

## Communications.

FOR THE TARBORO' PRESS.

Mr. Howard: I have just seen the amendment made by the Convention to the 32d section of our Constitution, on religious tests, or what has been termed by some, the Catholic question. I have not seen the luminous arguments adduced by the advocates for the amendment, nor am I so vain as to imagine myself such a master in political economy as to be capable of dictating to the congregated wisdom of the Convention: but I think I may, without disrespect to that august body and with due deference to their exalted talents, give it as my humble opinion that the amended section will have no other tendency than to confer exclusive prerogative on the Catholics. But I sincerely hope the Convention will not rise, without more fully explaining what we are to understand by the words "Christian religion." Whether they will embrace only those sects who believe the "Old and New Testaments to be the sufficient rule of faith and practice in all things pertaining to godliness;" or whether the words will include also those systems that require additional comment and explanation, by the priests of the church, to elucidate and amplify the doctrines set forth in the Old and New Testaments. Without such an explanation by the Convention itself, the Roman Catholic church may assert its claim as the only Christian church, and brand all Protestants as heretics—those who believe in the standard of orthodoxy as set up by the established Church of England, will deem all Dissenters, heretics—Predestinarians, those of counter belief; and vice versa. All sects of religion have some hobby by which they arrogate to themselves the exclusive right of being termed the true church, and hence, instead of this amendment yielding us the exuberant fatness of the olive of peace, it will be the "detur pulchriori" of contention, discord and persecution among the various sects.

The cant about bigotry and intolerance is well calculated to enlist the sympathies and prejudice the minds of the ignorant and indolent against our fathers who formed the Constitution, but the intelligent statesman will at once see, that their only object was to secure the safety of the State. Hence in their researches after physical and moral abilities and disqualifications to posts of honor and profit under the government, they measured them all by the same standard, "safety of the State," and by no other. In the discharge of this important duty, they first point out the requisite qualifications of vested interests in freehold, residence, age, &c. as sine qua non to the highest prerogatives, (see sections 5th and 6th.) Secondly, the moral obligation of an oath to the State is required of all entering on official duties, (section 12.) They then enumerate disqualifications, such as want of economy, prodigality or peculation of the public monies, so as to fail exhibiting a fair statement and prompt and honest discharge of accounts due the State, (sections 25 and 26.) Then "military and civil offices of profit," &c. Then proscribe all "clergymen and preachers of the gospel, of every denomination, from seats in the Legislature and Council of State so long as they continue in the exercise of their pastoral function;" no doubt on account of the almost implicit reliance each flock place in their pastor's judgment, and the undue control he might exercise over them in elections, (section 31.) But what will posterity find to admire in the policy of the present Convention, in admitting to offices of "trust and profit" the Jesuitical vender of indulgences, while the faithful reprob of sin, and the avowed foe to vice and licentiousness in every shape, and who toils incessantly to impress on the aged and the young their moral obligations to God and their country are

excluded? How striking is the contrast of that wisdom spoken of by St. James, and this of the Convention, in inviting to honor and emolument a believer in transubstantiation of wine and bread into real blood and flesh, by the incantations of priests; while virtuous and incorruptible Mordecais either sit unnoticed at the king's gate, or are held up in terrorum to the people as ambitious aspirants unworthy their confidence. Can the people of North Carolina be induced to believe it compatible with the safety of the State to admit to office of "trust and emolument" any one who believes a dispensation of the Pope paramount to all legal enactments of his country, or who devoutly yields to the ipse dixit of the Pontiff the same unlimited obedience as to the revealed will of his God? For one, I enter my protest against the ratification of this abrogation of the section.



TARBORO'

SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1835.

We are authorized to announce JOHN W. BARNES as a candidate for the Senate, and JOSEPH JOHN PIPPEN for the Commons, of the next Legislature.

We learn that in Pitt county, Alfred Moye and Marshall Dickenson are candidates for the Senate, and John L. Foreman, Macon Moye, James S. Clark, and Smithwick Whitley, for the Commons.

We invite attention to the letter of the Hon. R. M. Johnson, accepting the nomination of the Baltimore Convention. It will be seen that Col. Johnson's opinions on the Bank, Tariff, and Internal Improvement questions, so important to the people of the South, have been grossly misrepresented.

