

# RALEIGH REGISTER,

AND NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

"OURS ARE THE PLANS OF FAIR DELIGHTFUL PEACE, UNWARD BY PARTY RAGE, TO LIVE LIKE BROTHERS."

VOL. XXXII.

THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1831.

NO. 35.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY,  
By Joseph Gates & Son,  
Raleigh, North-Carolina.

## TERMS.

Three Dollars per annum; one half in advance. Those who do not, either at the time of subscribing, or subsequently, give notice of their wish to have the Paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

Not exceeding sixteen lines, will be inserted three times for a Dollar; and twenty-five cents for each subsequent publication: those of greater length, in the same proportion. If the number of insertions be not marked on them, they will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

## NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY.

We publish below, various matters connected with the recent observance of the return of that day which chronicles our birth as a nation of freemen. We have taken notice only of those celebrations which were distinguished by some unusual incidents or characterized by more than ordinary pomp and circumstance. The selection from the Toasts has been made with a view to represent, as fairly as possible, the state of public sentiment:

### CELEBRATION AT NORFOLK.

We take pleasure in making the declaration that the Anniversary was celebrated by our community in a style very far exceeding that of any former occasion, and with a spirit and enthusiasm worthy of freemen claiming to be sons of the patriotic sires of '76. It was generally expected that there would be an unusual display from the movement that had been announced among the different orders of the Mechanics, but no conception had been formed of the scene which was actually exhibited, and which, from its novelty among us, did not fail to inspire the highest degree of astonishment and pleasure.

At 9 o'clock the different trades who had prepared themselves to join the procession assembled at the appointed place, with their moving work-shops, unfolding to the view of the vast multitudes of people, which the novelty of the scene had attracted to the spot, the operations of their respective trades, in all their stages. Imagination can scarcely conceive a more picturesque and striking exhibition than they presented. The windows of every house in view of the procession beamed with the radiance of female beauty, while the footways below them were for a long distance crowded to excess with delighted spectators of the novel and interesting scene, among whom were many strangers from the adjacent country. But we find we are about to be too prolix, and therefore must hasten on without stopping to notice the common-place incidents of the day.

The mechanics, we need not say, are the life and soul, as well as the bone and sinew of a community; without their aid, public enterprise is paralyzed, and the best conceived plans of public utility are abortive. But whatever they engage in, heartily and unitedly, they never fail to go through with. On this occasion a call was made upon them to get up a procession in character, after the manner of the larger cities on extraordinary occasions. For a time it was undecided, and not until almost the last hour did they determine to come into the proposal. Then it was that they exhibited their true characteristics; and although there was no concert, or definite course of action, the thing was done, and done in the best style too.

The procession was formed in Main street, agreeably to the order announced in the morning's papers, extending from the corner of East street to the Farmers' Bank, and commenced moving at half past 10 o'clock, preceded by the Volunteer Companies, viz: The Independent Volunteers, Captain Capron.

The Norfolk Light Artillery Blues, Capt. M. King. The Junior Volunteers, Lieut. Newton commanding. The procession was headed by the Tailors, in a numerous body, who date the origin of their trade as far back as our first parents, they having sewed fig leaves together and made themselves aprons, and accordingly claimed precedence of all other mechanical professions. They had a very handsome banner, on each side of which was entwined the wily enemy of mankind. On one side of the banner was the motto, "United let us be," on the other, "Naked and ye clothed me."

Next came the Blacksmiths, mounted on a stage drawn by two fine horses, and exhibiting a force, bellows, anvils, &c. which they actively plied during the procession, & finished sundry pieces of work, which they distributed on the way. Their banner represented the various implements of their trade, with an uplifted arm and hammer over an anvil, and the motto, "Strike while the iron is hot."

