

Communications.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

Mr. Holton:—A place in your columns is again claimed by a friend of President Jackson.

In the perusal of your last paper I was somewhat amused and at the same time astonished. You will discover the fruitful imagination of one—the bold assertions of another—and, behind the curtain dodging of a third. "A Citizen" has no time at present, and no inclination either, to write upon the subject of the Bank—removal of the deposits, or any other. Private business will therefore occupy his attention for a few weeks at least. But before I leave, "the prospect before us," I have time to notice incidentally, a few remarks under the signature of "Liberty"—a word of advice and caution to "Amicus"—and a single remark to the learned Theban, who has displayed his august and cunning learning, under the cloak of the Editorial head.

I am rejoiced indeed, to discover upon the perusal of the last essay signed "Liberty," that he has almost regained his former good feelings—that his phials of wrath and abuse have been emptied—that he has discarded from his view entirely, feelings of hostility against "A Citizen," and laid aside all prejudice and partiality. It is considered by "A Citizen," that the times the foregoing week, were equally! yes indeed! witness the torrents of rain which have fallen upon the earth: The "volcanic eruption" which appeared in your last; it would not be astonishing I think, if the earth had shook to its very centre—and the people quaked with fear. What a tremendous firing there was in the ranks of the Bank party—and all simultaneously. Yes sir, consisting of metal of the most dangerous kind—first a 24 pounder—a blunderbuss—and a Pop-Gun. As good fortune had it, no lives were lost—the loading having consisted upon examination, of nothing but powder and tow.

The gentleman signed "Liberty" asks with a faint and tremulous voice, "why was Duane removed from office?" he answers the question himself, by saying "because he would not violate his oath, go contrary to law and against the dictates of an honest conscience." The gentleman has used the word "conscience"—which word, is not to be found in the Bank vocabulary. Conscience is implanted by nature in us all: It tells us distinctly that which is right and also that which is wrong. Let us for a moment apply this touchstone to Mr. Duane. Mr. Duane informed the President among his first letters to him, when on his tour to the North, that if their views with regard to the removal of the Deposites, should not be reconcilable, that he would be no obstruction in his way. Upon the President's return to Washington City, he required the opinions of his Cabinet in writing. That he called them together—after an examination of their opinions, he informed them that he had come to the determination upon mature and deliberate reflection, that the interest of his country required the Deposites to be removed. Does Mr. Duane, then do what he had promised? That he would be no obstacle in the way of the President. Does he resign his office when he found he could not honestly agree, with the President, upon a prominent feature in his Administration? No sir, he does not. But he writes him afterwards an insulting letter—that he would not resign. The President then removed him from office:—which, by the Constitution he had a right to do, as he is the superintending and controlling power, and the one the nation looks to for the proper administration of the government. The people don't elect the President's Cabinet, we have nothing to do with them: he appoints them, and we hold him responsible.—It is for him to revise and control their conduct, and check their abuses. What a farce then it is, for the gentleman to be writing so gravely about violating oaths; pure conduct; and honest consciences.

If "Liberty" would exercise his talents and time in depicting before the public, the facts of the case in their genuine colours:—If he would tell you of the Iron hand of the autocrat, Nicholas Biddle, which turns the screws; and heart of Adamant, which continues untouched with compassion, at the wailing and constant supplications for relief, from those persons to whom he loaned out so much money during the presidential canvass in the large Cities of N. York, Philadelphia, Boston and other places, and brand him with such hard epithets—as Tyrant, Despot, &c. Some good might result to the community. The farmers of Mecklenburg county, are too honest, patriotic, intelligent and Democratic, to be gulled.

Again: "Liberty" says, "that the President, General Jackson, has possession both of the sword and the purse." Which he says "endangers our liberties." How is this? Let us examine it. Has the President any more power over the sword and the public purse now than he had formerly—or, than any President before him had? He has not. No new law has been passed. Can the President declare war? he cannot. Can he make any appropriation of the public money? he cannot. The constitution says, "that Congress shall have the sole power of Declaring War—and also of making appropriations." How then, can the President have possession of the sword and the purse (more than the constitution in-

tended) which appears so much to have alarmed my friend "Liberty." It is all fantasy—a mere chimera of the brain.—There is about as much cause for alarm, as there was in olden times, in the Legend of sleepy Hollow, at the appearance of the headless horseman.