The Richmond Whig, referring to the proceedings of our State Convention, says: "we wish our respected neighbor of North Carolina well through the scrape, and that she may not, as did Virginia, make three holes in stopping one." This remark applies with peculiar force to the alteration (we cannot say amendment) of the 32d section, substituting the word *Christian* for *Protestant*, the evils that may be reasonably anticipated from which are so happily set forth by our correspondent *Civis*. Indeed the evidences are rapidly multiplying that the day is not distant when sectarian strife, with its wonted bigotry and intolerance, will be amongst the most prominent weapons used in our political as well as civil contests. In confirmation of the views of *Civis* on this subject, the Southern Religious Telegraph, of the 3d inst. a Presbyterian paper published at Richmond, Va. states that the following resolution was passed by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church, recently held at Pittsburg, Pa.—

Resolved, That it is the deliberate and decided judgment of this General Assembly, that the Roman Catholic church has essentially apostatized from the religion of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ; and therefore cannot be recognized as a Christian church.

Raleigh, July 7.

State Convention.—This body, it is expected, will adjourn the latter part of the present week.

It will be seen that the Debate on the 32d Article, which we noticed in our last, was not arrested until Wednesday, when the Convention determined, by a vote of 74 to 52, to amend the Article, by striking out the word *Protestant*, and inserting the word *Chris-*

*tian*. The effect of this amendment, if literally construed, will be to exclude from office all (and among them of course, Jews,) who deny the truth of the Christian Religion, or the divine authority either of the Old or the New Testament.

On Thursday, the Convention determined by a vote of 74 to 44, to elect the Governor of the State by the People, biennially.

The whole of Friday was occupied with the Report of the Committee appointed to arrange the Senatorial Districts and apportion the Members of the House of Commons. The following is, we believe, a correct statement of the number of Representatives to which the several Counties will be entitled under the new Constitution:—

### SENATE.

Northampton, Hertford, Bertie, Martin, Halifax, Nash, Wake, Franklin, Johnston, Warren, Edgecombe, Wayne, Pitt, Craven, Chatham, Granville, Person, Cumberland, Sampson, New-Hanover, Duplin, Onslow, Anson, Cabarrus, Caswell, Rockingham, Orange, Randolph, Guilford, Stokes, Rowan, Davidson, Surry, Lincoln, Iredell, Rutherford and Mecklenburg Counties, will each be entitled to a Senator, making in all 37. The remaining 13 Senators are distributed as follows:—1 to Perquimons and Pasquotank; 1 to Camden and Currituck; 1 to Gates and Chowan; 1 to Washington and Tyrrell; 1 to Greene and Lenoir; 1 to Beaufort and Hyde; 1 to Carteret and Jones; 1 to Brunswick, Bladen and Columbus; 1 to Robeson and Richmond; 1 to Moore and Montgomery; 1 to Wilkes and Ashe; 1 to Burke, Yancy and 4 of Buncombe, and 1 to 4 of Buncombe, Haywood and Macon.

### COMMONS.

The following Counties will be entitled, each to one Member, viz:—Brunswick, Columbus, Chowan, Greene, Haywood, Jones, Macon, Tyrrell, Washington, Ashe, Bladen, Camden, Currituck, Carteret, Cabarrus, Gates, Hertford, Hyde, Lenoir, Moore, Martin, Nash, Onslow, Pasquotank, Perquimons, and Yancy—26.

The following Counties will be entitled, to two Commoners each, viz:—Anson, Buncombe, Cumberland, Craven, Caswell, Davidson, Edgecombe, Randolph, Rockingham, Person, Beaufort, Bertie, Duplin, Franklin, Johnston, Montgomery, New-Hanover, Northampton, Pitt, Robeson, Richmond, Sampson, Warren, and Wayne—50.

The following Counties to three Commoners each, viz: Guilford, Mecklenburg, Rowan, Rutherford, Wake, Surry, Burke, Chatham, Granville, Halifax, Iredell and Stokes—36.

And the following to four each, viz: Lincoln, and Orange—in all 120.

The Convention met for a few moments on Saturday, the 4th of July, but the only business transacted, was to receive the following Report, on the subject of private Legislation, from the Committee of Thirteen, through the Chairman, Mr. Meares.

All laws relating to the Administration of Justice, shall be uniform throughout the State.

The General Assembly shall have power to pass general laws, regulating divorce and alimony; but shall not have power to grant a divorce or secure alimony in any individual case.

The General Assembly shall not have power to pass any private law, to alter the name of any person, or to legitimate any bastard, or to restore to the right of Citizenship, any person convicted of any infamous crime.

Whenever a Bill of a private nature shall be introduced into either House of the General Assembly, it shall not be passed upon, until a tax of \$10 has been paid, by the person introducing the same, to the Clerk of the House, to be by him accounted for, and paid over to the Treasurer of the State.—Reg.