The Carpenters followed next, mounted on a stage eighteen feet in length, representing a complete workshop covered in

with branches of trees, which gave it a very picturesque appearance, and in moving retained one of "Biram wood" coming to Dumaine. They worked with great industry on the march and finished several articles. Above them was a handsome dwelling house on a miniature scale, over which waved a neatly painted banner with this for a motto,—"In the wilderness we found Friends; by faith and perseverance we gained our Independence." The whole design was the work of a single day, and undertaken by M. Lovet Pentress at his individual expense.

The Stone Cutters, Masons, Bricklayers and Plasterers, formed in one body. They had a handsome car, the panels of which were finished imitations of brick and stone masonry, representing the base of a building, with scaffold poles around it, and a number of persons employed within it slating and laying brick. They turned a beautiful arch on their way, with a keystone of marble, on which was cut, "July 4th, 1831." The decorations were a large and elegant gilt eagle in an elevated position, with a wreath of laurel, interwoven with flowers, in the back, and a banner representing a superb mansion house on one side, and the implements of the trade on the other.

The Painters had a highly decorated car, with canopy and drapery drawn by two beautifully variegated horses. It was an exact imitation of the interior of a paint shop, in which men were employed in the different operations of painting, grinding and mixing colors, &c. while an artist sat very composedly at his easel, painting a portrait. Aloft waved the "star spangled banner," and in the rear, a less brilliant, but very pretty one was carried.

Tanners, Curriers and Morocco Dressers. They had a beautiful car, in which were persons engaged in the occupation of currying and finishing Morocco skins, which were commenced in their rough state, carried through the whole process of currying, drying, and dressing, and when completed, were sold from the car and the cash received before the procession was dismissed. Their banner presented on both sides the coat of arms of their trade, with the motto, "May love and unity support our trade," and "God is our trust."

The Cordwainers wore white aprons with blue edging and coat of arms in the centre. They were a numerous body, and presented a very imposing appearance. They had a large banner, on one side of which were the following figures and inscriptions: On the left, a workman seated on his bench, with a shoe strapped to his knee, on which he is represented as at work; and above him this inscription: "Through the medium of free institutions the way is open to all." On the right is represented the "Presidential Chair," over which an angel is holding a laurel wreath and a scroll inscribed "Reward of Merit." The honest Crispin on the left, we are next to suppose, has, by his industry and merit, attained an elevated rank in society, and then we may identify him in the spruce, well-dressed personage who occupies the centre, with his right hand extended and pointing to himself as he was, while he exclaims "These began my career," and his left pointing to the Presidential Chair with the inscription, "And there may it end." And who shall dare to accuse him of presumption for raising his aspirations to that glorious eminence, while it remains true that "through the medium of free institutions the way [to the Presidential office] is open to all." On the other side, in an oval field, surrounded by a laurel border, is the Genius of America, supporting the cap of Liberty on a staff, in her left hand, while with the right she presents a goblet to her tutelary bird, the majestic Eagle, resting in the air on his wide spread pinions—motto: "American Genius, envied by the old world—her free institutions a pattern."

The Hatters were preceded by an elegant car, 16 feet by 8, with a canopy, handsomely draped and highly ornamented. There were nine men employed in it, in the various operations of hat making, such as bowing, planking and finishing. They were very expert at their business, as it appears they finished a hat while moving in the procession. Copper Smiths, Brass Founders and Tin Plate Workers.—These were decorated with aprons and badges, and displayed a very splendid banner, exhibiting their coat of arms on both sides, in a rich style of painting and gilding.

The Printers followed next, with appropriate badges, and bearing a banner, on which appeared in bold relief, THE PRESS, scattering its light abroad and dissipating the clouds of superstition and ignorance;—motto, Vox Populi—Cuius Republica;—on the reverse side, a winged messenger proclaimed "INDEPENDENCE," to the nations of the earth—with the date of its declaration inscribed on the trumpet. The junior part of the train plied their vocation on the way, and circulated among the throng, on either side, copies of the immortal manifesto, in neatly printed sheets to be preserved as memorials of the celebration.

