Save this paper for the comparison of the Tariff Laws 1828 & 1832

Gen'l Wm Lenoir

Save this

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RALEIGH REGISTER,

AND NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE,

"OURS ARE THE PLANS OF FAIR DELIGHTFUL PEACE: UNWARP'D BY PARTY RAGE, TO LIVE LIKE BROTHERS."

VOL. XXXII. FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1832. NO. 47

The Register,
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TERMS.

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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.

THE TARIFF.

Having heard and seen very different opinions expressed on the subject of the Tariff, and especially on the Act passed at the last session, as it has (as it is) modified the Act of 1828, we believe we shall perform an acceptable service, by publishing a comparison of the duties laid by the two Acts, which was prepared under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and on which, therefore, perfect reliance may be placed.

Species of Merchandise	Duties under the act of 1828.	Duties as modified by act 1832.
Wool, unmanufactured, not exceeding 8 cents per lb.	55 per ct. & 4 c. lb	Free
exceeding 8 cents lb.	55 per ct. & 4 c. lb	40 ct. & 4 c. lb.
Woollens— not exceeding 33½ cts. per sq. yd.	54 & 45 per cent	50 per ct.
do. 50 cts. do.	48 per cent	50
exceeding 50 and not exceeding 250	54. 83	50
do. 250	61 50	50
hosiery, gloves, &c.	38. 5	25
pelisses,	36. 66	10
worsted stuff goods	27. 5	10
blankets	38. 5	25
other manufactures	36. 66	50
coach lace	38. 5	35
Cottons, white & printed valued at 35 cts. per sq. yd.	46. 05	45. 05
costing 35 cts. or more	25. 5	25
hosiery, gloves, mits	27. 5	25
twist, yarn and thread	27. 5	25
ginghams from India	70	20
other manufactures	7. 5	25
Silks, from India piece goods	36	10
other	36	10
other places piece gds.	22	5
other	22	5
raw	16. 5	12½
Lace, of silk, thread or cotton	13. 75	12½
Flax, linens, bleached & unbleached	27. 5	15
other manufactures	27. 5	25
Hemp, Tecklenburgs	16. 5	15
Sheeting, brown and white	27. 5	25
other manufactures	27. 5	25
Japanned and tin ware	27. 5	25
Plated and gilt ware	27. 5	25
Brass ware	27. 5	25
Pewter and leaden ware	27. 5	25
Wood, manufactures of	33	25
Leather, manufactures of, including saddles, bridles, &c.	33	30
Marble	33	30
Coach furniture, plated		
Machinery	27. 5	30
Copper, vessels of bottoms	38. 5	25
other manufactures	16. 5	15
Paper hangings	27. 5	25
Glass ware, not subject to specific duties	44	40
cut and not specified	22	20
other articles	3 cts. 33 per ct.	2 c. 30 p ct.
Gold and Silver lace	2 cts. 22 per ct.	2 c. 20 p ct.
watches, and parts of	13. 75	12½
articles of pearls, &c.	13. 75	12½
China or Porcelain ware	13. 75	12½
Earthen and Stone ware	22	20
Iron and Steel, side and fire arms	22 per cent	20
axes, adzes, drawing-knives	33	25
bridle bits of all kinds	38. 5	30
cutting knives	33. 5	25
screws weighing 25 lb. or upwards	44	30
screws, called wood screws,	33	25
other articles not specified,	44	30
Clothing ready made	27. 5	25
Hats, Leghorn, straw, chip, &c.	55	50
fur, wool, leather, silk,	33	30
Square wire used for umbrella stretchers	33	30
Cyphering Slates	13. 20	12
Quills prepared	36 66	25
Black lead pencils	27. 5	25
Brushes of all kinds	27. 5	25
Hair cloth and seating	33	25
Bolting cloths	33	15
Cotton wicks	16. 5	15
Brass in plates	16. 5	Free
Tin in plates	16. 5	15
Saltpetre, crude	16. 5	Free
Opium	13. 75	Free
Articles not specially enumerated at 12½ pr. cent	16. 5	Free
	13 75	12½
	16. 5	15
	22	20
	27. 5	25
	33	30
	36 66	33½
	38. 5	35
	44	40
	55	50
	110	100
