

moral, religious, and sectarian societies formed. He who then disavows and denies the divine authority of the scriptures, tries to cut this main tie and band that unites all good society together, whether civil, moral, or religious; and would, if he could, produce discord, disunion and confusion in all societies, and thereby destroy the peace, happiness, and pleasure of the family of man; since he does by his creed strike at the very foundation of all moral society, and the very pedestal on which it rests. For what is man without some virtue and confidence, but a pest and curse to society.

Secondly, the lessons of morality set forth in the Old and New Testaments have not their equals in all the world, nor since the world began—no other writings are so well calculated to maintain peace and safety in society as those therein given by Moses, Christ, and his Apostles—and if we give up the Bible and substitute the Alcoran of Mahomet, or give up both these, shall North Carolina be bettered by the change? If the Heathens were more virtuous under the belief of their heathen Gods, and society better—and if the Mahometans are more virtuous and maintain better society under the belief of the Alcoran, than the North Carolinians do under the belief of the Bible, then it proves all that is wanted to be proved, that society cannot be kept in peace and safety without some religious test book; whether that book be true or false matters not, as to the effect on society, is clearly proven by the history of all nations. Then he who denies heathen mythology, living in a heathen country, endangers the peace of society; he who lives in Arabia and denies the Alcoran, strikes at the band that ties Mahometans together. Then surely he who lives in North Carolina and denies the Bible, will affect the virtue, peace and safety of society, according to his influence; therefore, the framers of the Constitution were for keeping such men out of office, that they might thereby prevent their demoralizing principles from affecting society as much as possible, and they were right—for, for a man to deny the divine authority of the scriptures, gives the faith and writings of the most virtuous of many nations, for 1800 years, the lie, and a liar is not fit for office, or trust.

Thirdly, if the scriptures be not of divine authority, why swear a man on the Bible? You might as well swear him on Aesop's Fables—but public opinion is in favor of the Bible being divine. Then it is the Bible alone that gives sanctity, awfulness, and solemnity to an oath, and he who denies the Bible being divine, lessens the solemnity of an oath and gives aid to perjury. Such a man is not fit for office, because an oath is made one of the main initiations into office in North Carolina; therefore, he is not trustworthy, because there is no band by which the State can bind him to faithfulness in the performance of his office. For this reason penal laws against perjury have been found necessary, that if the first would not bind, the second should. So then, he who denies the divine authority of the Bible, destroys half and the greatest half of the solemnity of an oath; for this reason also, they shut such men from office in this State, and they were right.

Fourthly, to deny the being of a God, the truth of the Protestant religion, and the divine authority of the Bible, are links of the same chain, which must all stand or fall together in public opinion. So that I can see no reason why men of such profane principles should be let into office or trust, for if you say that offices of trust or profit in a government have nothing to do with religion. I tell you society cannot exist without some kind of religion, whether true or false, and neither Jewish, Heathen, Christian, or savage. If so, then there is of necessity a creed to that religion, and he that strikes at the religion, strikes at the

peace, happiness, and safety of society. Then that man that denies the Bible being divine is an enemy of the good order of society; if so, not to be put in office is certainly right.

I am ready to acknowledge, that religion is a subject on which every man has a right to think according to the dictates of his own understanding; and that religion is a sacred and important concern between man and his Maker, and in which no man or set of men, or human tribunal, has a right to meddle or interfere; yet in the disclosing of facts and the fully asserting the truth, human tribunals have a right to interfere, and are bound to see according to the laws of the land, that no man's rights be impaired or taken away, but through the testimony of an oath, and that of a man entitled to credit and full belief; and it is fully my opinion, that no testimony in matters of controversy at law between man and man, is entitled to credit unless delivered under the solemnity of an oath, and that such an oath as comes home to the conscience of the witness, and creates a tie on him arising from his belief of a God, the divine authority of the Bible, and that false swearing would expose him to punishment in this life and the life to come. On these most sacred, great and good principles rest all the institutions of North Carolina, and more especially the fair distribution of justice between men. I would further state, that it has long been the law of England, "That a person who denies the being of a God, and a future state of rewards and punishments, cannot take an oath or be admitted a witness in any Court of justice under any circumstance." The same also is an article in the Constitution of the State of Tennessee.

