

THE STAR AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

DAVID OUTLAW, Editors.
THOS. J. LEMAY, Jr.

RALEIGH, N. C. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1836

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THOMAS J. LEMAY,
PROPRIETOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS.
Subscribers, three dollars per annum—
in advance. Subscribers in other States
cannot be allowed to remain arrears longer
than one year, and persons residing without
this State, who may desire to become subscribers,
will be strictly required to pay the whole
amount of the year's subscription in advance.
Advertisements, not exceeding fifteen lines,
inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty
cents for each continuation.
Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

VILLAGE HOTEL,

STATESVILLE, N. C.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends
and the public generally, that he has taken this
well known establishment, (late occupied by
Samuel Welch, Esq.) and will on the 9th day of
August, (next) be ready to receive all those who
may be kind enough to honor him with their cus-
tom. The House is large and commodious, &c. &c.
and is now being gone through a thorough
repair, together with an addition of four
new rooms on main street, near the Court
House. In a word, this establishment is looked
upon as one of the largest and most convenient
in the Western part of North Carolina. It is
situated in the most healthy and desirable
locality, and is well adapted to receive
visitors and travellers of all descriptions.
August 3, 1836. 35 36

To Railroad Contractors.

Proposals will be received at the Bill
Exchange Hotel in Petersburg, Va. on the 1st
day of October next, for the Excavation, Embank-
ment and Masonry, of forty miles of the Raleigh
and Gaston Railroad.
Plans and Profiles of the work will be exhib-
ited at the place above mentioned for ten days
previous to the letting, and all other information
will be given on application to the Subscriber or
any of the Assistant Engineers on the line.
Recommendations will be expected in all
cases of persons not known to the Engineer.

CHARLES P. M. GARNETT, Esq.

P. S. For the information of persons at a dis-
tance, I would state that the Raleigh and
Gaston Railroad is a continuation of the Peters-
burg and of the Greenville and Ironville Rail
Roads, from the Roanoke to Raleigh, in the great
line of Northern and Southern travel.
This Road is located on a high and dry ridge
of country, which is considered remarkably
healthy, and the mildness of the climate, admit-
ting of operations in the open air throughout the
winter, makes it peculiarly desirable to those
wishing winter jobs.
The facility of travelling is to great now, by the
Baltimore and Washington and Richmond and
Fayetteville Rail Roads, that the trip from
Philadelphia to Petersburg may be performed
in forty hours. The trip may be performed in
the same time by the Bay on three days in the
week.
August 15, 1836. 35 36

STOP THE RUNAWAYS!

Runaway from the Subscriber,
Living 14 miles
North of Raleigh,
on Friday night the 12th
instant, his negro boy ABRA-
HAM and his wife GRACE. The man is 27
years of age, about 6 feet high, well proportioned,
with tolerably thick lips, and the woman is
about 36—the former not very dark complexioned—
the latter, tall, thin visage, and curly dark
hair. Abraham had no marks that I recollect of, save
that on the day of the election he got into a fight
in Raleigh and received a severe blow over the
left eye, the effects of which will probably remain
some time. He is remarkable ton, for a bold,
impudent, swaggering air, which will attract the
attention of every one. The woman has no marks
on her face or on any of her hands, which, if
examined, cannot fail to lead to her being
identified. They will aim for Petersburg, I
think, the boy having been for years engaged in
the wagoning business to and from that place.
I will give FIFTY DOLLARS reward for the
apprehension of Abraham and TEN DOLLARS
for his wife, if taken in the State, or double that
amount, if taken out of the State.
DAVID GILL.
Wake on, August 15. 35-36

A Salary of 700 Dollars a Year.

Will be given for an INSTRUCTOR, qual-
ified to take charge of the Upper Department of
an Academy in this town. The branches of Educa-
tion required to be taught by him, are the fol-
lowing, viz:—The Greek and Latin Languages;
the principal branches of the Mathematics,
Grammar and Geography.
Education is a village situated at the head of
Albemarle Sound, on the North side of a spacious
bay, affording an agreeable view prospect, and a
pleasant Southern exposure. It contains about
16 or 17 hundred inhabitants, and is surrounded
by a rich and prosperous agricultural Country.
The point of health it will compare advantageously
with any settlement in the lower part of the
State; and it contains a population the major part
of which is characterized by industry, intelligence,
and refinement.
The Trustees of the Academy are very desir-
ous of procuring the services of some gentle-
man, who will be satisfied to perform the duties
of teaching as a vocation, and who, in his
occupation, being provided, from the local
advantages of the Seminary the wealth of the neigh-
borhood, its increasing population and re-
sources, that the faithful attention of such a teacher
to the school, would soon enable them to re-
ward his labors with a more adequate compensa-
tion. His attention will be required on the
first Monday of October next, at which time the
first Session of the school will commence.
By order of the Board of Trustees.
August 11, 1836. 31 31