	55	50
Carpets, Brussels, Turkey, &c. sq. yd.	73 cents	63 cents
Venetian and Ingrain	40	35
other of wool, flax &c.	30	25
Patent, printed or stained leather for shoes	30	25 cents
Oil cloth, other than floor cloths	25	19½
Furniture oil cloth	14	12½
Floor matting of flags or other materials	15	12½
Sail cloth	15	5 per ct.
Cotton flagging	10	15 per ct
Wine Madeira	5	5½ cents
Sherry	0	25
from France	50	25
red	10	3
white	15	5
in bottles	30	11
other places, red	10	5
white	5	7½
other in casks	30	5
bottled	30	15
Spirits, from grain	64. 40	64. 40
other materials	59. 60	59. 60
Molasses gallon	5 cents	5 cents
Beer, ale &c.	17. 5 av	17. 5 av
Vinegar	8	8
Oil, whale & other fish	15	15
spermaceti	25	25
olive in casks	50	20
castor	40	40
linseed	25	25
rapeseed	25	25
hempseed	25	25
Teas, from China, Bohea	4	Free
Souchong	10	Free
Hyson Skin	12	Free
Hyson & young Hyson	18	Free
Imperial	25	Free
other places, Bohea	6	10
Souchong	18	10
Hyson Skin	20	10
Hyson & young Hyson	27	10
Imperial	37	10
free	1	Free
Coc a	1	Free
Chocolate	4	4
Sugar, brown,	3	3
white	4	3½
candy	12	12
other refined	12	12
Almonds	3	Free
Currants	4	Free
Prunes and Plums	4	Free
Figs	4	Free
Raisins, in jars	4	Free
other	3	Free
Spices—Ginger	2	Free
Cayenne Pepper	15	25 cents
Mace	100	Free
Nutmegs	60	Free
Cinnamon	25	Free
Cloves	25	Free
Black Pepper	8	Free
Pimento	6	Free
Cassia	6	Free
Candles—Sperm. or wax	7 av.	7 av.
tallow	3	3
Cheese	9	9
Soap	4	4
Tallow	1	1
Lard	3	3
Beef and Pork	2	2
Bacon	3	3
Butter	5	5
Saltpetre	3	3
Camphor, crude	8	Free
Salts, Epsom lb.	4 cents	4 cents
Tobacco, manufactured, other than snuff, &c.	10	10
Snuff	12	12
Indigo	30	15 pr. ct.
Cotton	3	3 cents
Gunpowder	8	8
Bristles	3	3
Glue	5	5
Ochre, dry	1	1
in oil	1½	1½
White and red lead	5	5
Whiting and Paris white	1	1
Sugar of lead	5	5
Lead, bar, sheet & pig	3	2
shot	4	4
Cordage, cables & tar'd	4	4
untarred	5	5
Twine, packthread, &c.	5	5
Corks	12	12
Copper, rods and bolts	4	4
nails and spikes	4	4
Fire arms, muskets No.	1 50	1. 50
rifles	2 50	2.50
Iron and steel wire bustles, brads, &c, not above 16 oz pr m. M	8 av.	7 av.
above 16 lbs	5	5
nails	5	5
spikes	5	4
cables and chains	3	3
mill cranks	4	4
mill saws no.	1 00	1 00
anchors lbs.	2	2
anvils	2	2
hammers and sledges	2 5	2.5
castings, vessels & other	1 5 av.	1.5 av.
Blacksmith's rods	3 5	3
nail or spike rods	3 5	3
sheet or hoop	3 5	3
slit, or rolled for carriage rods, &c.	3 5	3
pigs, cwt	62.5	50
bar, rolled	1 85	1.50
hammered, lbs	1	90 pr cwt
Steel, cwt.	1 50	1.50
Hemp unmanufactured	3.00	2 00
Flax, unmanufactured	2.25	Free
Wheat flour	50	50
Salt	10	10
Coal	6	6
Wheat	25	25
Oats	10	10
Potatoes	10	10
Paper, folio and quarto post, lbs.	20 cents	20 cents
foolscap	17	17
printing	10	10
sheathing	3	3
all other	15	15
Books printed previous to 1775 vol	4	4
in other languages than Latin, &c.	4	4
Latin and Greek lbs.	15	15
all other	26	25
Apothecaries' Vials, not above 6 oz. gross	173	166 2-3
above 6 & not above 8	125	166 2-3
Bottles, not above 1 qrt.	200	200
two quarts	250	250
one gallon	300	300
Demijohns	25	25
Window Glass, not above 8 by 10 inches 100 square feet	300	300
not above 10 by 12 m.	350	3 0
above 10 by 12 and not above 10 by 15 m.	400	400
above 10 by 15 inches	500	400
Fish, dried quintal	100 cts.	100
pickled, Salmon bbls	200	200
Mackerel	150	150
all other	100	100
Shoes, Silk pair	30	30
Pumice stone, Prussian Leather, for men and women	25	25
Children's	15	15
Boots and Bootees	150	150
Cards M.	350	250
Playing Cards pack	30	30
Roofing Slates, not above 12 by 6 in. tons	400	
12 by 14	500	
14 by 16	600	25 pr ct
16 by 18	00	
18 by 20	00	
20 by 24	00	
above 20 by 24	000	

