## Saturday Evening, Feb. 11.

IIT The Speech of Gov. Miller on Van Buren's nomination, which we publish to-day, will attract | had do the notice of the reader, for its piquancy and novelty. If the wounded pigeons are known by their fluttering, this Speech is proved, by the efforts to run down the Speaker, to have been more felt than any other. It is called by the Van Burenites, coarse, vulgar and undignified. Others perhaps will esteem it pungent, and abundantly justified, by the facts of the case.

IT The New York Van Buren members of the Legislature have met in Caucus, and censured his rejection. The Pennsylvania Inquirer party in Philadelphia, (a handful,) have done the same .-The Legislature of Virginia is being stimulated by the Enquirer, and some of its Correspondents, to journed. follow the example. Politicians have been distracted by the fall of the huckstering Statesman, but the People look on without sympathy. The Politicians pretend that Van Buren's rejection has excited the people-has raised them up in arms .-No such thing. They view it with equanimity, and generally with too much indifference, to feel point at which it started four weeks ago-that is, a either much pleasure or pain.

By There is truth and good sense, in the follow-Van Buren's rejection has in point of fact, administered secret pleasure to his adherents, is evident from Webb's letter, who emphatically expressed the hope, that he would be rejected-relying upon the circumstances, to create an artificial and sympathetic excitement in his behalf. The conception has been followed up with the utmost zeal, the very man who expressed this hope, uniting to stygmatize those in the Senate, who fulfilled his hopes.

"Most of the indignation which has been expressed at Washington and New York, about this measure of the Senato, is affected. The partizans of Mr. Van Buren are only improving the oppor-tunity to ery down those who stand in his way, and to achieve their original purpose of elevating Mr. Van Buren. They would make him Vice President, in order that he may be virtuelly President. They count upon the withdrawal or death of Gen. which he may at once reach the highest post. His name is already displayed at the mast head, at Washington, New York, and Richmond. His rejection has been used as the signal or occasion for running it up in large characters with the honors of martyrdom. There is a secret exultation that the occasion has been furnished. Pennsylvania was known to be averse to the designs of his votaries at New York and Washington. She is now to be stimulated in his behalf, by exciting old prejudices and false alarms; her democracy and Jacksonism are to be worked anew by such lamentations and incitements as Mark Anthony declaimed over the body of Cæsar; she is to embrace the immaculate victim of the nefarious Senate, and place him over the heads of all his encmies, the persecutors of the venerable Andrew

MESSRS. CLAY & SMITH .- Without having seen any other account of it, we pronounced that given by the Globe, of the "passages" between these "lame and malicious." The U. S. Telegraph corroborates the judgment-it says-

"MR. CLAY AND GEN. SMITH. remarks in the Senate, accompanied by a carefully the heart and expired without a groin; and the prepared exhibit of those which fell from Gen. Smith, the object of which is to degrade the Se-Smith, the object of which is to degrade the Senate, as well as to projudice Mr. Clay. We are not the apologists or advocates of Mr. Clay. We leave to him and his partizans the vindication of his ly his loss is much lamented. In short, there is people, a vindication of the Senate against the deliberate warfare waged against that body by the hired agent of a co-ordinate department, and we will do so; and in performing this duty, we will show that the profligate editors of the Globe, Blair Kendall, should be the last to assail Mr. Clay We will show, by the oath of Kendall himself, that Mr. Clay could have commanded the services of that venal scribbler, if he would have consented to give him \$1,500 per annum, as a clerk in the State Department."

93 We received by the last Mail, the first No. of the Scottsville "Aurora," published at Scottsville, Albemarle, and congratulate that flourishing town upon this evidence of its increasing prosperity; and the editors upon the success which has creey removed, with a view that the public bold, prompt and correct stand, on the great ques. tion of the day, and will no doubt adhere to it guished some of their contemporaries.