NOTICE

The Petersburg Fire and Marine Insurance
Company being now in complete and successful
operation, take this mode of informing the pub-
lic that they insure Dwellings, Storehouses,
Buildings in general, Stocks of Merchandise,
Furniture, &c. &c. against loss or damage by
Fire, upon the most favorable terms, and all
losses sustained by the Company will be adjust-
ed with liberality and promptly paid.
They also insure upon risks at sea or coast-
wise, and particularly invite the attention of
Country Merchants who are in the habit of re-
ceiving their goods from the Northern ports, to
the consideration which would attend the settle-
ment of any claim they might have for loss or
damage by water, with an office here, over one
at a greater distance.
Application by Letter or otherwise addressed
to either the President or Secretary, at the Of-
fice of the Company in this place, will be im-
mediately attended to.
BENJAMIN JONES, Pres't
W. S. STRONG, Sec'y
Aug 4. 34 64

A Northern Carriage for Sale.

Have for sale a second hand carriage, made
by one of the best workmen in Philadelphia.
The work is executed in the best manner, and
the materials are of the most durable kind.
The carriage is in good order, and calculated
to render good service. Any person disposed
to purchase an article of this kind, will do well to
call at my shop and examine the job, and learn
the price, which will be very reasonable.
THO. COBBES.
Raleigh, August 8, 1836. 34 4

SEALD PROPOSALS

Will be received until the 17th of September
for the delivery of such quantities of good sound
Oak and Hickory wood as may be necessary for
the use of the General Assembly. Proposals
will be addressed to Charles Manly, Esquire,
Clerk of the House of Commons, and will be
opened at this office, on that day by him or his
substitutes.
E. B. FREEMAN.
August 16, 1836. 35 36

NOTICE

Samuel Clarke, surviving partner of the firm
of W. & H. Bryson, has taken into partnership
Francis McTeir and Robert H. Lawrence. The
business will be continued at the old stand, under
the firm of Clarke, McTeir & Co., on the same
liberal terms as heretofore. The undersigned
will give his personal attention, and solicit a con-
tinuance of former favors. All debts due to,
and claims against W. & H. Bryson, will be
settled by the new firm.
SAMUEL CLARKE.
**WAREHOUSE AND COMMISSION
BUSINESS.**
The subscribers inform their friends, and those
of the firm of W. & H. Bryson, that they will
continue the business under the firm of Clarke,
McTeir & Co. at the Stores occupied by W. &
H. Bryson; all Cotton stored with us, will be
insured from fire, free of expense to the planter,
which will make our Warehouse more safe, than
any three floor Warehouse in the city. The
rates of Storage will be customary. Liberal
advances will be made on Cotton and Produce,
and all Cotton consigned to us by customers,
will be sold free of commission. The receiv-
ing and forwarding business will be continued as
heretofore. We hope that a strict attention to
business, will merit a continuance of the patron-
age, so long extended to the firm of W. & H.
Bryson.
CLARKE, McTEIR & Co.
Who have on hand, and offer for Sale on their
usual liberal terms, the following, and also a
large assortment of every article in the Grocery
Line, which business they continue on the same
extensive scale as conducted heretofore by
W. & H. Bryson.
10,000 Pieces best Hemp Bagging,
50 do. Cottons, 40 lbs.
150 do. Cottons, 40 lbs.
110 lbs. Hemp Bagging Twine,
40 do. prime Molasses,
500 Bags prime Coffee,
100 do. Green and White Java Coffee,
200 kegs Cut Nails, assorted,
5,000 bushels clean Liverpool Salt,
650 sacks do. do. in good order,
700 lbs. assorted Domestic Liquors,
6 pipes Cognac Brandy, 4th proof,
2 kegs Choice Holland Gin,
2 Bbls. Jamaica Rum,
100 Bbls. and quarter casks of different kinds
of Wine,
10,000 lbs. Rock Salt,
10,000 lbs. Castings, assorted,
A large Assortment of Shoes, of every description.
Also, a full Assortment of Smith's Tools,
Augusta, Georgia, July 22, 1836. 35 36

