PRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1832.

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TERMS.

reflorians per annum; one half in advance There was do not, either at the time of sufcounty, or subsequently, give notice of the got to have the Paper discontinued at the exproperty their year, will be presumed as de and is continuance until countermanded.

ADVERTISEMENTS. growth series lings, will be inserted therefore for a TheHar; and twenty five center per subsequent publication t those of grader length, in the same proportion. pender of insertions be not marked or ber, they will be continued until orderer out and charged accordingly.

DE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

For St Valuari 1 telligenger. NO 1 5

the the mariner has been tossed, for man a stick weather, and on an unknow the stem, the cathest glance at the sun, to som intentiven han from his true course.-lets must this produces ; and before w the farther refer to the point from which we made has we may be at least able to con-

is what latitude are we? How far have he storms of Parry driven us from our the coirse? How shall we regain it ?settair unrelves on these points, we old solvanians of a momentary proveru areaulict of political elements, to briefly mics the history of the last three years ; a trace the course of our Ship of States al ascertain the cause of her having not arriy lost bendway, but drifted astern, im she parted with her old and faithful fore in the month of March, in the year se thousand eight hundred and twenty in After ascertaining whether the to be in the Commander, or in the Ship -after Hickory or in Old Industriesis half be able to determine, perhaps, wish of the two it is proper to leave out

Insping here the language of metaphor reproved to plain prose to execute the brisenear approach of a great political

Besiection of General Jackson to the indeper of the United States was of feet be a political combination, first plick annunced in the war 1327, hat denents of which were discernible mission the commencement of Mr. Aden's Administration. The object of the was to put down that Admi tiation right or wrong. By some, more out, this object was manually avowed. do the party, as a party, placed their bully to Mr. Adams upon ostensible pents of principle. The points, howein spin which they dissented from the tense of his Administration were not alten attell gible ; and, when in a tangibecape, were not easy reconcileable to memorier. Indeed, the leading membud the combination differed so widely he me another, upon various public miles, that they required the profesmed to particular principles in the can dur whom they undertook to place in Schoolestial, chair. They made use in Jackson, not because his princiin new knows to differ from those of le heaubent, or much less, to harmo have their own, (for that would have becapestale, but because by success e Commander in a single buttle, his name of beams familiar to the People. They stand financiary of that passion for He bearing that constrained of Military form, which have been the means of when other nations, is accomplish the plical revolution which they and prored. Relying apon the popular dela this effect these objects they did not ing attempt to operate upon the reason the Proper in favor of the change, in bridler was than his a general assertion the secretive of Reasons in the Gov. tues. This cabalistic more was the the prement, which added to now make to the usualit of the swort that has thereon with it labe the scale.

When the contrast was ended, and Ge bed licken known to be elected by a period the votes of the electors, there se briese, every disposition to actice is the result. People were wilwho is personally of that the General would ment here'l avh able consellers. it would good interfere, and restrain strong the lumine of res duty and his closety. His celebrated letters to man a Congress in favor of national ried. Ha tetter to the Database of Tenanseers was also remove is wouth he reproduced the corresp-Memocra of Congress by appointspiller, and gave very sufficient is to less that he would some the Serie treetly officer were many

—we confess ourselves among the number—opposers of the election of General Jackson, who trusted, not however without some misgiving, that there would be no occasion for an opposition to his Administration, now that he was constituted Chief Magistrate. His Presidency was in mind that he acts for the whole, and to be limited to a single term, during which it was hoped, and partly believed, that some of the extremely perseved and powerful nation should never indulge the persent Administration, the chief and power and the necessity of the present Administration, the chief and present and partly operations, was of the present Administration, the chief and disinterested, always bearing to be limited to a single term, during which it was hoped, and partly believed, that he would continue his support to the po-ticy of Internal Improvement, and the judge, how far, when he came into power, so he might have well followed, could be great National Interests; that he would be acted up to them ! be the President of the Nation and not of Secondly. In appointing as he did, so thing as a system of Rewards and Punish suffer the patronage of the President to directly transcended the principles which of. Mr. Jefferson has been referred to as be prostituted to the naked purpose of rewarding his friends, and punishing his enemies, as had been threatened by some of his zealons partizans. Those who thus ing his trust as a Senator of the United respect, as in some other-, been catumnireasoned, deeply lamented the gross injustice done to the late Executive by the people. But the People's will was done. They were the sovervign from whose deci-ion there was no appeal. Resentment and resistance of it were equally idle .-The part of wisdom for the defeated, seem-this change in the Constitution should not far as the right of a private citizen will all concerned in sollecting the duties of the od to be to reconcile themselves as well be obtained, and important appointments justify, are nor proper subjects of removal. Federal Government—they will give the in The part of wisdom for the defeated, seem as they could to the actual state of things, for the present; and, as to the future, to judge the Administration by its measures. So at least we reasoned for ourselves.