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

From the National Intelligencer.

No. III.

"When the mariner has been tossed, for many days, in thick weather, and on an unknown sea, he naturally avails himself of the first pause in the storm, the earliest glance of the sun, to take his latitude, and ascertain how far the elements have driven him from his true course.—Let us imitate this prudence; and before we float further, refer to the point from which we departed, that we may be at least able to conjecture where we now are."

* * *

The Second Session of the Twenty-first Congress afforded no striking incidents. It was the policy of "the party," with a provident regard to its own interest, to avoid decisive action upon any leading public questions, while they might, without gaining friends proportionably, alienate some portion of the popularity attached to the name of General Jackson, already not a little shaken by the batch of Vetos at the close of the Session preceding. This purpose of the prevailing party was greatly furthered by the occurrence, at that Session, of the trial of Judge Peck upon an impeachment before the Senate, which occupied the attention of both Houses for so many days, that it was with difficulty the ordinary appropriation bills were got through. Of course, we had no vetos at this Session. There was no call for them. There was no temptation of the President to the exercise of his arbitrary, and as now distorted, most dangerous power. Yes, dangerous! What power can be more dangerous in the hands of any individual than that of saying, there shall be no law but my will. Such in effect is the veto of the President, *as now exercised*. A measure which he interdicts may, it is true, become a law if it shall be re-passed in the Senate and House of Representatives by two-thirds of the votes of each House. In this Government, however, the Executive influence must be contemptible indeed, if, what between personal attachment and party association, the hope of reward and the fear of punishment, the Administration cannot count upon the loyalty of one-third of one or the other House in any conflict between the President and Congress. We never expect to see a bill passed by Congress in opposition to the Veto. They who do make such calculations—who flatter themselves, for example, that a bill may pass Congress to re-charter the Bank, notwithstanding the President's objections—have a better opinion of human nature than we entertain. The most absolute despot on earth does not hold a more absolute power, *as it is now wielded*, in utter defiance of the public will, and with entire recklessness of consequences, than the power of the President to negative all bills which are presented for his signature. It may be said, that there is a remedy for this abuse of power; that when the President carries it with too high a hand, he may be impeached. We have no more belief in impeachment than we have in the infallibility of human nature. In our deliberate opinion, there is matter in the late Veto Message to justify an impeachment of the President of the U. States; and if it be not found there, we are quite sure that it is to be found in the late reappointment of Samuel Gwin, twice rejected, to the office from which he was ejected by the Senate. But we are far from desiring to see an impeachment proposed; and, if we had no other reason, we should object to a motion for that purpose, because we are sure it would ultimately fail, and thus agitate the country without advantage. It is to the awakening reason of the people that we must look for relief from the abuses of power which we have witnessed, and those further evils which are presaged by the last Veto Message. It is the people who must arouse and shake off the incubus which broods over the body politic, stifles its breath, and cramps its vital energies.

If there was no legislation, however, and of course no exercise of the veto, during the session of which we speak, there was enough of veto doctrine, and other food for speculation, in the Message of the Executive at the opening of the session, to demand at least a passing glance.

The long sophomore argumentation in that Message in defence of the Veto upon Internal Improvements, &c. will be well remembered by our readers; but we will not say any thing here about its particular absurdities & extravagancies, because the Message of the last session has eclipsed them all.