Again: The gentleman signed "Liberty" brings to our notice, "the great distress and wide spread ruin of our whole country." Mercy on us! oh lack a day!! This soft and tender hearted gentleman, who feels, and feels so exquisitely; whose heart bleeds with compassion I have no doubt; how sincerely sir, do I sympathize with the tender hearted gentleman, who feels so exquisitely for "the suffering women, and starving children of our county." Indeed, if my head was the Atlantic Ocean, and my eyes a fountain of tears, I could shed the whole of them freely for his sake. Let us pause for a moment; and see whether this be fancy in the gentleman—or reality. In what part of our County is this distress and wide spread ruin? No one can tell. Then comes the Rub. "The suffering women, and starving children," according to my vision sir, I have never beheld more animated, cheerful, lovely and intelligent looking creatures in all my life:—and as for starving, only place them in the scales. If this Mr. Holton is called starving, I don't exactly understand what starving means.

This starving business among the women, will sir, be productive of more good than "Liberty" may imagine. Already has one poet risen up in Charlotte, (who is on the list of candidates for matrimony) he has commenced his febrile strains, and by the time he hangs his harp upon the willow, I can't pretend to say what may be effected: he has ushered himself in very retiring, I admit,—close in the corner, under the imposing title of "Amicus," and what a list of lines; what a legion of homogeneous words! what a compilation of doggeral prose,—or poetry perhaps, I can't exactly tell which; and for punctuation, oh lack a day!!! only behold it!!! yes:—and let us sigh for the genius of so great a man!! his epitaph shall be written to-morrow before it is forgot,—and his name and fame shall be handed down to future generations, in Large Letters of Brass:—and his favorite motto inscribed thereon "MARK TIME!!!"

The Gentleman who figures under the head of "Foreign Capital"—or the Editorial head, says that he is in favour of foreigners holding stock in the U. S. Bank. Foreigners, yes; the Nobility of London, have certainly great feelings and kindness towards the American Government—which would be much more so, in time of war: Do they deserve exclusive privileges and emoluments for hostile feelings towards us?—which our own citizens appear to be so very anxious to have—by their efforts to recharter the Bank. But this in cognito, says "he recurs to the subject with much backwardness, (no doubt blushing indeed!) but for the communication signed "A Citizen," "when the circumstance is referred to with emphasis, as being Anti-Republican and dangerous to the liberties of the people." Now sir, "A Citizen" did not mention the name of foreigners, or foreigners holding stock, in that communication. But the gentleman has been reading over old documents, and accidentally hit upon the long piece, written by an Editor of a Newspaper.—The celebrated Thomas Paine, and forsooth, it must be ushered forth into day light again:—and there it is. This gentleman I am sure is of the aspiring kind—perhaps to Congress or the State Legislature—and his locc for the Bank, and desire to have it rechartered—among the people of the county, he wishes concealed—hence the scene behind the desk. But for the benefit of my worthy friends the Bank gentlemen—the glad tidings have just arrived!! Mr. Polk's bill, has passed the House of Representatives by a large majority, a majority of 15 against restoring the Deposites—a majority of 53 against rechartering the Bank. And our worthy firm and Republican Member, H. W. Connor is found on the side of Jackson, Democracy and Liberty—such a member deserves to represent the District, where Patriots and Republicans first declared independence in these United States.

April 12th, 1834.

A CITIZEN.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

Mr. Editor:—Of all objects that earth can set before us, that is immeasurably the most impressive and sublime—of all terrestrial monuments a truly great man is unspcakably, the most magnificent and imposing. Such for example, as the keen eyed gentleman, who has kept the columns of your paper in a disagreeable ferment, burst after burst, of big words for the last forty days, until eventually they brought bubbling up from the sediments of their combustibles, this old vinegar-faced poet, technically called Amicus. I, sir, most copiously congratulate the citizens of North Carolina, in having it now in their power to get relieved from the most unpleasant and odious epithets incident to a State, such as tame trodden, Rip Van, Winkle, by the sudden bursting forth of these sleeping Davys. The first of these Davys, that awoke, was as sudden and terrific as a bolt from the heavens, signed "A Citizen." The precise origin of this demagogue is not satisfactorily ascertained, but I am induced to believe from the intractable materials,