The first alarm to the minds of those who were thus disposed, was caused by the troops of partizans from every quarter of the country, except the South, who preceded, or immediately followed the General to the Seat of Government, and settled around him, bustling and busy, as a swarm of bees around its leader. Whatever intentions the General had, if he had any, to follow out his own sketch of the character of a Patriot President, as delineated for the bar fr of Mr. Monroe, it was soon discovered, would be overruled and controlled by those around him The doctrine was taught, and most sedulously inculcated by the newest converts, that, in civil as well as military victories, the spoils of the enemy were the rightful prey The first demonstration of the victors. of this poison having taken effect upon the mind of Gen. Jackson, was the removal from the head of the Post Office Establish ment of the faithful and efficient officer who had for several years presided over it, with the avowed intention of bringing its pationage more directly within the control of the Executive. It was then seen that the threat of proscription was to Five Hundred Dollars of the People's mobe put in force : and accordingly the work egan, and many were its victims.

We has by the appointment of his Ca inet Ministers, because in the selection of these confidential officers, we would always allow to the President the widest discretion, and because the appointments were submitted to and approved by the upon. The formation of the Cabinet how ever, furnished another indication of the patronage of the Fe teral Government in could not be expected to a derstand by purpose of those who had now obtained the control of the President, which was to suffer near him none but thorough un

flinching party men. It was not until the Senate adjourned after waiting the pleasure of the President for twelve days, and being informed by him that he had no further business to lay before it, that the true character of the Administration began to unveil itself.-The last Senator had scarcely left the city before it became sufficiently obvious that the President had not troubled the Senate with other business, because he did not wish to be longer troubled with them. In violation of the spirit of the Constitution, under pretence of Reform, the Jiel offices of the Government were success ively filled by the President, without the advice or consent of the Senate, with new men, chiefly known only as political partizans, and many of them partizans of an inferior order. Before the next meeting of Coogress, and mostly within a few weeks of the commencement of the "Reform," the following appointments, great

and small, were made : Foreign Ministres Secuciaries of Legation Marshals District Attorneys Land Office Receivers and Hopis ters In the Executive Departments Postmastery, nearly

Of the officers removed during this Reign of Proscription, it is no more than just to nd tuned the bulance agreest. Mr. Asay, that, with very few exceptions, they

were faithful, able, and meritorious. Upon this distinguishing feature of the present Administration, many observati ons, general as well as particular, might be made. Our object being only to recapituiate, we must be content with a few. In the first place, the removal of citizens from office, and the appointment of others. to punish opponents or to reward support ers, is in direct emposition to the Presi are brought to view, and right. In his lg ter to Mr. Moncoe, (Nov. 12, 1816 speaking of the appointments to office which it would become his duty to make after the 4th of March then next

Officers, Surveyors, and Considers. Encourathe property of the self fires. The number of self-the se er if the the probability of each ?

it was hoped, and partly believed, that adds, are the sentiments of sean undistration of the great and good men who

Party; that he would especially not many Members of Congress to office, he ments, for opinion's sake was ever dream! he had himself laid down, to the reprobation of such appointments. In his letter to the Legislature of Tennessee, resign-States, (14th Oct. 1825) he strongly recommended an amendment to the Constitution to prevent Members of Congress from being appointed to office by the President, and in reference to that practice. used the following strong language: + If continue to devolve upon the Representcritices to establish precedents for the it so, and acted accordingly. public good, evils of serious importance public may arise."

profession and promise :

Petersburgh, and received for that valua-

"The recent demonstration of public tive duties, in characters too legible to be overlooked, the task of Reform; which conflict with the freedom of Elections.

