second section of the first Act passed upon this subject, provides that polls shall be opened at the several places at which separate elections have been established, on Wednesday and Thursday, the first and second days of April. The third section makes it your duty to prepare duplicate statements of the polls in your county, which must be authenticated by your oath, before the Clerk of the County Court; one copy of which is to be deposited in his office, and the other copy "transmitted to the Governor of the State, at Raleigh, immediately after the election." The sixth section enjoins the correct performance of all the duties required, under the penalty of one thousand dollars.

The statements of the polls required by the third section, cannot, in most of the large counties, be made out until the evening of the third of April, and if a Convention is called, the delegates will expect to arrive in this City on the evening of the third of June. In the short space, therefore, of sixty-one days, your statement must be delivered at the Executive Department—the statements from all the counties examined—the result ascertained—writs of election issued and transmitted to each county—notice of the time of election given—and delegates chosen in time to reach the seat of Government by the period prescribed by law.

Under these circumstances, I deem it my duty to advise you, that no Sheriff will be regarded as complying with the provisions of these Acts, within the meaning of the 6th section of the Act first referred to, who does not present

his statement at this Department, personally or by lawful deputy, on Tuesday, the fourteenth day of April next. The statements will be compared on the following day, and if a majority of the votes shall be ascertained to have been given in favor of a Convention, writs of election will then be delivered to each Sheriff. For the duties required of you in travelling to, and returning from this city, to deliver your statement, and receive the writ of election, you will receive the same compensation, allowed by law, for making your settlements with the Public Treasurer.

The election for delegates to the Convention, should one be called, will most probably take place on Thursday, the twenty-first day of May next.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, D. J. SWAIN.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE RALEIGH STAR.

No one, not even a casual observer, can be unmindful of the importance of the subjects that are at this time, and that have been for the last few years, agitating our beloved country. It is my purpose at present to notice briefly a few of the most objectionable acts of the present Administration. I was one of the humble supporters of Gen'l Jackson in both the elections which elevated him to the high station which he now fills. I supported him on principle, and have been compelled, by the same principles, to oppose his Administration.

I will enumerate only a few of his acts, to which I could not give my entire assent: His seizure of the public treasure is, of all his errors, the greatest; for it is a political axiom, coeval with the establishment of the first republic on earth, that the liberties of the people can never be safe when the sword and the purse are vested in the same hands: and there can be no doubt that our ancestors intended to place it in this country beyond the control of the President.

This act must be considered injudicious, unnecessary and inexpedient, if not illegal. The precedent is certainly a very dangerous one, and the evils growing out of it are manifest to every observing man.

The patronage of the Government (increased under his Administration beyond all former precedent) has been brought to bear in elections—an evil, the dangerous tendency of which he, on a former occasion, so forcibly portrayed. The expenses of the Government have been increased in eight years from twelve to twenty-five millions. The number of office-holders to upwards of sixty thousand. But I will dismiss this subject, as the report lately made to the United States' Senate, by Mr. Calhoun, has completely exposed the whole matter. Never was a subject more ably handled, or corruption more completely exposed. It is a document that should be read by every American.

The South supported Gen. Jackson because they thought he was favorable to a reduction of the Tariff to the wants of the Government. A review of his course will prove how sadly they have been mistaken. He promised retrenchment, and has more than doubled the expenses of Mr. Adams's Administration, (so often denounced for its extravagance, and by Gen. Jackson himself.) That which the people greatly feared eight years ago, (and to avert which Mr. Adams was turned out of office, and Gen. Jackson put in,) has come upon them.

The recent disclosures are sufficient to warn the public mind, and it would seem that no one could be mistaken as to the tendency of this state of things; and I cannot doubt for a moment that if the great body of the American people were enlightened on the subject, they would forthwith apply the remedy.

But we are gravely told by the supporters of the present incumbent, that the country is in a prosperous condition. I answer, the Romans prospered under the reign of Julius Caesar, though all historians agree in attributing the loss of Roman liberty to the usurpations of Caesar; and how striking is the similarity of the course of the two individuals! Caesar lays violent hands on the public treasure, and then proceeded to destroy the authority of the Senate, who opposed him in his designs. Gen. Jackson removes the public money beyond the control of Congress, and places it under his own; and when the Senate declare the act to be unauthorized by law, he appeals to the people to sustain him.