The fourth disability is, that of holding religious principles incompatible with the freedom and safety of the State. What could the framers of the Constitution mean in this clause of the article? Had there been, or were there then, or could they think there would be, men or societies that would hold such religious principles as would be contrary to the freedom and safety of the State? It appears plain to me, that the framers of the Constitution saw danger in the three kinds of men designated in the article—those that deny the being of a God, the truth of the Protestant religion, and divine authority of the Bible—and then they usher in this fourth disability to office as a sweeping clause to comprehend with the three first sorts of men, all others of like or worse principles. Then it is clear they thought the principles of the three first sort of men incompatible with the freedom and safety of the State, and that if there were any of like or worse tendency than those three already designated, they intended to cut such men off from office; for they did not think the three first sort of men ought to be put in office, nor others whose principles had a tendency to affect the freedom and safety of the State. And I think they had, in this fourth clause, an eye to the Catholic religion; for the spirit and practice of that religion, unrestrained by law, have in all countries been incompatible with the freedom and safety of any State or nation, as can be proven from the history of England, France, Spain, Portugal, South America, and many others—that unrestrained by law it has been a religion of spiritual and civil slavery, despotism, tyranny and cruelty—bloody punishing, oppressive taxing religion, against which it became necessary to make a safeguard in the Constitution, if the religious principles of such men, or any other man, should have a like tendency to destroy the freedom or safety of the State. I consider one sort of the principles of the Abolition Society of this class—that such principles propagated in this State have a tendency to endanger the safety of its citizens, and that early methods should be taken to suppress them.

Fellow citizens, remember that no State or nation can exist without virtue, and that it requires virtue to support a republican government. Loose this and down goes our fabric as sure as there is a God. Then all men in the State should unite to support and practice virtue, and maintain it in the State and nation as much as possible; and that man who will or may inculcate principles contrary to virtue, is to be scoffed at and held in derision for the good of society and the maintenance of our Republic; for it is luxury, vice, and infidelity that have brought the judgment of God on the nations before us, for all nations have their time of reckoning, and when the balances have been struck, the proudest empires and most populous cities have sunk under the weight of God's anger against the crimes of nations. Let us then beware, and keep men out of office and power who by such office may have much more influence on society, to inculcate demoralizing principles to the danger of society and the moral dignity of the State. For when I consider that the framers of the Constitution were men that had just waded through a seven years war to obtain liberty, freedom and safety—and reflect on their being met together for the great and valuable purpose of laying down constitutional law for this State, I behold them united in war, and united to support freedom and safety to themselves and posterity unborn; and united in sentiment to fix freedom, safety, protection of property and person on the firmest basis that their minds were capable of. They had felt the galling chain of kings and priestly tyrants, and had fought and bled and suffered to break their chains, and had done so. Surely such men knew better how to guard against the future encroachments of those tyrants than the present generation, and therefore formed a Constitution of which this article was one, which they conceived would, if adhered to, secure freedom and safety to the State. Do you think, fellow citizens, you can call a Convention now as much united as those fathers were, when party spirit and a scramble for office prevails from north to south? No, sirs, it cannot be. Then the men of this generation should not be permitted to alter this 32d article, because they have never felt where the shoe pinched. If you alter this article the shoe may pinch your feet as well as theirs. Then let it alone as it is, since it hurts nor affects no man but a few office hunters and government profit seekers; and these should be men of merit and virtue, and virtue and merit should be the only qualities required for offices of trust or profit—and if the principles pointed at by this article are so, I am a fool as well as the framers of this article in the Constitution. So I leave the matter, praying Almighty God, who presides over the councils of States and nations, to direct the Convention in that way that shall best support the freedom and safety of this State, and insure it to the latest posterity.

JOSHUA LAWRENCE.



TARBOROUGH,

SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1835.

Our County Court was held this week. Nothing worthy of special notice occurred.

We are requested to state, that the public expenses of the Poor House of this county, from May Court, 1834, to May Court 1835, was \$679 04.

Election.—The following is the official statement of the Poll in this county, for delegates to

the State Convention: Louis D. Wilson 389, Phesanton Sugg 306, Edmund D. Maenair 127, Spencer L. Hart 127, Francis L. Dancy 119, Joshua Lawrence 75.—(Messrs. Wilson and Sugg elected.—Messrs. Dancy and Lawrence had declined being candidates.)—The votes in the different districts were as follows:

Districts.	W.	S.	M.	H.	D.	L.
1. Tarboro',	17	16	25	12	28	5
2. Spicer's,	12	8	3	34	0	40
3. Arms's,	53	49	1	8	7	2
4. Barnes's,	35	2	0	0	33	0
5. Sharpe's,	26	27	0	3	0	2
6. Saratoga,	45	20	0	16	5	23
7. Barterfield,	52	36	5	11	0	0
8. Sparta,	36	33	6	3	0	0
9. Robeson's,	7	10	7	22	0	0
10. Bulluck's,	15	25	0	2	4	1
11. Harrell's,	12	5	8	0	15	0
12. Harper's,	4	1	24	0	21	1
13. Parker's,	30	10	27	6	5	0
14. Logsboro',	7	11	0	1	0	0
15. Cherry's,	9	14	17	4	0	0
16. Maner's,	9	15	7	5	0	0
17. Gardner's,	20	19	7	0	1	1

We understand that Jesse Cooper and Asa Biggs are elected delegates to the State Convention from Martin county—Robert Williams, Sen'r. and John Joiner, from Pitt—Joseph J. Daniel and John Branch, from Halifax—and Willis W. Boddie and John Arrington, Sen'r. from Nash. The delegates will convene in Raleigh on Thursday next, the 4th day of June.