The Gunsmiths appeared with an elegant banner and appropriate badges. Watch Makers and Silversmiths.—A handsome banner with emblematical and allegorical devices designed and painted by Mr. L. R. Pollard.

On the Watch Makers' side of the canvas, TIME is represented seated on a bill, with his hour-glass behind him, tumbling over. In his right hand he holds his scythe, and points to an old Stockholm clock. The motto over his head, "A time for every purpose." The clock hands stand a quarter to twelve. At the foot of time the motto: "I was from the beginning."

On the Silversmiths' side is represented the Chair of State in an elevated position, with an Eagle in the round of the back, resting on the cross-bar; in one claw he holds the chain of a watch which is lying on the seat of the chair; in the other claw he holds a pop spoon—the motto, "Protection to all." Opposite the Chair of State is a Silversmith at his block, striking up a spoon; motto, "We strike up for all."

The Rope Makers made quite an interesting appearance with their badges, and each having a whisp of hemp disposed in the usual way for spinning. They had a very handsome banner, representing the inferior of a rope walk.

These closed the line of the Mechanic procession. Many other trades were inserted in the order of arrangement as published, but were not represented, owing no doubt, to the short time allowed for preparation.

Next followed the "Norfolk Marine Society," including all the Ship Masters belonging to the port, a highly respectable body. And lastly,

The Teachers with their pupils brought up the rear, composing a highly and interesting addition to the passing pageant.

### CELEBRATION AT WASHINGTON, N. C.

The Washington "Union," after some general remarks in relation to the day, says:—

The procession, which was very large, moved to the Temple of Liberty, during which Minute Guns were fired. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on the Committee of Arrangements for their taste and judgment displayed in fitting up and decorating the Temple. It was erected under a beautiful grove, on the bank of the Pamlico, near the eastern extremity of the town, and measured 130 feet in length by 55 wide, and about 20 feet high. The frame was lattice work, covered with green boughs so as to exclude the rays of the sun. The pillars that supported the roof were entwined with vines and interspersed with flowers. Over the rostrum a beautiful arch was thrown, decorated with evergreen and roses. On the arch appeared thirteen stars bearing the names of the thirteen original States: in the centre was the star of North-Carolina, on one side of which was inscribed—"4th JULY, 1776." On the other—"MECKLENBURG, 19th MAY, 1775.—Resolved, That we do hereby declare ourselves a free and independent people, that we are and of right ought to be a sovereign and self-governing people, under the power of God and the General Congress; to the maintenance of which independence we solemnly pledge to each other, our mutual co-operation, our lives, our fortunes and our most sacred honor." At the western entrance to the Temple was a beautiful transparency, exhibiting the "American Star" surrounded by the National Flag. Seats were fitted up throughout; and the tout ensemble had a most imposing effect.

At sunset a National Salute was fired. In the evening the Temple of Liberty was handsomely lighted, and was visited by a large number of strangers and citizens. At 9 o'clock the ascension of a large Montgolfier Balloon, brilliantly illuminated, took place, and made a most grand and pleasing spectacle. In consequence of the unfavorable state of the weather, the fireworks were obliged to be dispensed with.

### GENERAL JACKSON'S LETTER.

We subjoin the letter addressed by the President of the United States to the Committee of Arrangements of the "Union" party at Charleston, in reply to an invitation from them to honor their celebration with his presence. This is the correspondence alluded to in our last:

"CHARLESTON, (S. C.) June 5.  
"His Excellency Andrew Jackson,  
President of the United States."

"SIR—The undersigned, on behalf of the fellow-citizens of the Union and State Rights party, have the honor to invite you to a Dinner given on the approaching Fourth of July, in celebration of the Anniversary of American Independence. Had we regarded this return of the birthday of our nation, as an event of merely ordinary import, we should not perhaps have taken the liberty to present ourselves to you. But the case is far otherwise.