The passage had undoubted reference to a charge against his predecessor, which though idly preferred, had been thought by the Opposition to be worthy of selemn investigation, and upon which a report was and tens of thousands there franked away to operate upon the elections. The amount of it was, that two or three printers of the laws had been changed, and that some printing and advertising had been done Jackson, it is apparent that he came into for the different departments, and paid office with rather good dispositions : that This, it was pretended, was interfering with the freedom of elections. It is really worth while, as we dare say many of our readers have forgot it, to recal to their remembrance the coquent indignation with which the Committee of Retrenchment enlarged on the dangers to be apprehended from this alarming source of corruption. Hear them !

"The danger which assails the freedom of the Press torough the insinuation of this any Star Chamber code of pains and penalries. For, in the latter case, the pride of man, which revolts at oppression, en sures in the end a triumphant resistance : but in the former, the very weak less of his pendence.

"This pecuniary censorship of the Press must end in its atter prestitution to an indiscriminate support of the acts of People to decide how far such examples the Government, however injurious to the rights and interest of the people.

"Believing that no Administration, if it wise, virtuous, and patriotic, requires the aid of a Government Press, and, if it be not, that precisely for that reason it ought not to have it, your Committee proof this branch of the Executive patronage."

quent exposition, a number of offices of licty told, every resistance of his will have ferred upon those Editors of newspapers Postmasters, and holding the thought as coarse invectives, and derogatory meanssell as the action of the remainder of hem in party chains, was a still more oborthog- measure, by which the pretromage a the Gogernoest was being it "in corfree with the free domest elections" men

have followed his own precepts, no such

authority for this abuse of power by those who seek shelter from the reproach of it, The memory of Mr. Jefferson has, in the ated. In the very flush of triumph, there is no objection but a difference of political principle, practised on only as far as the right of a private citizen will except in the case of Attornies and Maratives id Congress, it requires no depth shals." We dissent, toto codo, from this of thought to be convinced, that corrup- exception; but the general principle thus tion will become the order of the day; and laid down by Mr. Jefferson, is unidoubtedthat, under the garb of conscientious sa. ly just. All former Presidents have thu't

In Gen. Washington's Administration to the foreilon and prosperity of the Re- of eight years there were but nine remo-This was said by Go. | vals ; in John Adams's of four years, but neral Jackson, in obvious allusion to the ten; in Thomas Jefferson's, of eight years then recent selection by Mr. Adams of but thirty-nine; in James Mad son's, (in two out of five of his Cabinet from the high party times, remember!) there were Halls of Congress. As if in absolute con. but five, of which three were defaulters. tempt of this deliberate opinion, deliver- and the others were certainly not for poed to the Legislature of his State, Gen. littical reasons; in James Monroe's eight Jackson, when he came into power, not years, but nine, of which it is believed not only took all five of his Cabinet Ministers one was for political reasons; in John from the Halls of Congress, (Mr. Van Quincy Adam-'s four years, there were but Buren had but a few months retired from two, and neither of those had any concern year. Cough as will then be in session. The them, and the reason of the rule includes with party. How glorious the confrast him as well as the others) but he also took between the reigns of toleration and manthree Foreign Ministers from the Halls of nanimity, and the dark days of proscrip Congress, to provide for whom, at great tion through which we passed in the first expense, he made three unnecessary re- year of the Reform! A milder sway has movals from office. To gratify another indeed prevailed within the last two years? the proscrution has made less havoe; but adherent, just withdrawn from Congress, another vacancy in an important foreign the evil has abated much in the same manmission was made, and filled by a gentle- ner as the plague becomes less mortal in Ot this, as well as the near approach of a man, who paid a visit of ten days to St. an infected city from the reduction of the dreadful conflict, the following extract