**Scotland Neck
FEMALE SEMINARY.**

The undersigned most respectfully informs
the public that he has engaged the services of
Miss MATHIE B. ROWAN of New York, who will
take charge of the above Seminary, at his
residence in Scotland Neck, where he has re-
cently erected a comfortable building for the
purpose.
The exercises of this institution will commence
on Monday next, and the following branches of
education will be taught, viz:
1st Division Reading, Writing, Arithmetic,
Grammar, Geography, Parley's History, Ancient
and Modern History. Terms, \$10
2nd Division Rhetoric, Logic, Natural
Philosophy, Astronomy, Moral and Intellectual
Philosophy, Natural Theology, Elements of
Criticism; each in addition to the first division,
\$1 per session.
Chemistry and Botany each, \$5 00
French, 10 00
Drawing, 10 00
Flower Painting, 10 00
Oil Painting, 10 00
Music, 15 00
Each Session consists of five months.
Miss Rowan is a most highly recommended, by
some of the first literary men of the North, &
well qualified to teach all the above branches,
except Music, a competent teacher of which is
expected from the North in a few days.
It is highly important that all pupils should
enter School at the beginning of the Session.
Each young lady must have every article of
clothing marked with her whole name.
Boys for five or six or twenty young ladies can
be had in the subscriber's family at 50 per month,
where young ladies will be continually under the
care of the preceptress and where they will meet
every kindness and attention from Mrs. Parker
and herself. The location of this School is be-
lieved to be one of the healthiest in Scotland
Neck—the water unsurpassed by any in this sec-
tion of country, and on the whole few as high and
pleasant situations will be found in the Eastern
part of the State. For the high moral stand-
ing of Miss Rowan and her capability of
discharging the duties of the Seminary of which
she has taken charge, the following are other
testimonials in her favor is referred to.
LENN L. PARKER.
July 12, 1836. 34 36

CERTIFICATE.

The Subscriber takes pleasure in recom-
mending Miss M. ROWAN, as a young lady highly
esteemed by all her acquaintance, of a finished
education, and possessing that amiable dis-
position and discipline of mind, which admirably
qualify her for the duties of an instructress.
JAMES E. SHELDON, Principal of the
School of Female Seminary.
JNO. A. YATES, Professor, U. College.
B. F. JOSLIN Prof. of U. College.
ELIHALET NOTT, D. D.
ALONZO POTTER, D. D.
ROBERT HALLIDAY, New York.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

The Board of Managers of the Washington
National Monument Society invite Designs for
this structure, intended as a memorial of a Na-
tional gratitude. It would be to better genius
to prescribe any limits to the exercise of its
powers, which should, however, in this case, har-
moniously blend durability, simplicity, and
grandeur. Although it is impracticable at present
to estimate the extent of the contributions that
may be made, the designs may be predicated on
an expenditure of not less than one million of
dollars.
The Board of Managers will not offend A-
merican genius so much as to offer, in this in-
stance, a pecuniary reward. The artist whose
design shall be adopted will feel amply remune-
rated; and all the designs will be bound and care-
fully preserved; to which end it is requested
that they be sketched as near as may be, on
paper of a uniform size, of the dimensions of
eighteen by twenty-two inches. The designs to
be directed to
GEORGE WATTERSTON,
Secretary.

Will be sold at Auction.

On the premises, on the Tuesday of
the 4th day of October, the LOT and EMPLOY-
MENTS opposite the N. East section of the
State House Square—fronting South on Edenton
Street 130 feet, and East on Wilmington Street
90 feet. The residence is very desirable and
the sale will be upon a long credit. Terms
made known on the day of sale.
G. E. BADGER.
Raleigh, August 19, 1836. 36 4