As a native of the State of South-Carolina, and one whom she has ever delighted to honor, we do not doubt, sir, that you have felt much interest in the expressions of sentiment and opinion, which have been cherished during the progress of affairs among us, as to the really nature of the great liberty of the nation, and the various parties which have sprung up, as well as of the prominent men, who have taken up with civil union. It will be known to you and to the world, that the late political discussions & events

have tended to loosen those bonds of fraternal affection which once united the remotest parts of our great empire. Geographical limits are familiarly referred to as connected with separate and dissipated interests, and too many of our youth are growing up, as we fear, and deeply lament, in the dangerous belief that these interests are incompatible and contrasted.

"We conceive it, sir, to be a matter of infinite importance to our country, that these fatal errors should be promptly corrected, and the feelings which they have so thoroughly eradicated, that the ancient ties of friendship may once more knit closely together the several members of our happy confederacy. It is our special aim to revive in its full force, the spirit of '76—to renew the mutual confidence in each other's good will and patriotism, without which the laws and statutes, and forms of government of these States, will exist in vain. We disclaim from the bottom of our hearts, all political or party purposes of local nature or circumscribed extent. We extend our arms to all associates all who cordially unite with us in devotion to our common country, and in the firm resolution to defend her institutions, and transmit them unimpaired to the generations still to succeed us. Your sentiments in relation to this subject are well known, and have been repeatedly announced, and we are proud to regard you, sir, as one of our fathers and leaders.

"In this spirit, and with these views, we request the honor of your presence on the approaching occasion. The citizens of Charleston who have been invited, with the hope that you would be able, without inconvenience, to comply with their invitation, would stand since through the municipal authorities. May we be permitted to indicate the period of your visit, so far as that it shall include the Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence.

"With the most respectful consideration, sir, we have the honor to be your Excellency's most obedient servants,

John Stoney,  
George Warren Cross,  
Francis G. Ford,  
Francis J. Percher,  
John Strother,  
James Mullikin,  
Dennis Kane,  
James Alder,  
S. Henry Di-Koon,  
J. Harleston Road,  
William Keubardt,  
John Waggoner,  
E. L. P. Starr,  
Committee of Arrangements.

"Washington City, June 13th, 1831.

"GENTLEMEN—I would not allude to the much pleasure, could I at the same time accept your invitation of the 8th inst, and that which will be here honored by the municipal authorities of Charleston. A necessary attention to the duties of my office, must deprive me of the gratification I should have derived, under such circumstances, a visit to the State of which I feel a pride in calling myself a citizen by birth.

"Could I accept your invitation, it would be with the hope that all parties—the men of talents, exalted patriotism, and private worth—who have been divided in the manner you describe, might be found united before the altar of their country, on the day set apart for the solemn celebration of its independence—independence which cannot exist without Union, and with it eternal.

"Every enlightened citizen must know, that a separation, could it be effected, would begin with civil discord, and end in total dependence on a foreign power, and obliteration from the list of nations. But he should also see that high and sacred duties, which must and will, at all hazards, be performed, prevent an insurrection, by which the success of any plan of disorganization, by whatever patriotic name it may be decorated, or whatever high feelings may be arrayed for its support. The force of these evident truths, the citizens must ultimately have upon the minds of those who seem for a moment to have forgotten them, make me cherish the belief I have expressed, that could I have been present at your celebration, I should have found all parties contributing to promote the object of your association. You have distinctly expressed that object—"to revive in its full force the spirit of Union, and to renew the mutual confidence in each other's good will and patriotism." Such endeavors calmly and firmly persevered in, cannot fail of success. Such sentiments are appropriate to the celebration of that high festival, which commemorates the simultaneous declaration of Union and Independence—and when on the return of that day, we annually renew the pledge of our heroic fathers, made, of life, of fortune, and of sacred honor, let us never forget that it was given to sustain us as a United, not less than an Independent people.