number of its subjects.*

Fifthly, These removals were made in ble service, only Twenty-two Thousand atter disrega d of the public interest -Qualified, skilful, and experienced offi-Thirdly. In the Inaugural Address of cers, were diam seed, to make places for President Jackson, we find the following persons whose qualifications were not so much as inquired into. The inquiry seem ed to be, in almost every case, not whether the individual was fit for the place, defend to mate every near of enough to be but whether the place was fit for him. — every near of gound, and surrender the rach The consequence was what might readily Senate before their duties were entered will require, particularly, the correction have been foreseen. He who earned his of those abuses which have brought the salary by his electioneering services, he had been assigned, as it were by lot. The affairs of the offices in which the greatest changes were made have suffered greatly by them. Additional appropri ations for clerk-hire, &c. have been madnecessary, and many such have been ask made, in the House of Representatives, ed for, which Congress, decidedly friend

have yet been obliged to refuse. Upon a general view of the first si months of the Administration of General he was wrought upon by those about him to a policy different from his intentions ; that he came to believe, by force of ner suasion and flattery, that he was entitled to the spoils of the conquered, which is was nothing but natural he should distribute among his followers.

It has been so with conquerers in all history. Without going back to remote an tiquity, we know that William the Nor man, entering England as a conqueror, species of influence, is far more serious than was obliged to reward his followers by dividing the honors and titles of the land England, entering that kingdom by election rather than force, within six weeks nature invites a subjugation of his inde-lafter his entrance, rewarded his favorites and followers by bestowing the Order of Knighthood on two hundred and thirtyseven persons. It is for an intelligent as these, are fit to be imitated by a Republican President.

The postponement of the "Reform" until after the adjournment of the Sena'e -prorogoing that body that he might reign and rule with uncontrolled swayshowed a disrespect for the co-ordinate ose, as far as practicable, the abolition authority of that body, of which we have recently seen other memorable instances. In defiance of the pledge in the Inau-| Convinced, appropently, that he was born gural Address, founded upon this closers command, as he has since been pulrust and emplument were forthwith con- been resented as a sort of contamney de | if we but persever, as we have begun. serving of the severest panishment. And who had signalized themselves by the if a milder has been inflicted, we may greatest violence and outrage during the mank our Constitution, which allows the especially on such as came in at the lions Senators out the arrows of an unseru ! venth hour. The removing of so many pulsus. Press. Furious denoughitions.

t Lordrithin this house we have read in the

decided opposition to its whole course. We shall see, in the sequel of this examination, whether its subsequent career was such as to reconcile them to its sup-

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Louder and londer riges the busy note of preparation for a Revolution in the State of South-Carolina, which those who are instrumental in bringing it about profess to believe will be peacein the first thrill of enjoyment of Presi- lak. The following, from the Columbia Times, dential power, even then he wrote (March the organ of the Nullifiers, is the programme of 23d, 1801,) thus:- "Good men, to whom the movement to be attempted when the Legistalure meets:

" They will impose very beavy penalties upor hvidusi whose property may be seized by he il scane officers for the payment of duty heved upon is the right to the recovery of the property by civil process. They will institute special courts for the trial of all criminal and avil actions saringing from the operation of the they will authorise them to sit and decide immediately upon all cases as they arise-they will render the venue, or place where the action is to be tried, transitory, so as to remove been my impodument that the Union and Northern party in Challeston may impose upon the operation of the law. For it would be a leading object to make it as peaceful and harmomous, as it would

e Speudious. " No one can doubt, who knows any thing of the reople from whom the junes would be comthey would effectually mility our norighteens system of Protection. These regulations, too, would be supped, and carried nato effect, we timek, by the first of Jamesy of the ensuing nessures of son nern interposition adopted by South Caronics, by-we make no question Gor is and by Alabama, would snow be pro-Lamen, in accents of thunder, in the very san

The most of the People of the State. we are atraid, are ripe for this rash and desperate attempt. The minority, however, are strong enough to dare be bold from an article in the Charleston Courier affords sufficient evidencer

