From the Mers Fork, Morning Chronicle, July 14

The Philadelphia Inquirer, an able and not be supporter of the National Admi has the independence to main n lits town views of State policy, un nekled by the rescripts of a knot of sell created dictators of party discipline. recognizes in Governor Wolf, as we d in acting Governor Throop, the respect but not the sanctity of office; and reprobates, with fearless sincerity, whatever it discovers to be inconsistent with wow ed principle, in the course of his administration. Nor is it so fastidious in its ap proaches to the seat of empire, as to refrain from adverting, as occasion may fer to the Signs of the Times. The f lowing inquiry, and the reflections upon t, are taken from the comments of that paper upon one of the political Fourth of July Dinners in Philadelphia

HOW IS THIS At the Sutherland dinner, the exclusive Jackson and Wolf" celebration, in the first Congressional district, on Monday last in South wark, a cold and formal toast, without any compliment or praise was given to the President, coupled with the Vice-President of the United States Neither regular nor volunteer toasts say a word for General Jackson.

In the astonishment expressed by our cuntemporary, we have largely partici ated; but it has not been confined to the Sutherland Dinner, nor even to the State of Pennsylvania. Our vigils have extended to the various counties of this State, and to the other parts of the Union. Our attention was first drawn to the subject of these signs, by the extraordinary fact, that for the first time in fortyfive years, since its establishment, never, until this year, has the anniversary of the fourth of July failed of being celebrated by the Society of St. Tammany? Year after year that Society has notoriously elictated the political destinies of this State ; & its influence has been felt most nowerfully, even in the remotest bureau of the Cabinet at Washington. But it has now crumbled into dust. Its leaders have betrayed their trust-the People have revolted from its authority-and dering about and exclaiming, in the im-Inquirer, we ask HOW IS THIS?

ats ruins ?

of the Skeleton Party. in the place that favor of CLAY."-Winchester Repub. should have been adorned by the portraits of Washington, Jefferson, and Jacksonafter witnessing the total failure of the Tammany party to get up even the paltry tribute of a dinner to the commemoration of a National Day, the mind naturally directed itself to other celebrations, and to the circumstances and political bearin this review the same train of reflections that crossed the mind of the Editor of the Inquirer naturally suggested itself to us. and has led us again to ask

HOW IS THIS?

At the Corporation dinner-our worthy Mayor presiding-in full view of the "breathing canvass" that is to transmit to posterity the lineaments of Gen. Jack. son and his Secretary of State, "a cold and formal toast, without any compliment or praise,? was given in the same frigid style, as at the Sutherland dinner. to the President of the United States," a dry toast, crisped upon the altar of pseudo atriotism, and offered, not to the man, but to the Office ! Is this the homage due to an illustrious individual whom the peoble have delighted to honor? Is it to be endured that he shall be thus wounded in the house of his friends? The flagrant collision can only be considered in the light in which it was regarded by the E. ditor of the Inquirer-as " a blow inflicted upon Gen. Jackson." It is a blow too. which was not parried even by the chivalrous interposition of Volunteers-for although an attempt of that kind was made by a guest from South-Carolina, who had a commission only a few weeks old in his pocket, yet among that vast assemblage of patriots, not another instance of the like intrepidity was found. Heu pietas! heu prison fides L.

Three other celebrations took place on that day in this city, whose proceedings have been published. & we are constrained to admit the fact, that at neither of them was there even a dry toast offered to the President-officially or individually .-Once more we enquire

HOW IS THIS? Can the American people only worship the rising sun ? Is national gratitude but a name? And is the Hero who ascended like a rocket, destined also to resemble a rocket in his fall and extinction?

In addition to our city, we have noticed the celebrations in fifteen other places,-

en, Cherry Valley, Canandaigun, North- times the press must be subsidiz impton, Pittsfield, Patterson, N. J. and lsewhere. Are we to consider these in pirit of patriotism, to exalt the Hero! national fickleness that our regard for ges for a week's labor." the dignity of human nature leads us to that although General Jackson has been formly and universally remembered.