"Knowing as I do, the private worth and public virtues of distinguished citizens to whom the celebration is indebted with an attachment to the Union have been ascribed, I cannot but hope, that if accurately reported, they were the effect of monetary excitement, not deliberate design; and that such men can never have formed the project of pursuing a course of redress through any other than constitutional means; but if I am mistaken in this charitable hope, then in the language of the father of our country, I would conjure them to estimate properly the immense value of your national Union to your collective and individual happiness;—to cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to it; accustoming your eyes to think and speak of it as of the palladium of your political safety and prosperity, watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can, in any event, be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enslave the sacred ties which now link together the various parts."

"Your patriotic endeavors, gentlemen, to lessen the violence of party division, cannot be forwarded more effectually than by your united reliance on the justice of our National Councils, and pointing to the fast approaching extinction of the public debt, as an event which must necessarily produce modifications in the Revenue System, by which all interests, under a spirit of mutual accommodation and concession, will be probably protected.

"The grave subjects introduced in your letter of invitation, have drawn from me the frank exposition of opinions, which I have neither interest nor inclination to conceal.

### SELECTED TOASTS.

#### IN VIRGINIA.

By Col. Joseph Goodwyn. The Hon. George McDuffie and his compeers, Hayne and Hamilton: Be it remembered, Virginia had no Tories in the Revolution, nor has she any nullifiers now.

By Dr. H. H. Lewis. Henry Clay: May he be our next President.

By H. H. Hobbs. The Presidency of the United States: It sometimes happens that the voice of reason and sobriety is suppressed, when practised upon by all the artifices of intriguing and designing men, but the consequence is too terrible to last long.

By Capt. James M. Goodwyn. Henry Clay: May he be found in the Presidential chair in March 1832, and Andrew Jackson at his choice—the legitimate one.

By Capt. Thomas Field. Virginia as she was: Measure not men.

By Abner Adams, Esq. Old Hickory: We can't make him do—he is too much war'd to one side for Cabinet work.

By Edward Johnson, Esq. Gen. Andrew Jackson—the President of the United States. He has wielded with success the sword of contest—worn with manly dignity the laurel of victory—and hoisted with proud and generous feelings the flag of Peace.

By Capt. Jas. M. Goodwyn. Andrew Jackson and Don Miguel: their principles the same, and their practice almost equal.

By Robert Curtis. U. S. Bank: That monster of monied oligarchies, too Herculean even for the strong, too subtle for the wise, dangerous to all: Down with it, or ere long, it will down with our liberties.

By Wm. Henry Goodwyn. The President of the United States: regardless of discipline and order, invidious to retrenchment and reform, inconstant in his political opinions and pursuits, sudden in his resentments and barbarous in his revenge.

By Dr. M. Griswold. The scenes at Washington: The plots and underplots and counterplots O tempora! O mores!

By Robert Curtis. Andrew Jackson, President of the United States: Second only to Washington: one established, the other will preserve our Union.

By Warren Bibber of the Artillery. Henry Clay: The foot of the parasite and slanderer may attempt to crush him to the earth, but like the Gamowite flower he rises more vigorous from the pressure.

By Adam Miller. The new administration: A divided and unsteady cypher preceding O. By Warren Bibber. Honor to those undaunted temples who would not bend to the wishes of despot!

Good name in man or woman,  
Is the immediate jewel of the soul.

By Col. Peyton. Our public functionaries at Washington: More dignity and efficiency, and less personal collision so degrading to the nation.

By Corporal Heatherton of the Artillery. Henry Clay: Persecuted, but never subdued—fallen, say his enemies, but never degraded—more honored in the bosom of retirement, than his slanderers in the palaces they have polluted by intrigues.

#### WASHINGTON CITY.

By E. De Krafft. The political virtue of the opposition—The *Jus out—the Outs in.*

By Amos Lyell. Daniel Webster: An accomplished Yankee, who would fairer than Adams and Clay as genuine Democrats; but we will have no more such wretched nutmegs.

By Dr. Cassway. Gen. Andrew Jackson: From his open enemies he has nothing to fear—let his real friends look to those hypocrites, who, while professing their ardent friendship for him, were plotting his ruin, with a view to their own aggrandizement.