by which he is strug together, that the Washington Globe, if not his legitimate progenitor, is at least, the theatre, of his mental residence and action. A Globe that breathes its own atmosphere, impregnated with political dishonesty, and revolves on letters consecrated, to the old Jackson King. Yet, sir, in the face of all this intolerance, you see that this high toned gifted demagogue "A Citizen" has imbibed this political disorganizer's lofty and brilliant conceptions of government; and has, without solicitation, poured them upon the citizens of his county, in such a dogmatical manner, that the reader is expected to yield throughout, an implicit assent to his dictatorial spirit. But, sir, the people of this county are too capable of judging for themselves to be moved by taunts or dismayed by incomprehensible dogmas. But, sir, his ambition does not stop here; you see him desperately engaged in the same article, in an attempt to defend what no other person, in his senses, can possibly think defensible. That is, vindicating the old Hickory King in his flagrant violations of duty and oath: And to satisfy the gentleman, that Jackson is a violator of laws and deserves the name of a Tyrant, the subsequent example will show: The Judge, who, from the bench pronounces an unjust judgment, and perverts the law to gratify the malice of his heart, violates his duty and oath—is an infamous Tyrant. Nor can General Jackson be deemed guilty of a less crime, who availing himself of the power his station gives him, wickedly prostituted it to the ruin of the nation's Institution, for no other reason than because the Institution may have affronted him, or injured his feelings as a man. So he who commits a single deliberate act of Tyranny is as completely a Tyrant, as the man who commits a single deliberate act of stealing is a thief. Let "A Citizen," rest assured then—and the fact ought to be mortifying to him—that far from his being qualified to instruct the public on political affairs, that a very considerable portion of the public is competent to give him instructions on the subject of Tyranny.

The next of the Davys that cried out, was the pretty little black-eyed man, signed "Liberty," whose birth spot is evidently the dictionary. This sweet youth, in his dreams of self-sufficiency and power, would fancy himself able to extinguish all opposition to this infamous Institution—the U. S. Bank—by the drivelling of a little ink from his chicken feather. An error more glaring and vanity more consummate have never been witnessed. As well might he attempt to make his "brass lungs," send forth to those mighty regions the tones of his voice, and bid the waters of their rivers be still, as to arrest his rival,—Davy the first,—in his war of successful extermination against this national enemy—the U. S. Bank.—But, sir, this little Davy the second, writes as if he thought ridicule and big words, the only test of wit. If he can produce a sneer by the spurious use and application of a term, he fancies he has gained a momentary advantage, and exults in his success. Such pitiful stunts for arguments, are the merest indications of some mental defect. Had "Liberty" or little Davy the second, been a little better informed when he intruded himself upon the citizens of the county, as a teacher of politics, and to detect the fallacy of "A Citizen's" reasoning, or little Davy the first, he might have probably worked up something into an eulogy of an argument, instead of a studied system of misnomers and cant-words such as bubble bursted, volcanic lava, maniac, empty barrels, book worms, Hydrophobias and Belshazzars, and various others of similar import, and employed in a similar spirit. All this bombast, sir, which this gentleman has so unskillfully applied, may suit himself exceedingly well, as a fire side haranguer, in a party of old school metaphysical gossips, when empty posts and shallow greybeards are his "wonder-wounded hearers;" but when offered to intelligence it will be necessarily regarded as an abortive attempt, and contemptuously rejected as words without a meaning, for most indubitably, they explain nothing. Had he "Liberty" studied common things but half as attentively as he has studied big words, his papers would not have been so offensive. If I mistake not, this gentleman possesses, in strong development, two or three organs, which I shall hereafter name, and which I seriously apprehend will long form difficult barriers, to his ever making a great man. But I still trust, that he is destined to become a great light, and to fit him for its reception, the fetters of his intellect is yet to drop. But, sir, with all this stupid wit and parade of big words, it is nothing more than a prelude to something that is still more horrible and disgusting, when we reflect for a moment on the poetical eulogy on the living "Liberty," written by the old vinegar-faced poet signed Amicus. What a disagreeable sensation it must necessarily inflict upon man, to witness the yearnings, gripping and bankings, of some men to acquire the reputation of a poet and especially those, who have not even obtained the first degree of mediocrity on any subject. In confirmation of this I offer confidently the poetry written by this vinegar-faced poet, signed Amicus. And, sir, I defy the face of man whose feelings are as hard and insensible as "Liberty's" "brass lungs," to read the poetry I am considering, without blushing for the shame and ruin, which inevita-