MR. CLAY IN THE WEST.

The following from the Winchester Republican, is from all we see and hear no exaggeration of the state of popular feeling in the West. North of the Tennessee line, embracing certainly Louisiana to the South of it, will go in undivided strength for Clay, against any competitor

Mr. Clay is now at Columbus in Ohio, crossing in his journey to that place, the route of the late Imperial progress, at Maysville, and other points. He was received every where with the greatest enthusiam .- Rich. Whig.

6. We have within a lay or two past conversed with a gentleman who has just returned from a visit to the Western States, and who brings the most cheering intelligence of the march of correct principles in that quarter. His opportunities of ascertaining the state of public sentiment in Kentucky and Ohio more particularly, were very ample; and the great champion of Western interests and the true policy of the nation,-HENRY CLAY, - was carrying every thing before the difference between such a system, and erted Halls ! So poor, and so reduced ble. At Maysville, especially, scarcely Your libertles are gone forever!" has it become in political influence, that a Jacksonite was to be found; among oit was not able, on the recent occasion, there who had left the General, our ineven to get up a dinner !! The politician formant named a gentleman, well known of the Swamp, may have been seen wan- in Winchester, who had spent some weeks here in the spring of 1829, and ploring accents of the player-" Where who was appointed to office in that town shall I dine?" In the language of the by the President, and whom all who knew him would have supposed to be the last man to desert him. This gentleman told The bricks that compose the edifice our informant that it was folly to attempt remain; but the spirit of democracy, that to conceal the fact that Jackson was down once imparted life and moral energy to in the West; that he had given him an the hand within its walls, has departed. office, which he might take away as quick Having become the faint and foul echo as he pleased; for he would support him of the Albany Regency, its responses are no longer if he were to give him all the no longer regarded; and it has sunk from Joffices in the country. Many of our reaits proud pre eminence to the level of an |ders will recognize the gentleman alluded ordinary tavern. But is this all ? Is not to, and they will hail his determination the fall of the house likely to bury those to abandon the hero as a bright sign in who had supported it, and those by whom the west. The changes in other towns it was supported, beneath the rubbish of were equally as remarkable, though not To use our informant's numerous. After beholding the cadaverous effigy words, .. Of all the men I met and conof Calvin Edson, the significant emblent versed with they were four to one in

REMOVAL FROM OFFICE.

The "Great Debate," as it is called, which was kept up during a great part of the last session in the Senate, on Mr. Boote's resolution, the range of which comings by which they were attended. And prehended almost every subject connected with the government and politics of the country, and among others the power of removal from office. Upon this branch of the debate, Mr. Foote the mover of the resolution, took occasion to make the following remarks in the conclusion of his speech which terminated the debate.

"There is not a Senator on this floor, nor an individual in this nation, of any respectability of character, and a friend to the country, who will say that the President has a right to use this power, to gratify his malice, or coprice, or to purchase 's golden opinions." But, Sir, there are some, and I regret to see it, who have the American Government is to be admin advanced sentiments on this subject which istered? Are the rights and liberties of are well calculated to encourage the most | twelve millions of people in no danger ?monstrous abuse of this power. The Senator from New-Hampshire (Mr. Woodbury) was understood to say, "that every our fathers, and watered and nourished officer who differed in political sentiment by their tears and their blood, which has with, or opposed the election of, a Chief long flourished and overshadowed this Magistrate, from a sense of decency, ought happy country, wither and die in our to retire; and if he did not, he had no lands, without one effort for its protecreason to complain if he was turned out tion?" of office." Phis. I believe was at one pe-Find the New York doctrine; but certainly a doctrine inconsistent with the rights of private opinion, hostile to the best interests of the country; and dangerous, if not wholly destructive, of civil liberty. -Sir, I pronounce without hesitation, that any citizen who dares not exercise his elective franchise, independently is a slave! andany one who would punish a man for the free exercise of this right, is a tyrant!-It matters not by what name he is called. If this is republican doctrine I have not yet learned it in more than thirty years experience. Let us examine this doctrine fairly and candidly, and see its results. The picture is before us. Look at the hordes of hungry office hunters, surrounding the quarters of Gen, Jackon his arrival in this city, previous to his entering on the duties of his office. In the front rank, marshalled, the hireling edit-