CONGRESS .- On Wednesday in the Sonate, Mr. Mangum of N. Carolina, spoke against the the most perfect respect for this body, indivi-Tariff, and Mr. Tyler had the floor for Thursday. dually and collectively. The observations I shall conviction, that the party would stand defeated in the eyes of the country, unless it were answered.

nesday,) for reducing it. The bill is as follows: Mr. McDuffie, from the Committee of Ways and

A Bill to reduce and equalize the duties on im-Be it enacted, Se. That from and after the 30th

day of June next, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on all iron and steel, salt, sugar, cotton bagging, hemp, flax, and manufactures of iron, cotton, and wool, imported into the United States, duties of 25 per centum ad valorem, and no more until the 30th of June, 1833; after which the said duties shall be 181 per centum ad valorem, and no more, until the 30th of June, 1834; after which, said duties shall be 123 per centum ad valorem

And be it enacted, That from and after the 30th day of June next, there shall be levied, collected, and paid on all other merchandise imported into the United States, 12½ per centum ad ralorem, and no more; except such articles as are now imported free of duty, or at a lower rate of ad valurem duty than 12h per centum.

The Constitutioanl Ethig. | those great interests referred to: all were brought | issue, as far as to clear up my objections to him down to 124 per cent., thus uprooting the earliest and wisest policy of the Ropublic. He feet, there-fore, bound, in common with his friend from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Gilmore,) to meet the Report with a protest at its first introduction here, as they one in the Committee room, and should reserve to himself and his associate who went with him the right of presenting their objections more

in detail hereafter, and in a more formal manner. The Apportionment Bill was again taken up. The House refused to strike out 48,000 and insert 45,000-68 to 118. Mr. Doddridge then moved moved 44,500, but changed it to 44,400. Upon this, the House was equally divided, 97 to 97when the Speaker decided in favor of the amendment, which thus took the place of 48,000. Mr. Taylor of N. Y. then moved to recommit the bill with instructions to strike out 44,500, and insert 53,000-but, befere a question, the House ad-

From the National Intelligencer of yesterday. The Apportionment Bill still hangs in the House, and the ratio is still in suspense, although the probability seems to us in favor of its settling motion was pending to reconsider the vote on stri-king out 48,000.

It is expected that the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives will report ing reflections of the National Gazette. That a bill to-day, to re-charter the Bank of the United

> Mexico .- A letter from Tampico, under date 11th January, published in the New Orleans Bee,

"An express, despatch, arrived here to-day, in forming the authorities of this place that Gen. Santa Anna had effected a movement of the troops, Santa Anna had elected a movement of the troops, taken possession of the city of that name, and the castle of San Juan de Ulua; and demands the removal of the whole body of ministry. We think I have heard, and believe, (the names of the the change will take place without much trouble.'

From the Scottsville Aurora of Thursday. DESTRUCTION OF BOATS. Twenty-eight boats were entirely destroyed at the breaking up of the ice at this place on the evening of the 28th ult. Fortunately there was

Jackson-Van Burenism in Pennsylvania .- The Jackson Van Buren party had a State Convention, at Harrisburg, on the 8th January. This convention fixed upon an Electoral Ticket, and nominated Delegates to a National Convention to be held in Baltimore—(to nominate Martin Van Buren for the Vice Presidency). Of the 28 individuals on the Electoral Ticket, eleven have already declined serv. ing-being "Jackson & Wolf" men. Of the Dolegates to the National Convention, twelve have de-

Letter to the Editor of the Globe, dated

Pour Tobacco, Feb. 8th, 1832.

Dear Sir: I hasten to inform you of a melanche y occurrence, relative to an affair of honor, which took place yesterday morning on the banks gentlemen in the Senate, from internal evidence, of the Potomac river, four miles from this town between Lieut. H. Mathews, of this place, and I know not; let it suffice to say, that they exchan "The Globe of yesterday, gives a garbled and mutilated report of the conclusion of Mr. Clay's balls took effect. Mr. Mathews was pierced through sympathy for them both, being young men and in the prime of life.

> FREDERICKSBURG, Feb. 11. The fine new s'eamboat Sydney, has commen ced her regular trips between Washington and Potomac Creek .- She came down for the first time with the mail on Thursday.

DEBATE IN THE SENATE ON MR. VAN BUREN'S NOMINATION.

REMARKS OF MR. MILLER.