But the question that presents itself is, how are those evils to be remedied? Let us select for the successor of Gen. Jackson, some gentleman who is known to be competent in the first place, a Republican of the school of Jefferson, who will endeavor to bring the Government back to its pristine purity and republican simplicity. Laying aside prejudice, let us consult only the good of our country. Let the people regard principles, and not men. It is the only safe guard to liberty. The reynary of our country are too confiding. They should recollect that no man is infallible. The purity of the President's motives does not alter the legality of the act, nor render the precedent less dangerous. These acts have become a part of the history of our country, and posterity will, no doubt, wonder that an enlightened people, ever jealous of their rights, should have sustained any Pre-

sident in such a course. He has drawn from his counsels and supported a great man, who would do honor to a nation on earth. When such a man as Randolph, Tazewell, and Leigh, of Virginia, Swain, Gum and Iredeell, of North Carolina, Calhoun, Preston, Hayne, Hammett, Bibb and Troup, and a host of others, (most of whom have stood by their country in times of peril,) are to withdraw their support, and ally so, but to oppose his Administration, there must be just cause of complaint. It speaks volumes. Our only success in averting the progress of evil, is to defeat the election of Van Buren, who will certainly, if elected, tempt to perpetuate the principles of the present incumbent. In order to do this, I am willing to vote for a competent individual—a gentleman who is known to be a Republican, whom the party may unite. Let people do their duty, and our liberties may be perpetual. The office-holders are in motion—reward awaits success. They are as well-armed and disciplined as any army that fought under Napoleon. Nothing our united exertions can prevent success. The approach of despair is gradual, and often unperceptible to the unsuspecting citizen.

A VOTE.

To the Editors of the Star.

GENTLEMEN,—The sapient Editor of the Van Buren Standard designs the late interesting report of Mr. Calhoun to Congress, on Executive patronage, as "the bribery report," argues that Mr. Calhoun, having dared himself unpopular with the nation on account of his advocacy of doctrines of nullification, now steps down, and, as chairman of the Senate committee, makes the report in question; and his bribe to the States consists in proposing that the Constitution be so amended that the surplus remaining in the Treasury, after paying all the expenses of the Government, be divided among the several States according to their representation in Congress. And this is Mr. White calls Mr. Calhoun's bribery report." Sagacious man! Calhoun to bribe 24 sovereign States with their own money, with a view to his own elevation! How ridiculous and absurd the suggestion! Men are ready to suspect others of what they are guilty of themselves. Mr. W. has amply felt the charms of patronage at the rate of \$2000 a year, wears the collar with obsequious civility; hence his suspicions. He knew, when he penned that article his master, that Mr. Calhoun was candidate for the Presidency, and ply reported on the subject as a man of the committee; and which port, for profound research in science of government, deep and answerable reasoning as a statesman and the light shed upon the policy of the present Administration, has founded all parties; and which, a monument of his genius and patriotism will live to be admired and perpetuated, while Mr. White and the Van Buren Dynasty will be remembered to be despised. RANDOLPH

FOR THE STAR.

Messrs. Editors,—Judge Whit-

ing most favorably presented to people as their proper representative fill the Executive Chair, and as a suitable Vice-President should be run by him, a late writer from Washington City has suggested that highly respectable gentleman, JOHN TYLER, should have a citizen of our own State, equally qualified for either. Also has the name of the virtuous and talented Gaston been placed on the list for the first. His qualifications generally acknowledged to be well to pre-eminently entitle him to a gift due to intelligence and worth; there is no indication that he can, this time, unite a sufficient interest ensure his success; and it becomes to acquiesce in the decision of the American people. This is the true action. The question is, who is most suitable individual that can be brought forward, with the best prospects of success, for Vice President? Where can we find a more firm and able man, and better Republican, than John Tyler? He has risen progressively, by the force of his own worth and talents, to the dignified and honorable station of Senator of the United States, after filling, with an elevated stand, that of Legislative Governor of his own State. Who can find a more high-minded man, who has ever bowed to the will of the people, with more dignity, with more sincerity? Ever mindful of public opinion, when enlightened, just, he has considered himself the representative of the people. Friend the Union on the most elevated and noble basis, the guarantee of the Constitution, he guards with "zeal" the rights of the States. The Editor of this paragraph knows him to be a gentleman possessing all those qualifications that can inspire confidence and endear their possessor to his low citizens in the social relations of citizen and patriot.

A SUBSCRIBER.

FOR THE STAR.

An important period in the history of our State is at hand. In the rise of our legitimate rights, we to determine whether a Govern-