tested, or are not promptly p obtained. Such was the | ward!! In the dark ages. why was this tremendou leeches, and desperate fortunehunters to the light they were formerly regarded, as the City of Washington, during the last Signs or the Times? What do they winter? Nothing of this kind was ever ndicate? Could such a story of such witnessed on any former occasion! Could any induement of a pecuniary character ed it. " As the twig is bent the tree is inclin reglect have been told two years ago? these creatures produce the bond? Did then could be urged, sufficiently strong, to How active and alert was then the ardent labor for hire? Were they promised their reward? Sir, the laborers on a canal were Now, alas ! sone so poor to do him re- never more punctual in their attendance verence! This declension is an evidence on Saturday evening, to receive their wa

"Such a system of rewards and pundeplore and what must add to the pun- lishments is calculated to debase the morgency of our regret, is the circumstance, al sense of the community! It is a regullar system of Bribery and Corruption!forgotten, yet, with a perversity of recol- If proscription for the free exercise of lection, his antagonist has been almost the elective franchise, and the distribution of the offices as rewards, is to be the fully apprecate. If the comparison be order of the day-farewell Liberty-she soon takes her flight from the abodes of

"Where a cause (of removal) has been assigned (in one instance) it has been of a character which in my judgment might have been refused with much more credit to the person making the removal, viz : · that the head of a department, and one in which large sums of money are disbursed, should have those about him in whom he could place perfect confidence," that they would keep a vigilant watch over his official conduct-and is it come to this?-Where are your guards about the public Treasury? Must every clerk in the offices be your political and personal-your menial servant who breathes by your permission? Sir, this is a very dangerous doctrine? It if the doctrine of the midnight assassin-the highway robber! He selects his friends in whom he can place confidence, that he shall not be betraved! And must the same selection be made in your departments? Under such a system how long carpublic confidence be retained? If the sword is suspended by a thread over the subiltern officer, who dares expose malfeagance in the head? Where is the spider hath wove its web" in its de- him. The changes have been incalcula- the Lettre de Cachet, or the Inquisition? it is in the full tide of successful opera-"But, sit, there is one view of the case

which is of serious import, as involving

the power, the right, and duty of the Senate. Take for example, cases of the Treasurer of the United States, the District Attorney in Connectict, and the Collector of the port of New-Orleans .-An attempt was made to postpone the nomination until the fourth of March, which failed and the nominations were confirmed by a full, if not unanimous vote. The Senate continued in session until informed by the President he had no further communication to make; and almost immediately after the adjournment, these officers are removed. I leave this subject, by proposing the following questions, which I shall leave for the Senate and for the public to decide. Was it competent for the President to make these removals withoutcause? Was it respectful to the Senato? What check has the Senate over appointments, if the President shall remove all the officers appointed under the Constitution immediately after adjournment? Let these questions: the honest and farthful discharge of duty no claim on public confidence? Are twelve thousand officers, in the gift of the President, to be used as bribes, or rewards for political panders? Are the little knots of self-created committees to single out the objects of the Executive proscription and vengeance and divide the spoils among themselves and their associates?-Is it matter of surprise that so many appointments should be made of those who are bankrupt in fortune and in character? How long can you expect men of integrity and moral worth to fill responsible stations. Have such been selected for office? Has the question been, "Is he honest? Is he cap the? Is he faithful to the Constitution? Or is the question, what service has he rendered, or can he render to the dominant party? And what compensation does he deserve in payment for

the past, or to ensure his aid in future? " Are these the principles upon which Is there not a redeeming spirit in the people? Must the tree of liberty planted by

RALEIGH REGISTER

THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1830.

The receipt of \$20 is acknowledged through the Southern Religious Telegraph, from the Rev. T. P. Hunt, collected by Mrs. Susannah Hoge, of this city, for the purpose of aiding in the erection of a School-house in Liberia, for the use of a school to be conducted under the direction of the Presbyterian Church in that Colony.