HOLDERBY & M'PHEETERS,

Commission Merchants,
PETERSBURG, VA.
Are now receiving their Fall Stock of G-
CERES, comprising a large and well selected
assortment of Goods usually kept in their
line, which they offer to friends and customers,
at Wholesale or Retail, on liberal and accom-
modating terms.
They continue to devote particular attention
to the Continent of all Provinces, receiving
and forwarding Goods, and to business generally
committed to their care.
Our charges are moderate, and we solicit a
continuance of public patronage and confidence.
HOLDERBY & M'PHEETERS,
Petersburg, August 22, 1836. 36 41

**University of Pennsylvania.
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.**
The Course of Lectures will commence on
Tuesday, the 1st day of November, and be con-
tinued under the following arrangement:—
Practice and Theory of Medicine, Nathaniel
Chapman, M. D.
Chemistry, Robert Hare, M. D.
Surgery, William Gibson, M. D.
Anatomy, William E. Horner, M. D.
Institutes of Medicine, Samuel Jackson, M. D.
Medical Jurisprudence and Pharmacy, George B.
Wood, M. D.
Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and
Children, Hugh L. Hodge, M. D.
Clinical Lectures on Medicine and Surgery,
are delivered respectively at the Philadelphia Hos-
pital, (Blockley,) and at the Pennsylvania Hos-
pital, from the beginning to the end of the
Session.
The amount of the fees of tuition is the same
as heretofore; no increase having been made in
consequence of the augmentation in the number
of Professors, and the improvements in
Clinical instruction.
W. E. HORNER,
Dean of the Medical Faculty,
Philadelphia.
August 24, 1836. 36 11w

From the Southern Whig, 13th Instant.
HON. JOHN C. CALHOUN.
We omitted to notice in our last the
visit of this gentleman to Athens during
Commencement. We are much
pleased however, to discover that our
Citizens were not wanting in that re-
spect due to so distinguished a patriot
—and that they politely tendered him
through a Committee not only the
civilities of the Town, but likewise a
public dinner as a testimony of the
high esteem in which he is held by
them for his distinguished public ser-
vices—which he declined accepting
for reasons which will be found in his
answer to the Committee, to which
letter we take great pleasure in in-
viting the attention of our readers.—
Like every thing which comes from
his gigantic mind it will be found re-
plete with good sense, breathing an
ardent desire throughout for the
prosperity of the South and the preserva-
tion of Southern institutions.
Athens, 3rd August, 1836.

HON. JOHN C. CALHOUN.
—As the organ of the Citizens
of Athens and its vicinity, it has been
made our pleasing duty to assure you
that your visit among them is a source
of high gratification, and besides the
wish to offer you the civilities due to a
stranger, they are anxious to afford
you a testimony of the very great re-
gard in which your distinguished public
services, especially as relates to the
question of Abolition and the distribu-
tion of the surplus revenue, are held
by them, and to this end beg to
tender you a public dinner at such
time as will best suit your conven-
ience. We earnestly request that
you will not refuse this so favorable
an opportunity of gratifying the wishes
of a portion of your fellow-citizens,
who have not only greatly admired
your political course, but who enter-
tain for you personally, the highest
consideration.
Very Respectfully,
Your obt's serv'ts,
A. S. CLAYTON,
C. DOUGHERTY,
S. J. MAYS,
GEO. H. YOUNG,
ASBURY HULL,
GEO. R. CLAYTON,
HINES HOLT.

ATHENS, 5th August, 1836.
GENTLEMEN—If I could be induced
to depart from a rule, which I adopt-
ed several years since, on the ap-
proach of a memorable crisis of our
affairs, to decline all public demon-
strations in approbation of my political
course, I would with great pleasure
accept the very kind and pressing
invitation to a public dinner, which
you have tendered me, in the name of
the citizens of Athens and its vicinity.
But the reasons, which induced me
originally to adopt the rule, have
not yet ceased to operate. Foresee-
ing, that the course, which a sense of
duty impelled me to take on the oc-
casion, to which I have referred,
would give the ignorant and artful an
opportunity to impute to me base and
unworthy motives, I determined to
forego (in order to repel, as far as
possible such imputations,) all public
honors, and to seek my reward in the
difficult path, which I purposed to
tread, in the approbation of my con-
science, and the approval of after
times.
That my conduct in the difficult
scenes, through which I have passed,
has met the approbation of yourselves
and those you represent, is to me a
source of much gratification. The two
subjects, Abolition and the regulation
of the public deposits, in reference to
which, you have in particular approved
my conduct, are of primary impor-
tance, and you could have selected
none, on which your approbation