"Let us see now far the putting down oppo stion at some will hood good, as a scaccaole measure. The opposition to Notification in Carolina is not a trifling one, and is composed of such materials as will make it no easy task to appress it is it is composed of men who know he value of their met combine (1,1, 1, s, and there eg icy bequestized them by their fathers, only with their lives. The mask has now been thrown off, the dismeratierment of the Union . spenly avoided moon streets, and an ill omene Supportarolina like the double-li of liberty, soying, thes Umon must be dis-olved a let the to buckle on their ermort for on mat day when se must setoma to the ochous doctrace of Numfleation, which is the first step to discussion, or esist it, then will the name of submissionis an the or appointing and thousands of it.d Committee, then reported the following Ad-ting out of by our appointing, and thousands of it.d Committee, then reported the following Ad-Cae ban's suns a distinct they had rather dress and Tacket, which were unanimously Ty in both branches to the Administration, d.c. freem a, than two to see the noble inher- adopted by the meeting. many partiests, lost to thems, iver and their child. Fellow-Cirizers—Listend of our condition a

papers: *

Gentlemen: I have been figured by your

gnoshed themselves by their early and enlight en-the pulsey of decriving the one more grossly more presented, or more unisily asselved, nor his our, under so many difarts the discountenance of surrounding States , arrived at the edge of a precipire, and

an man signate and outrage during the mank our Constitution, which allows the last reach any your parters, nor many your parters, nor many strength in constitute a man lection earing particles of and President no other arms against reb last the description of many and president no other arms against reb last the description of many and president no other arms against reb last only it is a large of parties. Half one country. I had myself anthorized in speaking Such a now the state of parties. Half our tip, not only to in the hand advances which children under the influence of leaders, who in Officed paper a heaves demonstrated in history of a second, that without the recognition of our canoni tall to plungs the State fite a conficulty a purple office as a roung defined to the description of any description of the consequences. of the first the commitment of the commitment of and described. Our

fully as many, than the still greater, but less erceptible danger of despotism; the truth of which we daily witness in our present struggle, and it will continue to be witnessed in every tuture struggle, in two of liberty. But as great as have been the difficulties encountered from that quarter, they are now, in a great measure, sermounted. Our cause and our motives are now much better und estond, than at the commencement of the struggle. The angrounded for, that the right of a State to interpose in order to protect her reserved powers, against the eneroachments of the General Government, would lead to distance, is rapidly vanishing; and as it disappears, it will be seen, that so fir from endangering, the right is essential to the preservation of our system—as essential as the right of suffrage itself. If the latter be necessary to protect as against the abuse of power on he part of our rulers, the former is no less nece sary to protect the weaker interests of the community against the stranger. A provision, to compel the parties to be just to one another, is as indispensible; as one to compel the repre-sentative to be faithful to his constituents; and t would be quite as natural to expect to be able o preserve liberty without the one as, without the other-without the right of interposition or something analogous, as without the right of suffrage. We accordingly find, that no States has ever been able to defend its freedom, whose government has not been so organized as to secure, by some device, to each great interest of the community, the power of self protection.

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Thus thinking, I have entire confidence, that the time will come, when our ductime, which has been so freely dengenced, as traitorous and chellions will be hailed, as being the great inservative principle of our admirable system of Government, and when those who have so firmly maintained it mader so many trials, will be ranked among the great benefactors of the

With great respect, I am, &c. &c. J. C. CALHOUN.

UNION AND STATE RIGHTS PARTY.

Charleston, Sept. 1. A numerous meeting of the Union and States. Richts Parts, was held last night at Scylets .- . The Hon. Wm. Dray on presided, and N. Harles on Rutledge, Esq acted as Secretary. The lentral Committee of the party, together with he Churman and Secretary, assumed their staout on a platform erected for the purpose, surcounded with appropriate banners and decoratons. A band of music was also in attendance, and lent additional attraction to the scene. The Chairman addressed the meeting in his most loquent and impressive style, and elicited the othus air planits of the audience.