By R. C. Colburn. General Jackson: The mechanic's friend—he proves himself so by endeavoring to liquidate the public debt speedily.

By Dr. Emmons. The Bank of the United States: It divides itself like a Polypus, and at each division a monster is created, which like a Vampire, preys on the vitals of the Republic.

By Mr. Cassway. Jacksonians: True friends to their country—those that were never found finching, when a just cause called them forth to maintain their just rights, and support honest principles.

By C. T. Hickley. Andrew Jackson—A man equal to any emergency—who, knowing his duty, has the courage to perform it—fearless of consequences—of him we would say—the President *as he is*, his enemies as they ought to be!

By R. T. Queen. The Constitution of the United States: Quaint and aged, may we always have such a *Jason* as Jackson to steer her; and may the golden fleece of prosperity continue to be ours.

By the Secretary of State. The Press: An irresistible weapon for the defence of Freedom, when not dipped in the poison of calumny, nor blunted by vulgar abuse.

By the Secretary of the Navy. The true American System: At home, equal privileges and Union—abroad, "neither to do, nor suffer wrong."

By the Post Master General. The Democracy of New-England: honored with the principles of John Hancock, and of Samuel Adams, truly represented at Washington.

The Ex-Presidents of the United States: Good and great men, if not "the Greatest and Best." The National Republican Party: Truth its guide, the Public Good its aim—it relies for support on the intelligence of the People.

By P. L. Force. The Independent Mechanics of Washington: Punished, proscribed, and denounced;—but not put down.

By N. Smith, President of the Mechanics' Association. The next President: The People respect him to be a master workman, capable of understanding and directing the affairs of the nation, without depending upon incompetent journey-men, who have never learnt their trade.

By R. S. Cox. Henry Clay and Daniel Webster: Illustrous examples of the value of those political institutions to which they owe their elevation; by their virtues and their patriotic course they are nobly repaying the obligation.

By George Sweeney. Henry Clay: honest, capable, and faithful to the Constitution; firm in his principles, fearless in the avowal of them, he never

"meanly flatters, nor with craft beguiles." By George Sweeney. Gen. Jackson: There is no "Point Comfort" to conscious guilt and imbecility; Tobias retired to Europe, not to become more wise, prudent or virtuous.

By Dr. Henry Hunt. The National Republican Party: Relying on great and patriotic principles for success, it seeks no interference with private associations, nor with private dissensions.

By Francis Spaulding. The President of the United States—

Wh' governs freemen should himself be free."

By Jason Dove. The Kendall Coat of Arms: Two hosts rampant, a beam enchain'd, a rope pendant, with an "angry deful hyppocrite" at the end of it.

By Isaac Mudd. Our next Minister to Russia: May he be permitted to reside in New York—it will save the expense of an outfit, and of a passage in a public ship to London.

By William M. L. Crites. (Cabinet Maker) Who a Master Cabinet Maker do not understand their business, their Secretaries soon go to pieces.

By A. B. Beckwith. The next Cabinet: May it be composed of materials entirely masculine.

By Col. Mauro. Van Buren's National Bank: A disgraceful instrument of political corruption and subjugation.

By M. Gibbons. The Bank of the United States: The People's Bank, they will protest against Jackson and all his aristocrats.

By G. Suter. Henry Clay the next President of the United States: He will not cleanse the Augean stable as Gen. Jackson has done, by carrying two loads of filth to it for every one that he took away.

By Jos. Harbath. Andrew Jackson: He has purchased the mechanics of Washington; the mechanics of the Union will proscripe him.

By Linton Waters. Henry Clay: show the stars of Kentucky. On the 4th of March 1833, he will be the sun of the Union.

#### PENNSYLVANIA.

By Major J. N. Barker. The Day: on which it was demonstrated that, notwithstanding the difficulties attending a fair experiment, Man is a Locomotive, with the power within himself to overcome all obstacles on the road to Liberty.