would have been more acceptable.
Of all questions, which have been
agitated under our government, aboli-
tion is that in which we of the South
have the deepest concern. It strikes
directly and fatally, not only at our
prosperity, but our existence, as a
people. Should it succeed, our fate
would be worse than the Aborigines,
whom we have drove out, or the slaves
whom we command. It is a question,
that admits of neither concession, nor
compromise. The door must be closed
against all interference on the part
of the General Government in any
form, whether in the District of Col-
umbia, or in the States or Territories.
The highest grounds are the safest.
There is one point, in connection
with this important subject, on which
the South ought to be fully informed.
From all that I saw and heard during
the Session, I am perfectly satisfied,
that we must look to ourselves and
ourselves only for safety. It is per-
fectly idle to look to the non-slave-
holding States to arrest the attacks of
the fanatics. I readily admit, that
the great body of the enlightened citi-
zens of all parties in these States are
opposed to their wicked and danger-
ous schemes, but so intent are the
two parties, which divide and distract
all the non-slave holding States, on
getting, or retaining power, that nei-
ther will directly oppose the aboli-
tionists on our account, from the fear,
that by incurring their displeasure, they
might lose their ascendancy in their
respective States, or defeat their
prospect of rising to power. As strong
as may be their sympathy for us, their
regard for their party at home is still
stronger. Of this we may be perfect-
ly assured. Nor would it be less vain
to look to Congress. The same cause,
that prevents the non-slave holding
States from interfering in our favour
at home, will equally prevent Con-
gress. We must not forget, that a
majority of Congress in both Houses
are the Representatives of those
States, and, of course, actuated by all
the feelings and calculations, which
govern their respective States. But,
if true to ourselves, we need neither
their sympathy, nor aid. The Con-
stitution has placed in our power
ample means, short of secession, or
disunion, to protect ourselves. All
we want are harmony and concert
among ourselves to call them into
effectual action, when the necessity
comes.
As to the act regulating the public
deposits, I consider it by far the most
fortunate measure of the Session.—
And here let me say, which is due to
truth and justice, that for the success
of this great and beneficent measure,
the Country is greatly indebted to the
steady, and firm co-operation of a
majority of the friends of the adminis-
tration in both Houses, who proved by
their acts, that they preferred their
Country and its Institutions to party
attachment.
If I mistake not, the passage of the
measure is the commencement, of a
new political era. It will be regarded
in history as marking the termination
of that long vibration of our system
toward consolidation, which lately
threatened the overthrow of our in-
stitutions and the loss of our liberty,
and the commencement of its return
to its true confederative character, as
it came from the hands of its framers.
There is one view of this important
subject highly interesting to the South-
ern Atlantic States and especially to
this, which deserves notice. It will
afford the means, if properly applied,
of opening our connexion with the vast
and fertile regions of the West to the
incalculable advantage of both them
and us. We are far in the rear of the
other sections in reference to internal
improvement. Nature seems to place
an insuperable barrier between the
Southern Atlantic ports, and the
West; but a better knowledge of the
geography of the country, and the
great advance of the means of com-
munication between distant parts, by
Rail Roads, have, in the last year, or
two, opened new views of prosperity
for our section. Instead of being cut
off from the vast commerce of the
West, as had been supposed, we find
to our surprise, that it is in our power
with proper exertions to turn its
copious stream to our own ports.—
Just at this important moment, when
this new and brilliant prospect is un-
folding to our view, the deposit bill is
about to place under the control of
the States interested, ample means of
accomplishing, on the most extended
and durable scale, a system of rail
road communication that, if effected,
must change the social, political and
commercial relations of the whole
country, vastly to our benefit, but
without injuring other sections. No
State has a deeper interest in seeing
the system executed than Georgia.—
Her position gives her great and com-
manding advantages in reference to
rail roads; more so, in my opinion, than
any other State in the Union, and all
that she wants to raise her prosperity
to the highest point and place it on
the most durable foundation, is a wise
and judicious application of her
means. Though possessed of less
advantages, I feel confident I speak

the sentiments of Carolina in saying,
that she feels no envy at the superior
advantages of Georgia, that she will
rejoice to see them developed to the
fullest extent. That there may be a
prosperous rivalry and a hearty dispo-
sition between them to co-operate to the
full extent, where their joint efforts
may be of mutual advantage is my ar-
dent desire; let us both bear in mind,
that though each still may have its
separate interest to a certain extent,
yet as it regards other sections, they
both have a common interest, and that
interest is to unite the Southern At-
lantic by the nearest, cheapest, and best
routes with the great bosom of the
Mississippi and its vast tributaries.
With great respect,
I am &c. &c.
J. C. CALHOUN.