[The speakers on the 3d section on Monday, 29th ult. were

Messrs. Rayner and Gaston, in favor of altering it—Messrs. Speight, Shober, and McQueen against any alteration. On Tuesday, Messrs. Gaston, Carson of Burke, Harrington, Daniel, and Macon, in favor of altering—Messrs. Smith of Orange, Seawell, and Dockery, against it. On Wednesday, several amendments were proposed and rejected, when the question was taken on the resolution reported by the committee of the whole, which proposed to strike out the word *Protestant* and insert *Christian*, in the original section, and carried—yeas 74, nays 52, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Andres, Bonner, Bryan, Baxter, Brittain, Biggs, Bailey, Bunting, Birchett, Brodnax, S. P. Carson, Crudup, Cathey, Cansler, C. Chalmers, Calvert, J. McD. Carson, Collins, Daniel, Dobson, Elliott, Edwards, Ferebee, Fisher, Franklin, Gaither, W. Gaston, Gilliam, A. F. Gaston, Guinn, Gaines, Gary, Gray, Giles, Gudger, Hill, Hall, Hodges, Huggins, Harrington, Jervis, E. Jones, Jacobs, King, Kelly, Macon, McMillan, McPherson, Marchant, Martin, Marsteller, Meares, Outlaw, Pipkin, J. W. Powell, Ruffin, Rayner, R. H. Ramsay, Roulac, Swain, Sawyer, Skinner, R. D. Spaight, Shipp, Saunders, B. J. Smith, Tayloe, Troy, White, W. P. Williams, Welch, R. Williams, Wellborn, Young—74.

Nays—Messrs. Averitt, Arrington, Bowers, Branch, Boddie, Cox, Cooper, M. Chambers, Dockery, Faison, Gatling, Graves, Grier, Hogan, Hargrave, Hussey, Hooker, Hutcheson, Halsey, Holmes, K. Jones, Joiner, Lea, McQueen, Marchant, McDiarmid, Morehead, Montgomery, Moore, Norcom, Owen, A. Powell, Peersall, Parker, J. Ramsay, Styron, Suggs, Stallings, J. Speight, J. S. Smith, Seawell, Sherrard, Shober, Spruill, Foomer, L. D. Wilson, Wooten, J. Wilson, J. W. Williams, Whitfield, Wilder—52.]

University of North Carolina.—The appointment of a President of this Institution is postponed to December. In the mean time, Professor Mitchell, is to act in that capacity.

Mr. William H. Owen, of Caswell County, is appointed a Tutor, vice Mr. D. F. Bacon resigned.—ib.

The late Commencement.—We understand that the Exercises at the recent Commencement of our University, were of a highly interesting character, though the crowd of visitors was somewhat diminished by the circumstance of the State Convention being in session.

The Address of Chief Justice Ruffin, before the Literary Societies, was, we are told, every way worthy his exalted reputation. It will however, of course, be published, and we will enable our readers to judge for themselves.

The Eulogy pronounced by Professor Anderson, on the Rev. Dr. Caldwell, late President of the Institution, was, we learn, replete with judicious and feeling reflection; was written in the Author's usual style of classic elegance, and contained many just and striking truths on the dignity of Literary pursuits. The following was the order of exercises on Commencement day.

1. Prayer by the President.
2. Salutatory Oration in Latin, by Haywood W. Guion, Newbern.
3. Honorary Oration. Future Prospects of our Country, by Wm. T. Webb, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
4. Honorary Oration. Stability of the present Government of Great Britain, by Saumuel H. Ruffin, Louisburg.
5. Honorary Oration. The influence of Poetry, by James H. Hutchins, Newbern.
6. Honorary Oration. Political Economy, by J. C. Smith, Cumberland.
7. Forensic Debate. The moral tendency of Walter Scott's Writings, by John C. Thompson, Port Tobacco, Md. and John Paisley, Guilford.
8. Honorary Oration. Chivalry, by Henry L. Graves, Yanceyville.

AFTERNOON.  
9. Honorary Oration. The character of Lord Byron, by William Rose, Stokes.

10. A Forensic Debate. Ought Representatives to be bound by the will of their constituents? By Richard B. Creecy, Chowan, & Christopher C. Battle, Edgecombe.

11. A Forensic Debate. Ought the U. States to be dependent on Europe for Literature?—By Robert W. Henry, Halifax, Va. Horace L. Robards, Granville, and Charles R. Dodson, Milton.

12. Valedictory Oration, by Augustus J. Foster, Louisburg.

13. Degrees conferred.

14. Reading of the Report.

15. Exercises of the day concluded with Prayer.—ib.

A stranger about 20 years of age, stating himself to be a seaman, and calling himself William B. Sheppard, arrived at Greenville, in this State, on his way south, on the 19th ult. was immediately taken sick, and died on the 25th. He has, as he believed, several brothers and sisters in New Orleans, but could not remember their address, in consequence of his not having had an opportunity of communicating with them for the last seven years. He said his father was called Henry B. Sheppard, and that he was an emigrant to Louisiana from this State.—Wash. Whig.