Mr. President: I understood the honorable Senator from Massachusetts, when he addresesed the Senate early in the debate, to say that he intended to move to have the injunction of seso for attended their efforts. They have taken a might be informed as to the grounds upon which this nomination had been opposed and supported; and, from the expression of opinion from those with more spirit and decision than have distin- around me, I have no doubt but that motion will prevail. The situation is which I stand in relation to the parties here, and at home, requires me briefly to assign my reasons for the shall give. I may be permitted to declare I have Mr. Clay's speech seems to have produced the make are to show to the public, the Senate, and my constituents, the ground on which I stand. I trust, if any thing escapes from me in the hurry of debate, savoring of severity on the conduct of While the Senate are debating the Tariff, in the the nominee, it will be considered as springing House, Mr. McDuffie has reported a bill, (on Wed-from a conscious sense of what I owe myse and the state I in part represent and not as in the slightest degree to implicate the feelings of any one here, much less to influence their opinions. Thus called on to give a vote on a responsible & delicate subject, it would have been desirable that I should have had the same grounds to rest on with others who have embarked in the de bate, but I have not this consolation. Upon this question I am insulated, and have reasons which have not as yet been brought forward. like one of the sons of Ishmael; my hand is against every one, and the hand of every one against me.

The Senator from Miss. (Mr Poindexter) said on yesterday, he had heard, in his absence that a motion has been introduced for a specific inquiry into the conduct of the nomince, during his suas are now impetted fee of duty, or 2 at a lower, and of all ordered muty than 125 per centum.

The above bill (which was twize read and compared to the course of the freed in the freed in the course of the freed in the freed in the course of the freed in the freed in the freed in the course of the freed in the freed in the freed in the course of the freed in the freed

f unfounded.

When the resolutions of the Senator from Maine were under consideration, I did not entirely concur in the propriety of sending them to the Committee .- There were objections to the call made on the President, which might involve the Senate in difficulty. I doubt the expediency of one branch of the Government eveformally asking another co-ordinate branch to state the reasons of its conduct. There are questions of privilege of a delicate character. which ought not to be sported with. We ough 46,000-negatived 71 to 116. Mr. Vance then not to pur ourselves ever in a position to be insulted with impunity .- When we make a call on the President, it ought to be such an one as we have the right to insist on being responded to. Hence, early in the session, before I was yet warm in my seat, I objected to the call proposed to be made, by the Senator from Maine, on the subject of the Northeastern boundary. I voted, therefore, with the mover. to lay the resolutions on the table; but I cerninly did believe that those who voted against laying the resolutions on the table, meant to vote against them, and not to refer them; and I must add, my impressions as to the course the friends of the nominee desired, are in condown some where between 44 and 45,000. At the adjournment of the House yesterday, and after an arduous sitting, it had got back nearly to the matter; but, lest I may be so, I take the liberty to put directly the question to the Senator from Georgia, (Mr. Forsyth.) whether he did not, by voting to lay on the table the resolutions of the Senator from Maine, intend to follow up his vote, if successful, by voting to reject them?-Here Mr. Forsyru rose and answered, that he did intend so to vote, to reject them.)

I perceive I did not err in the opinion I entertained of the course of the friends of the nominee, and in conformity with what was sug gested by them, I have taken the trouble to inform myself on some of the points. Yet I still would be satisfied to let a Committee be charpersons giving the information, are authorized o be given up, they are the most intelligent and respectable, on whose statements I rely most implicitly,) I have determined to vote in the negative on this question. The gentleman from Georgia has told us that he is both the personal and political friend of the nominee; in this he the same quarter, in quest of Executive favor. little merchandize on them. The break was so sudden that there was no time for exertion, and indeed nothing could have been done to save them. I did not happen to meet with him in his southern pilgrimage. I once considered myself his political friend; I do not now. He has forced me from the ranks of those who may be considered the faithful adherents of the present administration. I am left to follow untrammelled by the force of party what is right, approis reprehensible. Among the objections of a personal and political character, I reckon not in Charleston, took it into their heads on the the least the agency he has had in alienating last 4th of July to celebrate that day as a party, clined. This looks rather unfavorable for the Magician. All that shall remain on these lists up the time of the 4th March Convention, may claim the credit of being pure and unmixed Van Burenites Balt. Pat.

