

Communications.

FOR THE TARBORO' PRESS.

Mr. Howard's indisposition has prevented my earlier attention to the strictures of 'Tolerator,' which appeared in your paper of the 18th; and after tendering him the warmest effusion of a grateful heart for the charitable construction he has ascribed to Civis's intentions, I beg leave to review and comment on his opinions also.

In many of 'Tolerator's' talented remarks I perfectly concur, but in some he has mistaken my meaning, and ascribed to me a denunciation of my fellow citizens of different religious faith, and a paucity of liberality which Uncle Toby's benevolence reproves, and posterity will condemn. I disclaim the appalling enormity of proscribing any sect on account of an intolerant asperity excited in my own bosom by a deviation from my opinions, or any memento of their illiberality and by-gone intrigues and cruelties. I also deprecate any design of holding forth allurement to arouse the slumbering ambition of the clergy, either to enlarge their phylacteries or seek the highest seats in the synagogues. My intention was to show the wretched policy of altering our fundamental law so as to admit the intriguing and profligate, while the honest, virtuous and good were barred—for this purpose I selected the Jesuit as a detestable sensualist, and the Catholic as too over credulous to be honored and trusted, while the clergyman and Jew were deemed unworthy. If I failed in making this manifest to ordinary capacities, would it not have been more charitable in 'Tolerator' to have imputed it to the frailty, rather than the turpitude of "poor human nature?" Whatever influence the persecutions of the Puritans and Hugonots, who fled from Europe to America as an asylum, might have had on the framers of the Constitution, I pretend not to know, nor did I even hint that it had any; but I do believe they thought Popery incompatible with the institutions they had formed, and I give it as my opinion that it is so; not because their bigotry has marked their track with blood, and bleached it with the bones of millions of heretics, but because our civil institutions recognize no supremacy on earth, either temporal or spiritual; but every consistent Papist does admit the supremacy of the Pope over all the temporalities of the Globe! and that he is conscientiously bound to aid and assist in promoting and establishing that supremacy by fire and sword when necessity demands them. He must obey the requirements of the Pope sooner than those of the king, or civil enactments of his country.

'Tolerator' says, 21st line, column 1st, "that any religious test is, and ought to be regarded as far behind the intelligence of the age." To give this sentence its plainest meaning, it would make 'Tolerator' advocate a government of men who had no regard for moral feeling to God or man—men too irreligious to acknowledge "the being of a God," and too proud and independent to desire accountability to him for any deed done in the body—men too wicked to do justice to each other, or adhere to the truth when self-interest entices them to a departure from it. Alas! 'Tolerator,' you say you "feel mortified for your native State, that a majority of its delegates should have retained this article," (line 23d, column 1st.) "and that it is an antiquated relic of superannuated error!" but would no crimson suffuse your cheek at the introduction of eastern Rajahs and their customs of polygamy? the Mahometan and his seraglies? the Athenian polytheist with his thirty thousand gods, and I know not how many other incongruities? How long would the honest and imbecile Quaker see his rights secure if placed in juxta-position with the rapacious and murderous Bedonin? Such a state of things would

pour upon the Elysian fields of Carolina the withering pest of a Botany Bay rabble, and drown in rapine and blood the rich hesperian fruits of honesty and virtue. Let us learn wisdom from the fable of the poor snake, who found the sharp quills of his guest, the porcupine, painfully lacerating his tender skin. The sword and sensualities of Mahomet will never harmonize with the meek and self-denying religion of the followers of Jesus. Let the pilgrim and exile from every land, lie down with us beneath the broad spreading branches of our tree of liberty, and enjoy the exhilarating refreshment of its umbrageous salubrity, but permit no ruthless hand to rend and lop its branches. When the Vandal and Goth come to Rome let them do as Rome does; but let them not bring their laws and religion for Roman citizens to respect and honor. I am not so great a friend to "law religion," as to desire the establishment of star chambers or other ecclesiastical courts and tythes, or church taxes among us; but to have no religious test to proscribe murderers and sheep-stealers, (known to be such,) from the same elevated dignity with the respecters of justice, veracity, and all those finer feelings of moral rectitude, is revolting to my soul. Without some religious test, how could we make a man adhere to the truth in court, or impartially administer the laws? To have no religion in government, absolutely none, either to protect virtue or suppress vice, but give licentiousness unlimited scope, I verily believe would exceed even 'Tolerator's' liberality. 'Tolerator' says, (same column, 40th line from the bottom,) "that the error lies in granting to government religious or ecclesiastical power;" and in his 2d column he speaks of the union of Church and State as an "unholy alliance." We may run into extremes on almost every subject, and such seems to be 'Tolerator's' fate in this instance; and if his well-stored mind has culled nothing convictive, that "man is a religious as well as social being" from his juvenile pursuits, while poring over Paley's Moral Philosophy and Abercrombie on Intellectual Powers and Moral feelings, I would recommend to his attentive perusal the remarks of Milman on the Jewish constitution, or that theocracy of the Jews established by infinite wisdom and goodness at Mount Sinai. Why call that unholy which God has sanctified? Montesquieu divides crimes into four classes, the first of which offend against religion. In fact, I know not how we could have any guarantee to worship God as we thought right, if the law permitted every sceptic and libertine to annoy us in our devotions by his blasphemies and indecencies. The error does not lie in having "any," or too much religion in government, but in having too little; in having too much profession and nothing real; and the sensitive and modest Jews did not omit to visit the Tabernacle because of the establishment of a national religion, but because of Hofni and Phinehas' prostitution of it to the basest carnal gratifications. All governments must have some religion in them, and our's had selected the Protestant as preferable to the Popish; but this "refined age" has changed it, and for what? If the Convention thought the words 'Protestant' and 'Christian' synonymous, why strike out one and insert the other? This alteration amounts to proof positive that they thought them very different things; and their object evidently was to palm upon us Popery as the Christian religion, and bar all Protestants. Had this not been their intention, and they really meant to include Protestants, they might have so altered the sentence as to read "deny the being of God or the truth of the Protestant or any other Christian religion;" but they were aware that 'Protestant' was as opposite to 'Popish' as light is to darkness, and that both are not the Christian religion. I believe the Christian religion to be,