bly awaits its Author. Let him, sir, claim, let him receive and enjoy, all the reputation he deserves, for his able effort, but let me conjure him to resolve, before he undertakes another eulogy on a living man, to exchange his odes, for the "empty barrels," and endeavour to take a decent degree in the barrel factory, and the next time he feels it coming on him, to give us a page or two on the manufacture of closo articles, as it will be better adapted to his genius and may eventually prove more serviceable to him than his present salary.

ABRAHAM BEESWAX.

GREENVILLE UNION CONVENTION.

Agreeably to previous notice, a convention of delegates from the several districts of S. Carolina, chosen by the Union Party, convened in the Methodist Episcopal Church in Greenville, on the 24th, and adjourned on the 27th ult. Hon. Daniel E. Huger presided as president, and Gen. E. Dawkins and Col. R. Cunningham as Vice Presidents. 110 delegates were present. Mr. J. R. Poinsett, chairman of the general committee, consisting of one delegate from each district, appointed by their respective delegations, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

Preamble and Resolutions, adopted by the Greenville Convention, March 26th, 1834.

Whereas, liberty of conscience, freedom of opinion, and the enjoyment of equal rights are the birthright of freemen, and the foundation of civil liberty; and the passage of the Military Bill and Test Oath, has violated those sacred and inalienable rights, making an unconstitutional and ambiguous Test Oath the condition of holding office under the State, and preventing the people, attached to one party in the State, from serving under officers of their own choice: For men professing the same principles as ourselves, and who acknowledge no power beyond the Constitution and laws of their country, neither can or will take an Oath of Allegiance to the State of South Carolina, which, if prescribed by the Legislature, in conformity with an ordinance passed by the Convention at their session of March, 1833, and intended to be explained by that instrument, in the acknowledgement of a power above the Constitution and laws of the State, and is regarded by us, as a violation of the sanctity of oaths already taken, and obligations already incurred to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, from which to power can be derived. We regard this attempt to make us violate our obligations to the United States, as one of a series of measures, devised to destroy the Government of our country, and to dissolve the Union of these States, on the existence of which our liberties depend: And we believe it to be our imperative duty, to recommend to our constituents to oppose its execution; but by peaceable and constitutional means, if they are permitted to use them; and only to resort to force to repel forcible attempts to constrain them to violate their sacred obligations to God and their country. We deem too highly of the character of our fellow citizens, to believe that they will be the willing agents to execute such tyrannical acts, or aid in destroying the peace and happiness of the whole community for the gratification of the few. A majority of the people of the State took up arms to defend their rights, which they thought had been invaded, and to redress grievances they were taught to believe had been inflicted upon them by the General Government: With what justice, then, can they turn their arms upon that portion of their fellow citizens, who animated by an equal devotion to freedom, have resolved to protect each other in the enjoyment of their rights and liberties, and to resist the execution of the most unjust and tyrannical Acts which ever disgraced the legislation of a free State! We deem too highly of their character to believe them capable of being driven to the fatal extremity of shedding the blood of their brethren in such a cause—and we should regard those among them who are so lost to every sense of honour, and virtue, and manly feeling as to follow their leaders to so disgraceful a conflict, as more slavish than the hiring soldiers of Russia, who were urged to slaughter the gallant Poles—If we are destined to the same fate as that noble people, we will endeavor, like them, to command the sympathies of the brave and the free of other and happier countries, by defending our liberties to the last.

We are of opinion, however, that there is a conservative principle in our Government: We believe that an independent Judiciary is the proper resort against unconstitutional legislation, and we still hope that the laws of the land may throw their broad shield over us, and protect us from tyranny and oppression.

Therefore Resolved, That in our opinion, every peaceful and constitutional remedy against the evils we suffer ought to be resorted to; and we cherish the hope that the judicial tribunals of the country will relieve us from the operations of a legislative act which violates our rights.

Resolved, That we will recommend to our constituents, to elect Candidates of their own party, whenever they have the power to do so.