the President from a portion of his one and most devoted personal friends, his earliest supporters, and rendering a very respectable portion of the people of South Carolina, disaffected ner of the instructions to Mr. McLane, more or less to the Chief Magistrate, whom hey have formerly held in the highest estimation, as well for his public services, as for his supposed sound political principles. For my own part, I was bred up with a personal regard for the character of the President. He was the native of my own district; reared up by one relation, and himself the patron of anc-Doct. G. Walter Jewson, from Virginia. Where-fore and how the difference came between them, my elder brothers and sisters the first rudiments My father was his friend. He taught of their education. I hope the Senate will par don me for reading a sentence or two extracted from an address made by myself, previous to his election, as illustrative how far I sustained itm upon personal, as well as political grounds
Mr. M. then read the following extract:

"Permit meeto return you my sincere thankr the complimentary notice it has pleas to bestow upon old Waxaw. He must have a heart as cold as marble who does not kindle with eathusiasm at the mention of his native land. My kindest and most endearing recollections are blended with that little neck of land to be found on our map, between the angle made by the North Carolina line, and the Catawba river. It was there I was first made to admire the fame and the talents of DAVIE It was there that Jackson was the idol of the country, in the mild radiance of his vonthful irtues, long before the lustre of his name, as a distinguished and able general, had ovespread an admiring and grateful nation. While all of us are proud that our State has the honor of presenting to the Republic so great a man, an assure you that Jackson is equally proud of he land of his nativity. We have a guaranty in the philosophy of nature, of his local at atchments. Should your predictions and your hopes be realised, and the 4th of March next shall give us Jackson as our President, the triumph vill be one of magnificence and grandeur. It will be the triumph of the people, over the pow er and patronage of the government-it will be a triumph of the spirit of the constitution, over its loose and perverted-exposition. We may then hope to see and to feel a practical and common sense administration. No light houses n the skies-no splendid mission-no entanging alliances-no governmental exertion to pring out the capabilities of the nation, by partial, unjust, and unconstitutional legislation Bred up in the Jeffersonian schoel-elevated by the democracy of the country, we shall look t him to restore simplicity and economy. We shall see a pure patriot, who, having power, refuses to use it when it adds not to the prosperity of the Union. Then will the enemies of the constitution be confounded, and its friends reoice at the illustration. It will be emphatisally great day to the American people, and a

glorious one for S. Carolina." Mr. Miller proceeded: Now, sir, it will, I think, by almost every one he hears me be admitted that the events of the present administration have not entitled me o much consideration as a prophet. Indeed immediately after the address, a very distinguished and highly valued friend of mine, now no more-who was older and better acquainted with men than myself, wrote to me and pleaperintendence of the State Department, and santly remarked, that so much of my address as chat this inquiry had been resisted by his friends. And I understood the member from Geo. (Mr. And I understood the member from Mississippi sincerity, that I did hope and believe that if he propitiate Great Britain. My patriotism prompts sincerity, that I did hope and believe that if he propitiate Great Britain. My patriotism prompts much appoint a strong cabi- me to ge for South Carolina against the United

Although it was understood that the gentle men in Congress from South Carolina, who shrunk from no responsibility - who toned galantly in the House and a home in the canvas-

did not seek any reward but an honest and faith ful administration of the government, it was supposed by us at home that their claims would not be overlooked.

I believe the President did go so far as to tell decided and violent anti-tariff sentiments, he would have made him Sucretary of War. Sir. I regressed did not-and I think the American people regret it. There were considerations of a political nature, which would have made the a most felicitous appointment. The popular at tractions of this gentleman-his talents, fine manners, and manly bearing, might have stayed the rapid decrease of public confidence in the administration of the National Government his friends at home to suppose their oppressions were less substantial, if he participated in the r perpetuation. Sir, the organization of the cabinet was, no doubt, the result of the aconome the successor, and Mr. Eston was the instrument through which it was off had. Mr. Branch from North Carolina, Mr. Ber-rien from Georgia, & Mr. Rives, sent to France

from Virginia, were intended to complimen those States. South Carolina was skipped in the arrangement, and why? It was because you resided there. You were the obstacle to the approach of popular favor with the administration at its commencement, even up to the moment when Van Burenism was introduced inte S. Carolina, upon the adjournment of Congress in 1830, no doubt the result of preconcert by a leak from the mountains, and a wave from he shores at the same time. From that time, the claims of our citizens were, for the first time taken notice of. Those only confined to the party who now favor the pretensions of the nominee. Sir, we have an appointment now on the table of Charge d'Affaires to Belgium, from hose who, PAR EXCELLENCE, claim to be the Union party-one every way werthy of the trust, as I have already borne testimony, and I am told we have another arrival to-day, from