Next to its labored denunciation of Internal improvement, one of the most conspicuous features of this Message was the following:

"Among the objects of *great* national concern, I cannot omit to press *again* upon your attention that part of the Constitution which regulates the election of President and Vice President. The necessity for its amendment is made *so clear* to my mind by the observation of *its evils*, and by the many able discussions which they have elicited on the floor of Congress and elsewhere, that I should be wanting to my duty where I to withhold another expression of of *my deep solicitude* upon the subject." "In connexion with an amendment of the Constitution, removing all intermediate agence in the choice of the President, I recommended some *restrictions upon the re-eligibility* of that officer, and upon the tenure of offices generally. The reason still exists; and I *renew* the recommendation, with an increased confidence that its adoption will strengthen those checks by which the Constitution designed to secure the independence of each department of the Government, and promote the healthful and equitable administration of all the trusts which it has created. *The agent most likely to controvene this design of the Constitution, is the Chief Magistrate.* In order, particularly, that his appointment may, as far as possible, be placed beyond the reach of any improper influences, in order that he may not touch the solemn responsibilities of the highest office in the gift of a free people, uncontrolled by any other interest than the security of his constitutional rights, and the security for his independence may be rendered as strong as the nature of power, and the weakness of its possessor, will admit, I cannot *too earnestly* invite your attention to the propriety of proposing such an amendment of the Constitution, as will render him *ineligible after one term of years.*"

Thus solemnly did the President affirm that no President of the United States ought to serve more than one term of service, whilst, it is now known, he had determined to be himself a candidate for re-election. We have here a memorable example of the want of consistency between profession and practice which we have shewn to have characterized the previous course of this Administration. In his public capacity, indeed, the President seems to have busied himself in constructing plausible and even beautiful theories, as children build houses with cards, that they may have the pleasure of demolishing them when they are done. His "solicitude" that no President should serve more than one term was so "deep" that he should be "wanting in his duty" if he withheld a repeated expression of it; and whilst he was pressing again this opinion upon Congress, he was acting directly in the teeth of it. A new journal was even then in contemplation, and was soon afterwards established, at the Seat of Government, for the express purpose of advocating his re-election;—the same journal whose Extras the pet officers of Government have been of late so busily engaged, under their official franks, in extending the circulation of. Whilst the President's confidence that he ought not to serve a second term was, according to the Message, *on the increase*, it had, in fact, *evaporated* altogether. It was not many weeks afterwards, that Mr. McDuffie was denounced as an enemy to this same Official journal, for having, as Chairman of the Committee of the House of Representatives, to whom the above part of the Message was referred, made a report exactly conforming to the President's very earnest recommendation! These facts, which no one will undertake to controvert, if they afford no other instruction, should be as a lesson to all future Presidents to avoid *mistakes* such as this, inseparable from the practice, which has lately grown up, of fabricating up Executive Messages for popular consumption exclusively, into which things are put, it may happen, which were never dreamt of in the President's philosophy. If the President were to write his own Messages, and in so doing express his own thoughts, such things as this could never find a place in them by chance or by choice.

If the President be thus made to say wise things and do foolish ones, or *vice versa*, there is one subject upon which his professions and his acts have wonderfully tallied. That subject is the Bank of the United States. No one can doubt that the denunciation of the Bank was, from the beginning, his own, though it may be expressed in the language of his official advisers. Failing to find in it the servility and suppleness necessary to constitute it an instrument of Rewards and Punishments, the President seems to have taken a *vow* against it. *Delendu est.* It fills his thoughts by day, and at night it haunts his dreams. It is at his fireside: it is in his cabinet; he takes it to the Capitol: it accompanies him on his journeys. Not content with putting his Veto upon it, his known pleasure has set all the minions of power and all the followers of his fortunes to work upon it. The cry is up. We hear nothing else, but Down with the Bank! Like an infuriate mob—But, we anticipate.

In the Message which we are now speaking of, the President thus, for the second time, called the attention of Congress to the Bank:

"It is thought practicable to organize such a bank, with the necessary officers, as a branch of the Treasury Department, based on the public and individual deposits, *without power to make loans*, or purchase property, which shall remit the funds of the Government, and the expenses of which may be paid, if thought advisable, by allowing its officers to sell bills of exchange to private individuals, at a moderate premium.—Not being a corporate body, having *no stockholders, debtors, or property*, and but few officers, it would not be obnoxious to the *constitutional* objections which are urged against the present Bank, and having no means to operate on the hopes, fears or interests, of large masses of the community, it would be shorn of the influence which makes it a bank formidable. The States would be strengthened by having in their hands the means of furnishing the local paper currency through their funds; while the Bank of the United States, *though issuing no paper*, would *check the issues* of the State banks, by taking their notes *in deposite, and for exchange*, only so long as they continue to be redeemed with specie.—In times of public emergency, the capacities of such an institution might be enlarged *by legislative provisions.*"