The history of the Constitution.
To every American reader, not only
to every statesman and politician, but
to every freeman capable of rightly
esteeming the institutions under which
we live, no forthcoming work can be
of greater interest than the only au-
thentic History of the Constitution of
the United States, from the lucid and
faithful pen of James Madison, the
first (or one of the first) of its great
founders and architects. Of the value
of such a work no one could be a
better judge than Mr. Madison him-
self, and he has in his will, providing
for its publication borne the most em-
phatic testimony on the subject, whilst
directing the avails of the publication
to purposes wholly disinterested, hu-
mane, and literary. We are indebi-
ted to a friend for a copy of so much
of the will of the illustrious deceased,
(dated April 15, 1835,) as relates to
this work; in which, as follows, we
are sure that our readers will find
much to interest them.—*Nat. Int.*
"I give all my personal estate of every
description, ornamental as well as use-
ful, except as hereinafter otherwise
given, to my dear wife, and I also
give to her all my manuscript papers,
having entire confidence in her dis-
creet and proper use of them, but sub-
ject to the qualification in the succeed-
ing clause. Considering the peculiarity
and magnitude of the occasion
which produced the Convention at
Philadelphia, in 1787, the characters
who composed it, the Constitution
which resulted from their delibera-
tions, its effects during a trial of so
many years on the people living under
it, and the interest it has inspired
among the friends of free government,
it is not an unreasonable inference that
a careful and extended report of the
proceedings and discussions of that
body, which were with closed doors,
by a member who was constant in his
attendance, will be particularly grati-
fying to the people of the U. States,
and to all who take an interest in the
progress of political science and the
cause of true liberty. It is my desire
that the report as made by me should
be published under her authority and
direction; and, as the publication may
yield a considerable amount beyond
the necessary expense thereof, I give
the net proceeds thereof to my wife,
charged with the following legacies, to
be paid out of that fund only." &c. &c.

From the Nashville Banner.

GEN. JACKSON'S PREFERENCE.
In resuming our remarks under this
head, we wish to call the attention of
the reader to a few reasons which are
commonly urged in justification of the
course pursued by Gen. Jackson in re-
ference to the election of a successor.
One of the grounds chiefly relied on
is the *argumentum ad hominem*—that
Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison did so
before him. The fact is not so, nor
has a particle of evidence been adduced
to substantiate it. What General
Jackson's course is, we all know.—
How Mr. Jefferson acted under simi-
lar circumstances will be seen from
the following extract of a letter from
him to Mr. Monroe, dated Washing-
ton, February 12, 1808.
"I see with infinite grief a contest arising
between yourself and another (Mr. Madison)
who have been very dear to each other,
and equally so to me. I sincerely pray that these
dispositions may not be affected between you,
with me I confidently trust they will not.—
For independent of the dictates of public duty,
which prescribes neutrality to me, my sincere
friendship for you both will insure its observance.
I suffer no one to converse with me on
the subject. I already perceive my old friend,
Clinton, estranging himself from me. No
doubt lies are carried to him, as they will be
to the other two candidates, under forms
which, however false, he can scarcely question.
Yet I have been equally careful as to
him also, never to say a word on the subject.
The object of the contest is a fair and honorable
one, equally open to you all, and I have no
doubt the personal conduct of all will be so
chaste, as to offer no ground of dissatisfaction
with each other."
My longings for retirement are so strong, that
I with difficulty encounter the daily drudgery
of my duty. But my wish for retirement
is not stronger than that of carrying into
the affections of all my friends.

Now let us suppose that Gen. Jack-
son had really followed the example of
Mr. Jefferson, and had written such a
letter as the foregoing to his old friend
Judge White. Suppose Gen. Jack-
son had felt with Mr. Jefferson, that
the dictates of public duty prescribed
neutrality to him. Suppose like Mr.
Jefferson, he had permitted no one to
converse with him on the subject of the

succession. And suppose after the
manner of Mr. Jefferson, he had said
to Judge White and his friends in Ten-
nessee generally, "My wish to retire
to the Hermitage is strong, but it is not
stronger than that of carrying with me
the affections of all my friends." Sup-
pose Gen. Jackson had done these
things, how much better would it have
been for his happiness, his reputation
and the best interests of his country!