Nothing will be left undone which is presumed South Carolina. Every man of any consequence among them has a right to expect something ter, or Charge d'Affaires, or something else. And who are they? We are informed of their existence by their memorial presented against into the Senate as a party, I shall speak of them as such. The great body of this party, resident a threat against the oppesite party of military

er, do forget right. Such was the case with that great apostle of free institutions, Mr. Jefferson, when he took it into his head that because he wished to 'see the laws frithfully executed," he had a right to use the uslitary force of the United States to turn a private citizen out of his posse-sion of what was thought how did he escape the responsibility of the Carolina; and while they cunningly contrive to kee law for so doing, when he was sued for brea. a footing among the S. Carolina Jacksonians for the military head of the nation. Well it may be asked what would be the result of the President proceeded: sending a military force against the State laws of South Carolinaa. Sir, if he headed the force himself, one of our Judges would serve him with a rule, as Dominic Hall did, when at the head of his message. It is skilfully framed to please the south

Without resting wholly on the objection taken to the exceptionable correspondence, in which Mr. McLane is desired to place his own government in the wrong, I agree entirely in the force and in that particular. It will furnish a decided reproof to such public functionaries as desire to comromise the national honor, from personal motives. consider the attempt to screen Mr. Van Buren under the responsibility of the President entirely indefensible; he is in law and in fact the man who

Would any one consider the President as responsible for the positions taken in the last report of the Secretary of the Treasury? We have his report distinctly at variance with the President's because you want to make the tarial States believ views on the bank, and alledged to be his own, for he is anti-tariff, and thereby break him down upon which the President is not responsible. Here, then, is proof that the heads of the departments are conin there respective spheres. I deprecate, as triminal, all efforts by politicians to avail themselves

the eminent and accomplished gentleman, now ed by a gentleman of the most unquestionable in. Chief Elagistrate of South Carolina, but for his tegrity, and high character, that the Post Office in general, and fernished a better ground for his friends at home to suppose their energial which the proscriptive principle was not applied to the friends of the late administration. Sir, that

power to turn out one man and put in another, as a mere arbitrary exertion of executive authority, does exist. I think it a violation of the constitution, and I pledge myself to sustain any course which this Senate can adopt to restrain the use of such power. It is the essence of tyranny, and the precedent on which it rests is to be found in those edges where the district of the vide not.

Sir, I do not complain that our favorite sons are tion, when those of the convention which formed our constitution, who wished to have a monarchy were entrusted with the new government, as the friends of the constitution; when the preamble to the first revenue law was interpolated with an inhibited power; when the alien and sedition laws were considered constitutional; when, in fact, it was thought nothing but fair by the advocates of monarchy and executive power and supremacy, to acquire, by legislative construction, under the constitution, what they failed to get in the convention. I am prepared to put my negative on its exercise. It is at war with civil liberty, and the genius of our institutions, and ought to be abandoned or prohibited.

of office. It is not this which calls forth my centure and indignation. It is the belief that my friends and fellow-citizens are huated down with savage fercetty, not for politicial epinions, but because they are supposed to be your friends; that we will explicate with fire and faggot.

And shall we not retainte? I hold the nomined more, I hold him responsible for this breach in our ranks. Nay, more, I hold him responsible for the unredeemed pledges male to the public, pending the last Presidential canvas. What were they? One term of service as President, retrenchment of public expenditure, no official tampering with the press to perpetuate the dynasty, no selection of members of

popular meetings of the people, and by the legislature. I hope I will be excused for making a single remark upon the character of the threat intimated in this letter. It sometimes party, even express a willingness to act on principle with the administration, notwist anding their layers that our most able and distinguished personal wrongs, the understrappers of the nominated in this letter. It sometimes that our most able and distinguished personal wrongs, the understrappers of the nominated in this letter. It shall do what is my duty, and let consequences take care of themselves.