National Democratic Convention.—This august body assembled at Baltimore on the 20th inst. We learn from various sources that 611 delegates were in attendance, from all the States in the Union, (South Carolina and Illinois excepted)—delegates were appointed for the latter, but they failed to attend.) The following delegates were from North Carolina:—

Robert Strange, Remulus M. Saunders, Louis D. Wilson, Wm J. Cowan, Joshua O. Watson, Philo White, James Rainey, John D. Hoke, Henry Pitts, Henry Blount, Daniel Turner, John H. Wheeler, John J. Lockhart, Alfred M. Slade, Wm. P. Ferrald.

On motion of Mr. Kremer, of Penn. Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia, was unanimously called to the chair. James Fenner, of R. I. was appointed 1st Vice President—Edward Condict, of N. J. 2d do.—Upton S. Heath, of Md. 3d do.—Robert Strange, of N. C. 4th do.—John B. Nevitt, of Miss. 5th do.—Franklin Cannon, of Mo. 6th do. And Charles G. Atherton, of N. H. John Cotton Smith, Jr. of Conn. George H. Flood, of Ohio, and Thomas H. Brown, of Ia. appointed Secretaries.

On the 22d, the nomination for President and Vice President took place, the delegation from each State giving as many votes as the States were entitled to in the Electoral Colleges. MARTIN VAN BUREN, of New York, received 265 ballots for President, being the unanimous vote of the 22 States represented in the Convention. RICHARD M. JOHNSON, of Kentucky, received 178, and WILLIAM C. RIVES, of Virginia 87, for Vice President. The following table exhibits the votes given by the respective delegations:—

	V.	B.	J.	R.
Maine,	10	0	10	
New Hampshire,	7	7	0	
Vermont,	7	7	0	
Massachusetts,	14	4	10	
Connecticut,	8	8	0	
Rhode Island,	4	4	0	
New York,	42	42	0	
New Jersey,	8	0	8	
Delaware,	3	3	0	
Pennsylvania,	30	30	0	
Maryland,	10	0	10	
Virginia,	23	0	23	
North Carolina,	15	0	15	
Georgia,	11	0	11	
Tennessee,	15	15	0	
Kentucky,	15	15	0	
Ohio,	21	21	0	
Indiana,	9	9	0	
Mississippi,	4	4	0	
Louisiana,	5	5	0	
Missouri,	4	4	0	

The Convention adjourned at nine o'clock, on the evening of the 22d, after appointing a committee to draft an address to the people of the United States, passing the usual complimentary resolutions to their officers, &c.

Federal Court.—This tribunal adjourned on Saturday. The Land cases, in which the State is interested, were not tried. It will be recollected that one of these cases was tried several terms ago, and an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States. That case has not been decided by the Supreme Court. The case before that involves most, if not all the principles which will determine the other. But the counsel on both sides, during this Court, have agreed to carry up another case, which is to present only two points for determination, these being considered very important and leading principles in the cases pending in the Circuit Court.

Nathan Young was indicted for passing counterfeit notes of the Bank of the United States, convicted, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment.—*Ral. Star.*

We understand that the Bank of the State of North Carolina has purchased the Banking House in this town at present occupied by the Branch of the U. S. Bank, and that it is in contemplation to establish a Branch of the former institution here. *Fayetteville Obs.*

The "Spectator," a well conducted Jackson paper, which has been printed for the last five years in Rutherford county, in this State, has been discontinued, the Editor "retiring to seek a livelihood in some other pursuit."

The New York Ev. Post of Wednesday, says: "There is consternation in the money market to-day. Stocks are falling, and long faces are to be seen in Wall street. The rage of speculation has driven business nearly to the turning point. Foreign exchange is now at that point where the exportation of specie commences. To add to the panic which this circumstance is occasioning, we understand that the Bank Commissioners popped in unexpectedly upon some of our banks yesterday, and found their loans extended fifty per cent. beyond the amount authorized by their charters. They begged hard not to be reported to the legislature, and promised to curtail instantly. This makes their debtors look blank. We do not believe that any serious revulsion in the money market has commenced yet; but such a revulsion, and the worst that has been experienced since the War, is not far off."