\$10,000 for the purchase of Philosophical pect, He said, he could not be suspected At Petersburg in Virginia, at Norristown, pressing on with their bills, and demanding procure which, Professor Wallis is undependent of the Philadelphia disners. (not ingressing on with their bills, and demanding procure which, Professor Wallis is undependent of the President bas been fixed at \$3,000. Apparatus for the use of the College, to procure which, Professor Wallis is dis rected to visit Europe. The salary of

This is the Institution over the desti-ies of which, the venerated head of our wn University, was some short, time whereaster the living and the dead, staying the plan impassable line, virtue from vice. wever for the College at Chapel Hill. the at achment which a fond parent exercise a sovereign influence over the ceptance of that offer, as he had prev asly done of others. We do not believe prevail of him to forsalte an Institution the virtues are, ever, to take root. 60 on which has experienced for so many years. which has grown with his growth, and strength'u with his strength. The people of Nort-Carolina owe that gentleman a weight flobligation, of the extent of which they be not sensible, but which, we are conflent, impartial posterity will not deemed ar fetched and in bad taste. we would renark, that the determined perseverancewith which he has labored to sustain the University, and his unwavering devotion to its interests through good, and through evil report, feminds us forcibly of the chivalrous conduct of the hero of Cooren's "Tale of the Sea," who loving his vessel more than his life, remained on board until the last plank parted, preferring rather to encounter certain destruction, than to desert his . beautiful Ariel," in the hour of her utmost need-

The population of Petersburg exhibits an increase, since the last Census, of 1610. The present number of inhabitants is 8,300—the number in 1826, was

Stock to the amount of \$546.000 has been subscribed in Petersburg, to the Roanoke Rail Road. The first install ment has been paid and the work is about to be commenced. If by the next Census, tion, the population of Petersburg will then attest the value of a Rail Road.

The New-York opposition Editors accuse Mr. VAN BUREN of having interfered in the late election in that City, and of being now engaged in making preparations for controlling the Fall elections. President Jackson promised in his Inaugural Address, that federal influence should not interfere with the freedom of elections, and already we find his Prime Minister throwing the weight of his influence and office into the scale, for the purpose of affecting the result of local elections. The immense patronage in the hands of the President is liable to great abuse; and if abused, many operate most dangerously to the safety of the Republic. Admirably organized as our government is, the true basis of our-freedom rests upon the independence of the States and the sovereignty of the people; and whenbe duly considered by the Senate. Has ever the general government shall organize a system of controlling the elections in States, we may bid "farewell-a long farewell to all our hopes of greatness," as a Nation.

> General Jackson Ins been renominated for the Presidency at a Convention lately held in Montpelier Vermont.

The following Toast was given at a dinner. in Lancaster, on the 5th, by the Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, Member of Congress :

Pennsylvania-Content with victory, she has hitherto surrendered its honors and rewards to her sisters. The day has come, when her well known devotion to the Union demands, that with the firmmess and moderation which belong to her character, she should take the lead in maintaining the Federal Constitution against the novel and dangerous doctrine of " nuilification," by which it is now assuled.

The Newbern (N. C.) Spectator, of the 17th inst- says, that " there is not an individual in the town of Newbern, who of \$20,000, for this express purpose. He advocates the South-Carolina doctrine of has been adopted as the son of Jolly, nullification. We have conversed with Cherokee Chief. the wise, the discreet and patriotic of our citizens, on this subject, without distinction of party, and heard but one general sentiment of execration from them."