In closing my remarks on this nonewhat exciting topic, permit me to express my asknowledgements to the Senate for their consideration, while I have stated, in a hasty, imperibed, and unprementations. right and civil liberty, in the possession of pow nee tell them they are influenced by fear of the people. In pursuance of the same reckless spirit of hostility towards those it is my pride and my honor to be identified with, while this nomina-

y him, the then President, to be public property | ity to the President, because that would go to de mean the batture near N. Orleans. And pray | feat their own efforts to control the state of Sout king the close of Mr. Invingston: But by writing a learned book, in the shape of instructions to his lawyers about the legal right of the United States to the property in dispute, but by his counsel prudently placing his defence on the technical legal ground, that he could not be the technical legal ground, that he could not be call in Visinia, for a trespass committed in Louis (All eleters and to be property in the technical legal ground). The could not be call in Visinia, for a trespass committed in Louis (All eleters and to be property in dispute, but the property in dispute, but the rest of the Union that they content in the safe of the President and meaning in the later means the property in dispute, but the rest of the Union that they content in the safe of the Vision in considering the later means the property in dispute, but the rest of the Union that they content in the safe of the Vision of the Whig, though Virginia or the Whigh they have the will be preferred and remainance on the made through the property in dispute, but the rest of the Union that they content in the safe of the Vision of the Whigh though Virginia or they will be preferred and remainance on the made through the property in dispute, but the rest of the Union that they content in the content i the close of Mr. Livingston? Not gradually to undermine him there, they proclaim I submit whether I do not stand justified in the

army, and if he did not obey the rule, he would be committed. We have his own precedent that, as a peaceable citizen, he would submit to the constitution, which makes the civil authority of a State, greater than the military authority of the United States.

\*\*This strictly ramed to piecas the south with general phrases, suited to the tariff intorects. Look at the Treasury Report, in which a seesaw is established on the bank with the message; and I may ask where is the strongest proof of Machinard Report of the United States. from papers from Pennsylvania, to show the message was not understood there as in S. Carolina.) Sir, the present administration seems dispered to test indifferent and well secured supporters, by rule resorted to among farmers or hunters, to se leet from a redundant kennel what supernumera-ries are to be drowned by holding them up by the car-For my part, I am determined not to place myself in the power of such political friends as will attribute my support to fear, and not to principle. soon as I vote for the nominee, I shall be told dare not do otherwise, your friends at home at tempt to break down the President by prais him, and they dare not oppose him openly, and you vote for Mr. Van Buren to injure him, not from any principle of attachment to the President, but pose the President. Sir, the people I represent dare do any thing that brace and generous men in there respective spheres. I deprecate, as criminal, all efforts by politicians to avail themselves of foreign assistance, whether it be in an attempt of Union men in South Carolina, to enlist in their cause the general government. I believe, sir, the statement read by the Senator from Mississippi, as to the nominee's reason for the dissolution of the late cabinet, given to his

bave been, had they treated him as inimical. With these evidences of faithless conduct towards the southern interests, he could scarcely expect to become a favorite with those whom he had deceived. Sir, one of the most decided objections I have to the confirmation of this appointment, us, that the most active influence of the patronage of the Government, was exercised with a view to make this nomince, at the end of the present incumbent's term of service, the President. I believe this power was exercised for this purpose, to a criminal and corrupt extent. I have been informed by a gentleman of the most unquestionable integrity, and high character, that the Post Office patronage was avowedly lent to this purpose, and that within one mouth after the late Secretary of State took possession of the seals, the Postmesters, by order of that Dapartment, were appointed upon this principle, removed or retained by this criterion, and some very singular specifications of the circuit through which the applicants made their approaches and not the postment to him. I recollect also the part in price of the delicit to him. I recollect also the belief to him. I recollect also the belief to him. I recollect also the part in price of the delicit to him. I recollect also the part in price of the delicit to him. I recollect also the part in price of him Alexand accomplished allowes to him. I recollect also the part in price of him Alexand and accomplished allowes the selection of him Alexand allowes the

State took possession of the seals, the Posturesters by order of that Department, were appointed upon as this principle, removed or retained by this criterion, and some very singular specifications of the execution of the appointing power, to hold any one as criminal who boildly, openaly, and indecently inspected to me. The Senator from Maryland, in which the proscriptive principle was not applied to the friends of the late administration. Sir, that was not the test. It would have been more satisfactory to me to have known whether, in the exceptions to the rule, some indication was not turnished as to their ulterior preference for Mr. Van Buren for President.