FOREIGN.

Late from Europe.—We learn verbally by a gentleman recently arrived from the north, that intelligence from Paris to the 17th April, and London to the 18th, had been received at New York. At the latest dates the indemnity bill was still under discussion in the French Chambers, and it was generally thought the bill would pass. The new British Ministry had been formed, with Lord Melbourne at its head. The cotton market at Liverpool was very animated, and prices had improved on the 13th 4d, and on the 17th, a further advance of 3-8ths. Sales of the week ending the 17th, 25,000 bales—12,000 on speculation and 2,000 for export.

CANDIDATES.

Election on Thursday, 30th July.

For Congress.
THOMAS H. HALL,
EBENEZER PETTIGREW.

General Assembly—Senate.
MOSES BAKER,
BENJAMIN SHARP.

Commons.
JOHN J. DANIEL.

MARRIED,
In Greenville, Pitt county, on Wednesday evening, the 13th inst. by the

Rev. John R. Bennett, M. D. of Jordan to Miss Emily, daughter of Dr. John C. Gorham.

Also, on Wednesday evening, the 20th, by the Rev. William Clark, Henry S. Clark, Esq. of Beaufort county, to Miss Abigail Stinson.

In Pitt county, on Thursday evening, the 14th inst. by the Rev. John Dupree, John Joiner, Esq. to Mrs. Harriet May, widow of the late James May.

Prices Current.

	per	Tarboro'	New York
MAY 25			
Bacon,	lb.	10 12	10 12
Beeswax,	lb.	18 20	18 20
Brandy, apple,	gall n	60 70	40 50
Coffee,	lb.	13 16	13 16
Corn,	bu.	70 80	70 80
Cotton,	lb.	14 16	14 16
Cotton bag's,	yard.	20 25	20 25
Flour, supt.	bu.	60 65	60 65
Iron,	lb.	4 5	4 5
Lard,	lb.	9 10	9 10
Molasses,	gall n	31 40	21 30
Sugar, brown,	lb.	10 12	7 8
Salt, T. I.	bu.	60 65	4 5
Turpentine,	bu.	250 275	312 337
Wheat,	bu.	80 90	100 125
Whiskey,	bu.	45 50	27 30

Pay your Taxes.

Come and pay your Taxes. THE Subscriber having been appointed to collect the taxes for district No. 1, of the county of Edgecombe, requests all persons interested to come forward and pay their taxes as quick as possible.

J. S. M. REDMOND
Tarboro' May 29, 1835.

Notice.

At May term, A. D. 1835, the Pitt Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, letters of administration were granted to the Subscriber on the estate of George Sugg, late of said county, dec'd. Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of said dec'd, to make immediate payment; and all those having claims against it, are requested to present them duly authenticated in the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be filed in bar of recovery.

JNO. C. GORHAM
25th May, 1835.

Dentistry.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of this place and its vicinity, that he will visit here by the 1st of June, and attend to the duties of his profession.

E. R. HUBBERD,
Surgeon Dentist.
Tarboro', May 25, 1835.

Notice.

STRAYED from the Subscriber, on the 20th of May, 1835, an Old Lotte Hyde's, on Deep Creek, in Edgecombe county, a BAY MARE, about 9 or 10 years old, and about 12 feet or upwards in height—she has a star in the forehead, her hind leg, a large scar on her hind leg, and was shod all round. If any person will take up the mare and deliver her to me, I will know so that I can get her again, I will pay them well for their trouble. Please write to Tarborough Post Office.

LEVI PEARCE
May 25, 1835.

NASHVILLE

Male Academy.

THE EXAMINATION of the Students of the Nashville Male Academy, will take place on Thursday, the 12th of June. Those who have patronized the Academy, together with such as delight in juvenile education, are requested to attend. The Academy will be open again on the first Monday in July. The prices of tuition are: orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic, \$6 00 per session; English grammar, geography, history, &c. \$8 00. For Languages, \$10 00.

Levl. F. Whitehead, Teacher.
Nashville, May 27, 1835.

Notice.

THE Subscribers are now prepared from their old stand in the room formerly occupied by Messrs. Lyman and Lawrence, and directly opposite to John C. Cotten's. They will in a few days have for sale, a quantity of Salt, Molasses, Sugar and Coffee—Bagging, Rope, and the heavy articles which are important to farmers at this season of the year. CASH, and the highest price, will be paid for baled Cotton.

D. RICHARDS & CO.
Tarborough, Nov. 27th, 1834.