At the celebration of the 5th July, in rits, in that town, during the last four Orange county Virginia, Governor James years, In 1826, there were 129,536 gar-BARBOUR was present. One of the toasts lone of all kinds of spirituous and vinous being complimentary to him, he address- liquors entered at the Custom House of ed the assembly in a speech which is pro that Port. In 1827 the quantity had denounced by the Reporter printed at creased to 113,278 gallons; in 1828, to Orange Court House, to have been one of 85,833 gallons and in 1829, to 60,420 his most felicitous efforts. In the course gallons. Not one half the quantity, it of his remarks, he paid the following ele- will be seen, was used the last year, that gant and deserved tribute to the gentle there was 18261

" He expressed a fear that he was tresspassing on the courtesy of his audience, whom he saw had much of the duties of the day to perform; yet he must do so a little longer by tendering to his fair countrywomen, Virginia real Jewels, far The Trustees of the University of Ala- more estimable than the Gracchi, who had done bama, at a recent meeting, appropriated him as unexpected honor by their presence at the moment—the homage of his profound resflattery now; the time with him had passed.— He therefore without fear bore ready and sincere testimony to their worth, and to the exalt-ed estimation in which they were held where-ever virtue and all the attributes that emobile the sex were still venerated. Your vestal deli

you are not named, in the political characterist the depository of supreme p nors, directly from the Almighty-ever read, the hand that made us is di your country will tell, how you have per It is you that are to give the first and most during impressions: It is in the purs ty as you have begun-maintain the high charayou so deservedly enjoy, and may your child his fostering care; and the reputation of arise up and call you bessed, a your host, also, and praise you—and men of Orange, see to make youselve, worthy of such helphales. attain that and you will have bothing more accomplish." The National Intelligencer announce he arrival of his Excellency, Jean R. tiste Roux de Rochelle, Minister Plenip United States -020-

tentiary from the Court of France to the It is a singular fact, that the Charte of the province of Rhode Island and Pra vidence plantations, granted in 1663 the King of Great Britain, has never been superseded by a Constitution formed b the people; the Charter defining protecting their rights so completely,

to render the framing of a Constitution

Strange Panic -The constitution

unnecessary.

man's wind, is at times, assailed b strange anomalous feelings which wi force him to act in opposition to the not ural impulses of his judgment. It is to these we may attribute many of those extravagancies which have debased the clar acters and detracted from the brilliant a chievements of the greatest men. Aco. rious instance of apparent mamentary cowardice in . one of the bravest Officen of the British Army," is related in a bis tory of the Peninsular War, in the pregress of which, the circumstance in ques tion took place. Colonel D. commande a regiment, when a portion of the Britis Army was ordered to disembark at Figu era Bay. There was a battery on the heights, in possession of the enemy, which played upon the British troops and a noyed their landing. A landing was how ever effected and one of the first officer who got on shore was this Colchel A struck by a sudden and unaccountable panic, which he found it impossible to a vercome, he flung himself into a ditch and lay there for some time completely paralyzed. While thus ignominional concealed, he overheard the General of serving to one of his aids that the possession of the fortress above would be a material object: On the instant, Col. D. felt himself empowered to shake off his extraordinary panic. He sprung up advanced to the General and earnestly requested to be allowed with a part of his regiment, to attempt the capture. Per-

Commendable Foresight .- We are informed by the French papers, that a stock of wooden legs has been provided for the use of the army destined to act against Algiers.

mission was given; he instantly singled

out a handful of men, ascended the dan-

gerous heights, and in less than half an

hour, in defiance of the appalling disad-

vantages, took possession of the fortress!

Census of Boston - The population of Buston is ascertained to be 61,000. The population in 1820 was 43,293. Increase in ten years about 17,500, or about 40 per cent.

Governor Houston late of Tennesser. and more recently a resident among the Cherokees of the Arkansas, is, it seems, about to try his fortune in the Indian trade. During his late visit to New-York, he, in connexion with a gentleman from Nashville, purchased goods to the amount

From a statement published in the Fredericksburg Herald, it seems that there has been a rapid and regular diminution in the consumption of ardent spi-

In a letter to Arthur Young Washington says :- " The more I am acquainted with agricultural affairs, the better I am pleased with them, insomuch, that I can no where find so great a satisfaction, as 10 those innocent and useful pursuits. In indulging these feelings, I am led to reflect how much more delightful to an under bauched mind is the task of making in provements on the earth, than all the vair glory which can be acquired from rave ging it, by the most uninterrapted career