This was, I waderstood, the paspert—the shift books departments under the satisfactory to me to have known whether the shift books departments under the satisfactory to me to have known whether the program of the continue of moviour to such a charge. The gentleman from Georgia has, in bold and clouding the which admined to the Treasury is all introduced, under his influence, mere bogs into political favouritism, thus perverting the public trust and abusing his power not only in turning out, but turning in.

In the South, the proscriptive system never was adopted, nor could it be. It is so odious—so much at war with the principles of justice—that cardina. For my own part I do not think the power to turn out one man and put in another, as a mere arbitrary exertion of the constitution of the appointing power, to hold any one descention of the appointing power, to held any one descention of the appointing power, to held any one as criminal who boildy, openally, and indecently invades public sentiment and public more as criminal who boildy, openally, and indecently invades public sentiment and public more as criminal who boildy, openally, and indecently invades public sentiment and public more as criminal who boildy, openally, and indecently invades public sentiment and public more as criminal who boildy, openally, and indecently invades public sentiment and s

the precedent on which it reas is to determine the precedent of their faithful services, or turned out those gloomy days of federalism and consolidation, when those of the convention which formed of office. It is not this which calls forth my cen-

the genius of our institutions, and ought to be abandoned or prohibited.

I am perfectly satisfied this practice has been introduced in its most corrupt form and brought secretly to bear up on the President by a regoncy left here in the interest of the nominee.

Agan, Sir. It is pretty generally admitted that the court paper was established under the auspices of the late Secretary of State, and speaks his sentiments, and acts under general instructions to pursue such a policy as will bring him into power.

didure, no official tampering with the press to perpetuate the dynasty, no selection of members of Congress for offices of profit. Public expectations on these topies has not been realized. I excuse a generous confiding President, and hold the wily stabile Minister and his subalterns liable for the debt, by putting my vato on this appointment. Sir, we are told, if we reject the nominee, we shall surely make him Vice President, and such is the substance of a letter before me, from one of his confidential and favored editors. No one can

a threat against the opposite party of military force, to correct state legislation to conform, to fideral legislation. Sir, this letter has given unable to the majority of the Jackson party in S. C. for the other party is composed principally, I mean in Charleston, of Adams men; men who look to the general government for fivor and patronage, who follow the changes of successive Presidents like the sunflower does the sun opposed resident popular meetings of the people, and by the

numinee to public confidence, and the reasons of my refusal to vote for his confirmation.

my honor to be identified with, while this nomination is pending, the following article appears in the Globe:

Here Mr. M. read from that paper as follows:

"It is evident that the political leaders of the nullifiers are not ready to come out in open hostiliable."

If the President, because that would go to design a devidence of the problem of the problem of the president, because that would go to design advertisements will be continued and charged accordingly.

Previous to a discontinuance of the paper, all arrest ages must be paid up. And those who may a lab to dis-continue, will notify the Echers to that effect at least twenty days before the period expires for which they subscribed.

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BIGGER'S OFFICE. THREE MORE CAPITALS!! NAWING of the Delaware and N. Carolina

D Lettery, No. 2: 11 32 18 43 3 58 48 59 47. Nos. 11 48 58, sold and paid at sight to a gonleman on the Main Struct, in a whole ticket.

Drawing of the Virginia Dismal Swamp Lattery, No 3: 7 63 20 25 46 21 5 24 39 54.

Nos. 7 20 51, capital of \$1,000, sold to a gantleman from Louise. Also, Nos. 5 24 63, sold to a gentleman in this City, and all paid at sight, as usual, at "Fortune's Louinge."

NEED CALLED SE COMPETE COM.

RAWING of the Delaware and N. Carolina Lottery, No. 2, 11, 32, 18, 43, 3, 58, 48, 59, 47. HT No. 43, 47, 59 Capital Prize of \$250, sold

at Mickag's. DRAWING of the Dissail Swamp Lettery, No. 3 7 63 20 25 46 21 5 24 39 54.

Union Canal Lottery, Drawing will be received Tuesday.

CAPITAL PRIZE 220,000111

Tickets \$5, halves 2,20, quarters 1,25, \$2, 25,25,25,25, fe II Next below the door of the Eagle Hotel. 20,000 White Oak Staves and Heading

for Tobacco Kegs. # #/ANT ib. by the subscriber, twenty then