Again it is said—we have heard it
from the mouths of grave Legislators—
that Gen. Jackson has rendered great
and invaluable services to his country
—that he is old and about to bid adieu
to public life—and that his country-
men ought to gratify him in the matter
of a successor. Now, what would be
thought of the principles of a woman
who should permit a man to take im-
proper liberties with her person, on the
ground that he was sincerely her friend
—that he had conferred important bene-
fits on her—that he meant no harm—
and that she never would permit any
other man to do the like? The effect
of the dalliance, whatever may have
been the motives that led to it, would
be permanent and ineffaceable. The
first step having been taken, who could
foresee the consequences? *Facilis
descensus Avernus.* And shall not the
purity of our institutions be guarded
with equal vigilance? As yet they are
in their infancy. A slight encroach-
ment, if acquiesced in now, must neces-
sarily lead to still greater encroach-
ments hereafter. If Gen. Jackson
from motives of gratitude and affection
is permitted to exercise an improper
influence in the election of a successor
—if he is quietly suffered to interfere
in the free and unbiassed exercise by
the people of the elective franchise—if
he is allowed to defeat the election of a
Representative to Congress, or to
have a United States Senator instruct-
ed out of his seat, what security have
the people that these inroads are to
stop here? The danger is not that
Gen. Jackson will overturn the govern-
ment, but that some successor following
in his foot steps generally, pleading his
example, and possessed of neither his
integrity nor his patriotism, may go a
step further than he has gone, and that
the public mind having become familiar
with the contemplation of such things
under his administration, may not be
aroused to a due sense of the impending
danger. By and by another suc-
cessor availing himself of the example
previously set by his predecessor, suc-
cessfully achieves some other encroach-
ment on the rights and liberties of the
people; and when at last the poison is
diffused throughout the body politic,
corrupting the whole mass,—when it
is too late to apply a remedy, it is dis-
covered that all this ruin and calamity
is owing to the culpable supineness of
the people themselves, in not having
resolutely resisted at the beginning—in
not possessing the firmness to say no
to an individual whom they loved and
venerated. The first step having been
acquiesced in, the difficulty of inter-
posing successful resistance is increas-
ed an hundred fold. The power of ex-
ample we all feel and know. Of the
facility of men in yielding to it a cor-
rect judgement may be formed by ad-
verting to the cases of Mr. Jefferson
and General Jackson. We have seen
that Mr. Jefferson's practice and senti-
ments on this head were precisely the
reverse of Gen. Jackson's and yet the
former is cited as an example to justify
the latter! How much more will
Gen. Jackson's example be cited in af-
ter times to justify the encroachments
of power?

These observations will apply with
equal force to another argument which
is often urged in defence of Gen. Jack-
son's course. "As it is impossible for
the great mass of the people to become
personally acquainted with the differ-
ent candidates for the Presidency, it
is better for them to rely upon Gen.
Jackson's judgment, who knows the
candidates and who can be safely
trusted." Suppose Gen. Jackson can
be trusted—suppose he has the judg-
ment to distinguish and the integrity
to select the most suitable candidate,
what guaranty have we that his suc-
cessors will possess equal judgment
and integrity? Yet if he is permitted
to make the selection now for the peo-
ple, will not his successor claim to
make another selection when he goes
out of office? Unless the people, there-
fore, are willing to yield their right of
selecting a Chief Magistrate to the
Chief Magistrate themselves, they will
not permit Gen. Jackson to do it in
the first instance, lest his example
may be cited and relied on hereafter
by other incumbents of the Executive
Chair. The principle, in fact, of re-
lying on the judgment of the Executive
to indicate the most suitable in-
dividual to succeed him, strikes at the
very foundation of our form of Govern-
ment. It is equivalent to investing
the incumbent with the power of ap-
pointing a successor, and if carried
into practice in this country, would
speedily convert the republic into a
monarchy. If the people are not com-
petent to judge of the qualifications of
a Chief Magistrate—if it would be
safer and better to clothe the Execu-
tive with the power of selecting his
successor than to permit it to remain