We have inserted this paragraph at large, and italicized certain parts of it, to revive in the mind of our readers the image of this most curious monster, which the President seriously proposed to Congress to organize. Here was to be a Bank, under the thumb of the President, which was to make no loans, nor to issue any paper, though it was to sell bills of exchange; which was to have no debtors, though it was to receive and exchange the bills of State Banks. Crœsus, what a Bank! And, having realized this miraculous conception, such a Bank was not to be "obnoxious to the constitutional objections which are urged against the present Bank." The President had told us, in his first annual Message, that the constitutionality of the present Bank might "*well* be questioned." In the paragraph now quoted he tells us *why*. The present Bank, it appears, is deemed unconstitutional because it is not owned by *nobody*, but by stockholders! Because it lends money! Because it holds property! Freed from these objections, the President thinks it would be constitutional. We could point out a Reform which would, without the trouble of establishing a new Bank, have *constitutionalized* the present one. If the government of the Bank had removed Mr. Mason from the Presidency of the Portsmouth Branch, and put a party tool in his place; if it had been the agent of similar reforms all over the Union; if it had consented to be an instrument for the President to play upon; if it had suffered illegal agents to make ducks and drakes of the money of the Revolutionary Pensions, it would have ceased to be "obnoxious to constitutional objections."

What is the meaning of the closing suggestion of the above quotation, we are at a loss to conceive, unless the learned Editor of the Globe had a hand in the Message, and intended, by the phrase of *enlargement by legislative provisions*, a resort to the Relief Laws and Occ Court systems, notions of which he brought with him from Kentucky. In whatever sense it be taken, the idea of legislating about an existing Bank—of tampering by law with contracts, currency and exchange, was all that was wanting for a capsheaf to the ludicrous co[illegible]merations.

As might have been anticipated, this recommendation met the same fate in Congress with its predecessor; and to this day we have met with no individual so hardened against all sense of shame, as to be willing to stand before the Public, and defend it. We have no reason to doubt, however, that the President's project of a Bank, which he says in his last Veto Message he could have furnished to Congress, if called upon, would have been the very *ditto* of that which he so solemnly recommended in his second annual Message, and which his friends, as well as his adversaries, have universally condemned.

CLAY MEETINGS.

IN SURRY COUNTY.

A meeting of citizens opposed to the re-election of Gen. Jackson, was held in the Court House at Rockford, Surry county, on Tuesday, the 4th of September. The meeting was organized by the appointment of Henry P. Poindexter, Esq. Chairman, William Birch and John Wright, Assistant Chairmen, and Joseph Williams Secretary.

The object of the meeting was then explained in a concise and lucid manner by James R. Dodge, Esq. and a committee consisting of Dr. Pleasant Henderson, Richard C. Puryear, William C. Bird, Nicholas L. Williams, John Edmonston and Josiah Cowles, appointed to draught resolutions, expressive of the opinion of the meeting, who having retired a short time, reported the following preamble and Resolutions:—

Whereas, on contrasting the present situation of our country with what it was but a few years since, under the administration of our former Presidents, we cannot but perceive that the moral and political standing of our Government has depreciated; that the ties which heretofore have bound the Union together, are becoming relaxed, and threaten its destruction: and, that the political virtue of the earlier and better days of the Republic is fast degenerating into a mercenary contest for place and power: and

Whereas, we cannot but attribute this melancholy result to the misrule of Andrew Jackson, who by making the offices of Government the reward of devotion to his will, and the deprivation thereof the punishment of those who dared to be independent, regardless of honesty and long services of those dismissed or the infamy of those rewarded—has given fearful precedent to that train of events by which public opinion is gradually sapped and placed in the scale of "executive patronage;" that he has in the exercise of a constitutional right, taken the single and high responsibility of incendiacing the existence of a National Bank, whose benefits were felt and acknowledged throughout the Union, thereby exhibiting a total want of regard for the general good, when in collision with his own will; that he has in that veto promulgated doctrines directly at war with the fundamental principles of our government, in attempting to overthrow an independent Judiciary, the best safeguard of our liberties, by asserting that every officer of the Government is to judge the constitution as he believes it, setting up their individual whims and prejudices against the solemn opinion of the adjudged expounders of the constitution; and that he has further evinced contempt for that institution; and with a silence "*full of meaning*" has encouraged the State of Georgia to disobey the mandate of that tribunal, thereby inducing her to add strength to the destructive doctrine of Nullification in South-Carolina, by adding Georgia experience and example to the theory of South-Carolina; and, furthermore, not content with assailing the dignity of the Senate through a prostituted press, when they dared to dissent from his nomination, although the constitution expressly says, appointments shall be made with their advice and consent, he has shown in the appointment of Samuel Gwin (among others) to a Land office in Mississippi, a disposition to waive the spirit and the letter of that instrument, and construe for himself, that the President is sole supreme in appointments. Finally, he has shown himself in the progress of affairs, the passionate leader of a Party, and not as his letter to Mr. Monroe proposed.