By Major N. A. Ware. Rail Roads and Canals: the best Lancasterian Schools, diffusing intelligence throughout our extensive Republic, and making neighbors and friends of the inhabitants of its remotest parts.

By William White. Vice President. The Constitution of the United States: A bond for which no better securities can be asked, than the Judges of the Supreme Court.

By D. P. Brown. The great—the wise—the virtuous—all they say, in time's dread progress die and turn to Clay—

A lying nation shall the comment give,  
She turns to Clay but turns to Clay to lie.

#### AT SALISBURY.

By David F. Caldwell. The fathers of the constitution. We shall never behold their like again.

By Genl. Polk. The independence of the Judiciary: It is intimately connected with the safety of the citizen.

By Richard H. Alexander. A convention. May the members of the next Legislature, from the West and Cape Fear, unite to effect the call of a convention to place our citizens upon an equality of the East in its Representation, and for the purpose of locating the seat of Government, at some point on the Cape Fear River.

By Capt. Giles. State Rights: Let the most to of its friends be, as heretofore "Liberty, the Constitution, Union."

By Lemel Bingham. The war of kings against the people: However long it may be protracted, it will terminate in the triumph of those principles promulgated by our patriotic sires on the memorable 4th of July, 1776.

By B. Austin. The union: With a Webster in the East, a Clay in the West and a Drayton in the South, we may apprehend no danger from the Arch-Triangler of the North or the Nullifiers of the South.

By Thomas Mull, Jr. The Hon. Martin Van Buren late Secretary of State: My enemies see their folly and unite upon him, (he being a firm and undeviating Republican,) as the most suitable person to succeed our present worthy chief magistrate.

By George M. Harris. John C. Calhoun and South-Carolina.

By Charles Savage. Henry Clay: He is an able statesman.

By Robert Ford. John C. Calhoun: May he be our next President.

By Burton Craig. Andrew Jackson: Amidst the dissension, which the intrigue and selfish ambition of some of the most prominent officers of the administration, have introduced into the councils of the nation, we behold in the chief magistrate, the same honesty of character, and same promptness and decision of character, and the same energy of action which has always characterized him, in the discharge of the duties of the many offices, both civil and military, which he has held under the auspices of this government.

By W. Jefferson Jones. The present Cabinet: May its counsels restore peace and harmony among the friends of the present administration.

#### SOUTH-CAROLINA.

The Hon. William Drayton. Who with more than Roman virtue, sacrificed the dearest ties of personal and family friendship, for the good of his country.

The President of the United States. He will fill the measure of his glory, by preserving the Union, without impairing the Rights of the States.

The People of South-Carolina. They will preserve the Union—peaceably if they can.

The Union. The foundation on which rests American Liberty—destroy the one, and the other must fall.

The People of the United States. Let them never forget that an injury to one State, is an injury to all; and that the power which shall crush one, may destroy all.

By E. M. Baynard. The honored John C. Calhoun: Infringe may assault—may be crushed—and the unjust may be prejudiced—but, like a genuine diamond, the closer you examine him the more brilliant he is.

By G. W. Morris. Nullification—A remedy proposed by the man who penned the Declaration of Independence—those nerves must be singularly constituted, who can discover in it, the notion of harp power.

By B. W. Whaley. The opponents of Nullification—If or the lore of State god—of self-aggrandizement, may they be nullified.

By Thos. Westcott. South-Carolina—May the time speedily arrive, when she will free herself from unequal, oppressive and unconstitutional taxation.

By Dr. Josiah C. Nott. Andrew Jackson—Neculur a suis—Tell me what company you keep, and I will tell you who you are.

By the Hon. John C. Calhoun. The State and Federal Government: each imperfect when viewed as separate and distinct Government, but taken as a whole, forming one system with each checking and controlling the other, unassailed by any work of man, in wisdom and sublimity.

#### GEORGIA.

By R. M. Orme. Andrew Jackson—Like the immortal Jefferson, firm and inflexible in au