The Wheat Crop, says the Salem Reporter of 27th ult. although it may be deficient in comparison with other years, will far exceed expectations; and the prospect for corn and oats is very fine.

Harvest time is now at hand; and we have heard it remarked, within a few days, that the wheat crop in this county is much better than was anticipated; that although the yield will be less than in ordinary seasons, the quality of the grain was perhaps never better. Corn promises well, and cotton is fast recovering from the check it received during the cold chilling weather late in the spring.—Ral. Standard.

Petersburg Constellation.—We observe that Messrs. Haines & Davis, late Editors and proprietors of this staunch Democratic Journal, have dissolved their partnership; and that H. Haines, Esq. remains as sole Editor and proprietor. In the talents and application of Mr. Haines, the Republicans of Petersburg and that section of country, have an assurance that the Constellation will continue, as it hitherto has been, an able advocate, and an efficient co-laborer in the democratic cause.—ib.

Our Relations with France.—Resignation of Mr. Livingston.—The Globe of Thursday, contains a long and important communication from Mr. Livingston to the Duke de Broglie; dated the 25th of April, also a letter from the same to the Secretary of State dated 29th June resigning his post as Minister, and the reply of Mr. Forsyth, from which we make the following important extract:

Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Livingston. "In the embarrassing and delicate position you have lately occupied, your conduct and especially your last official note in closing your correspondence with the French Government, has met his entire approbation, exhibiting, as it does with truth, the anxious desire of the Government and the people of the United States to maintain the most liberal and pacific relations with the nation to which you were accredited, and a sincere effort to remove ill founded impressions; and to soothe the feelings of national susceptibility even where they have been unexpectedly excited—while, at the same time, it discourages with a proper firmness, any expectation that the American Government can ever be brought to allow an interference inconsistent with the spirit of its institutions, or make concessions incompatible with its self respect. The

President's persuaded that the undivided sentiment of the American people, and that you will carry into a retirement, which trusts may be temporary, the consciousness not only of having performed your duty, but of having realized the anticipations of your fellow citizens, and secured for yourself and your country the just appreciation of the world."

Thus it will be seen that the President has taken the stand we predicted he would. He refused to yield assent to the improper requisition of the French Chamber of Deputies, to apologize to that nation, for language used in his last annual message to Congress. In the propriety of this determination, how much some of his countrymen may differ with him on points of domestic policy, all parties will cordially agree; and cheerfully unite in supporting a Chief Magistrate, who is ever alive to the dignity and honor of his country.—Pet. Con.

Destructive Hail Storm.—On the afternoon of Saturday the 30th inst. parts of the counties of Cumberland, Sampson, Bladen, and Robeson were visited with a violent tornado and hail storm, which in some parts has totally destroyed all prospect of a crop. A gentleman from the upper part of this country, informs us, that it visited his neighborhood, commencing near Col. McLeod's, about 28 miles from this town, and extending nearly an Eastern course, passing over nearly the same ground which suffered so severely by a similar visitation two years ago. In its course, it cut down corn, oats, &c. so completely, that in some fields not a stalk remained standing. Our informant saw the proprietors of some of these fields, where the corn had been waist high, ploughing them up for another planting. At Mr. Solomon Bayles, the wind was so violent as to tear off pine trees two feet thick, twisting them off, apparently about five above the ground. The hail was in some places eighteen inches deep, and some of the masses measured, from extreme points, four inches. Much suffering has been produced.—Fay. Obs.

The Hillsborough Recorder states that Mr. James Clancy, of that place, was killed by a stroke of lightning about 12 o'clock at night, on the 19th ult. Mr. Clancy, it appears, was in the act of putting down a window, and was instantly killed; but Mrs. Clancy, though in bed, the head of which was immediately in the corner where the fluid exhibited its power, was not injured.

Thomas Marshall, Esq. son of the venerable Chief Justice, while on his way to Philadelphia to visit his sick father, was killed in Baltimore on the 27th ult. by the falling of one of the chimneys of the Court house during a storm. He was a wealthy and highly esteemed resident of Fauquier county, Va. and has left a wife and six children.

The Western Carolinian states that the Governor has delayed the day of execution of Dr. Mowbray, under sentence of death for negro stealing, until some time in the ensuing fall.

## FOREIGN.

Accounts from Europe to the 27th May, have been received at New York by arrivals from England and France. They possess very little interest on this side of the Atlantic. The new British Ministry do not contemplate bringing forward any other measures of reform the present session than the Irish Church Bill, and that regulating municipal corporations. In the French Chamber of Peers, the American Indemnity Bill, remained untouched. The prospects of Don Carlos in Spain were said to be brightening; in consequence of which a panic had