We cannot speak too highly of this effort, it reathed the purest and noblest sentiments, alternated with patriotic fervor, embracing a manly defence of the speaker's course in Cor. gress, indigentity topelling aspersions against his motives and consistency, exposing the danof government of gers and about lines of nullification, a seour glorious Union its just tribute of praise, and dounding in heart-stirring and effective appeals unnahowed sound awake the seeping to a sense thounding in heart-stirring and effective appeals of their danger, and rouse the friends of Union to his authorics in short it deserves to rack among the leighest and most successful achievements of eloquence.

James L. Petigro, Esq. in behalf of the Cen-

ever ANOTHER NATIVE CAROLINIAN." change has taken place. Confidence has given The following letter of the Vice-Presidency and gloomy anticipations of the inture, throw a dirk dent of the United States upon this sub- shade on the face of society. Every thing force ect, to a commuttee of his fellow citizens, warns us that we are on the eve of a great civil has recently appeared in the Carolina convulsion. This change has been produced by causes which still exist. A pirty has been organized to effect a scheme of policy which the simple would never calmly and deliberately adopt, and excitement has been systemitically ote of the 24th instant, mixing me, in beltall pursued for the purpose of avercoming their obof the Free Field and State Rights Party of St. Jectimes | Even the appointarity of the Tooff, Johns, Colleton, to particle of a public donner against which the State was almost unanimous, to be given on the latting mext most a on Eduto was insufficient to obtain the sanction of the procland, in honored mate Rights and Constitutional pie for Nullification; and to get the better of their striples, resort has been had to political theorem, as I am, to those great objects, I clubs, in order to embody the sport of discontheir struples, resort has been bad to political sin ere's regret that my angagements, and the tent, and give it an overabelining influence,as in of the year, prevent me from accepting. We onpose both the object and the means; wo among them. Much later than his day, your mynaton. Mad it been in my pawer to consider the action of a sincle State against a and more closely parallel. James I. of attend, I assire you that it would have atlanded law equally affecting the other States, not only inattent, I assure you are join, in the occasion, consistent with the Federal Constitution, but the officers of your Paris s, who have so down permissions to our interests, and we deprecate ad z ad in the great st uggle, which this State from their judgment to their passions. When the maintained for summing years, and noder such askiness and excitement become the leading principles of those who undertake the direction sherty. Never was a cause so pure and patre of public opinion, there is reason to antic pure worst re-ults.

It is not wonderful that siarm prevails, and iculties, ever been more firmly and successfully the entirent are auxious and perplexed, when With a proceeded opposition within a they see what is passing around us. with the whole promise and patronage of the step involves our fore. This is not a time we General travernment against us; associed alike any catego to say that he takes no part in posby it-parts and its opponents : clarged with ties. No estreen can be neutral when his counthe design of dismuon and revolution; against try is at war; it is true no foreign enemy thum-art, we have from y maintained our stant. But dets at our gates, but Nullifleation contains in in this sustained, accordingly mod that ours has an i there is nothing in the most disastrous war, said we a cordingly mod that ours has an i there is nothing in the most disastrous war, there is distributed as even disastrous war, and the destruction of his our the waste of propand district stood, and so firmly exhibited, as city-not the loss of national honor, the samples piaced hernol the reaca of costingencies, tion of therry, nor the disnemberment of emthe best space of fair years, our doctrine follow mate itain. Instead of vigor, concert and pire, which sloen not belong to the evils that has oversificate our own State and is already in union, it substitutes the jurious action of one paid, tathing not in your own that and we small State, having aerther separate interests to

not only in in the tipus strained a deep their rest against the Tariff, have considered a greaten, that it is mounted on truth, and that reduction of the duties as an aggraphion, and cause of trath, supported as a negatito be, for their peculiar policy have to come every the end, prevail. Opene thing we may thing the, are ready to adopt a ne sure which each without the recognision of our cannot fall to plunge the State into a confidence. It any time could increase our sur mise, It

are follow citizen; and out distinguity our follow citizen; it around ny one dampit,