Be it therefore Resolved, That we view the re-election of Andrew Jackson President of these United States, as destructive to the best interests of our country, and that we will use all honorable endeavors to defeat the same.

Resolved, That a committee consisting of Josiah Cowles, Richard C. Puryear, Dr. Pleasant Henderson, Thomas Wright, Joseph Williams and John Wright, be appointed, to meet the committees from the other counties in this district, at Wilkesborough on Tuesday next, to nominate an Elector for this district opposed to the re-election of Andrew Jackson.

Resolved further, That the foregoing resolutions and preamble be published in the Carolina Watchman and Catawba Journal.

HENRY P. POINDEXTER, Ch'n.
WM. BIRCH, } Assistant Ch'n.
JOHN WRIGHT, }
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Sec.

IN NEW-HANOVER COUNTY.

The Address of the Meeting.

Fellow Citizens:—Believing that a political crisis of the first magnitude and importance to the country is at hand—conceiving that her best interests, if not her final destinies, are involved in the election of a Chief Magistrate, which we are now called upon to make, we claim the freeman's privilege—we perform the freeman's duty, in freely discussing the relative merits of the Candidates, and in fearlessly expressing our opinions of their characters.

The sketch which we shall give you, must necessarily be brief, rapid and imperfect, but it shall be candid, and it shall be honest. We implore you by your love of country—by every consideration that is dear and sacred to you, to surrender your partialities, and to throw open every avenue to your understandings.—To General Jackson it is impossible we should be personally unfriendly—none of us are personally acquainted with him—none of us have received at his hands individual injury or affront, and can be charged with no private resentments—We know him only by his acts, and cannot, therefore, "set down aught in malice."

Since the inauguration of Washington, no President had assumed the Executive Chair under auspices so favorable to the best developements of character as did General Jackson. Fresh from the fields of his fame—floating on the full tide of popular favor, and blessed with the unmeasured gratitude of his country, that country sought a splendid recompense for his services, and presented him the noblest distinction of the universe, the Presidency of a free and enlightened people. She had read on several occasions, as proceeding from him, sentiments well befitting a republican statesman, and in just accordance with the genius of her institutions, and doubted not he would become the President of the People, and not of a Party. His admirable letters to Mr. Monroe were green in her remembrance, that "in every selection, party and party feeling should be avoided, that the Chief Magistrate of a great and powerful nation should never indulge in party feeling."—She had seen too his address to the Legislature of his native State, reprobating the corrupting influence of appointing members of Congress to office, and recommending a limitation of the Presidency to a single term. She had heard much of his honesty and firmness," and she doubted not his precept would become practice. Full of affection for his services, and of confidence in his pledges, she extended to him with confiding alacrity her best boon and her most sacred deposite. How have the anticipations of the country been realized? Answer us freemen, dispassionately and without prejudice. We appeal not to the empty, noisy brawler of Jackonism—the tame, dull Caucusite, who surrenders his best privilege—not to the vulgar Hurra Boys of party. It is to you, our country's unshackled, independent Yeomanry, we address ourselves. Coming into power under such circumstances, so calculated to allay pride, resentment and irritation, and to soothe and gratify the best feelings of his nature, has General Jackson been to you an American Statesman, a patriot President, calm, dignified and impartial, not influenced by petty and vindictive feelings, or the low intrigues of party, but looking with enlarged and comprehensive view to his country, her whole country and nothing but his country? No! You know he has not. While yet scarcely settled in his seat—with his word of promise still sounding in our ear, and the pride of triumph flushing on his brow, as soon as the last Senator (his appointers to office) had left his seat, the new and odious system of bargains and