Resolved, That we will recommend to them, not to serve under any officer who shall be appointed to command them.

Resolved, That a Committee of five mem-

bers be appointed to correspond with a committee of three in each regiment, who will correspond with a committee of three or more in each Beat Company.

Resolved, That these Committees shall together form a Convention, and meet whenever required to do so by that committee of five or a majority of them, who are hereby authorised to appoint the time and place of meeting.

The following resolution was then unanimously adopted, on motion of Major Perry: Resolved, That a Committee of five, consisting of the Hon. Joel R. Poinsett, James L. Pettigru, Esq., Thomas S. Grimke, Esq., Hon. Richard I. Manning, and James H. Smith, Esq., be appointed on the part of this Convention to prepare an Address to the United States, explaining to them our situation, and the peculiar nature of the present controversy in South Carolina.

[From the Greenville Mountaineer.]

Greenville Convention.—The Convention that assembled at this place on Monday last, was attended by 110 delegates. The short notice given rendered it totally impracticable—we may say, impossible—for many of the most distinguished members of the party to reach Greenville in time. Never have we had our feelings more deeply or more solemnly affected, than at witnessing their proceedings. It seemed as if every member duly appreciated the great responsibility which rested upon him; and their manner proved the unalterable resolution of every one to resist, even unto death if necessary, rather than to submit to the tyranny of their opponents. It is not enough, they asked, to satisfy the dominant party, that they have deprived us of all offices—notwithstanding we contribute our full share of taxes—is it not enough that our property is to be taken from us, under the guise of military fines, and our persons imprisoned, must they, in addition to these enormous oppressions, force us to destroy our souls by perjury, to satisfy a wicked and capricious ambition? No, never—never will we submit to such tyranny, was the general answer. Well did the Hon. Joel R. Poinsett observe to the Convention, that from his intimate acquaintance with the character of the Russians, from his long residence in that country, he believed that the tyranny of the Nullifiers would make even them resist. The course of the Convention was one of great difficulty, not from any intention of present or ultimate submission to the odious measures complained of—there was no idea of that—but the difficulty lay in adopting such a course as would make the Nullifiers the aggressors. We think, however, the Convention have passed proper resolutions. Without commencing or provoking any hostilities, they will be prepared to repel any and every attempt made upon them. The proceedings were perfectly satisfactory to all present, and are to be submitted to the citizens of those Districts not represented, for their adoption, and we have no doubt, from the letters received from them, that they will meet their entire approbation. The preamble and resolutions will speak for themselves—we have not time nor space to do any thing like justice to the proceedings of this interesting and respectable body.

Mr. McLean.—Every mail brings fresh evidence of the advancing popularity of this sage of the west. Every popular movement that has taken place on the subject of the Presidency, has been in his favor. Ohio is devoted to him. The McLean candidate for Governor will be elected by a majority of from 15 to 20,000. Pennsylvania is equally fixed. There have been ten or a dozen Democratic meetings nominating Mr. McLean for the Presidency. He will combine in his support all who are opposed to the corrupt sway of the kitchen cabinet; and will be elected by a majority greater than that of Jackson in 1825.

Philadelphia Intelligencer.

Murder.—We are shocked to learn that John R. Wiggins, Esq., a talented and promising young gentleman, residing near this place, was on the 6th inst. basely assassinated at Montgomery, Alabama. The cause, we understand, was a rivalry in courtship. The account we have learned is that the murderer, whose name we have not heard, invited the deceased to a friendly walk, conducted him to a lonely place in the outskirts of the town, where, suddenly drawing a pistol, he shot him dead; and mounting his horse, previously stationed near the spot, made off. These are all the particulars that have yet reached us. Perhaps they may be varied by subsequent accounts.

P. S. We have since learned that Mr. W. lived several hours, but could not speak. That after three days pursuit the murderer has been caught and committed to prison, and proves to be Aug. Glover, late of Jasper county. Georgia Journal.

The Alexandria Gazette says—"Mr. Benton, having been employed for a week in loading his cannon, applied the match on Friday, in the Senate, and—fired. We understand that the crowd was immediately dispersed and that there was much smoke and noise."

A marriage lately took place in Connecticut, neither of the parties to which were over ten years old. The parents of both parties had given their consent.