that prescribed rule of devotion from man to God laid down in the Old and New Testaments. Protestants think so too, but Catholics believe a tradition; a *lex non scripta* also requisite.

Mr. Editor, I would be brief, but the more I pursue the subject the wider the field opens before me, and I must defer for future numbers the exposure to my fellow citizens the pernicious and blighting influence of Popery on the liberties of the people in every clime and age of the world. And if I do not spread a splendid epilation of intellectual refreshments for your readers to banquet upon, yet I hope to adduce such testimony as will show to 'Tolerator' and most of them, that our liberties are now in danger from Popery.

CIVIS.



TARBORO' UGHI,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1835.

We have inserted the reply of Civis to Tolerator, but must decline publishing his "future numbers" on Popery—they would probably either prolong the present controversy, or involve him in a contest with other opponents, requiring a "wider field" than we could spare conveniently.

The Election.—On Thursday last, the election was held in this county—we learn unofficially, but we believe correctly, that for Congress Dr. Hall received 1319 votes, and Mr. Pettigrew 75—majority for Dr. Hall, 1244. General Assembly—Benj. Sharpe, Senate; Lemuel Deberry and Joseph John Pippen, Commons.

In Pitt, we understand, Dr. Hall's majority is 64—two districts to be heard from.

Tribute to Chief Justice Marshall.—A meeting of the Judges and Gentlemen of the Bar, was held at the Supreme Court room on the 13th inst.—Chief Justice Rufin in the chair, and Thos. P. Devereux, Esq. secretary; at which Gov. Iredell offered resolutions, expressive of the reverence entertained for his memory, and the grief felt for the loss the country has sustained. It was also resolved to aid in the design of raising a Monument at Washington city, to the memory of the deceased, by the Bar in the United States; and Judge Gaston, Thos. P. Devereux, Fredk. Nash, Jno. L. Bailey, David F. Caldwell, P. H. Winston, and Louis D. Henry, Esquires, be appointed a committee for the collection of funds for the purpose.—*Raleigh Stand.*

Commodore Elliott.—This gallant officer and able navigator, has been complimented by Mr. Livingston, our Minister to France, with a superb Gold Box, as a memento of the kind attention, suavity and deportment, which himself and family experienced from the Commodore on their passage home from France in the Frigate Constitution while under his command.—*ib.*

Dinner to Mr. Livingston.—A splendid Dinner was given to this gentleman at New York, on the 10th inst. The Mayor presided, and the company was numerous.—The proceedings occupy nearly six columns. Amidst a trophy of festooned flags, all bearing the stars and stripes, was displayed a silken banner, (placed immediately over Mr. L's head) on which was inscribed in large and legible characters of gold, these words: "The demand of Explanation.—If the principle be submitted to, neither dignity nor independence is left to the nation." The 4th toast was as follows:—

Edward Livingston.—As a Patriot and Statesman, he belongs

to America—as a Jurist and Philosopher, to the world. His exposition of the 25th of April embodies the sentiments of his countrymen, and stands a text book for American Diplomats.

On the announcement of this sentiment, Mr. Livingston rose, and addressed the Company as follows:

I had arranged some phrases which I thought might suit the occasion. But they are driven from my mind by the impulse which the scene around me most naturally produces. I find them tame, flat, powerless, to express the feelings by which I am excited, agitated, almost overpowered.

Gentlemen—I did not expect this: I returned without having attained final success in my mission. Returned with the satisfactory but humble consciousness of having done my duty; and I anticipated no other pleasure on my return, than the greetings of personal friends, and that exquisite sensation which one who loves his country feels, when after a long absence his foot first presses his native shore. Such of you, gentlemen as have been abroad, will understand this. But all of you must join me in lamenting, that the poverty of our language has no other word than the vague one of country to express the relation between it and its citizens. We have no derivative from the *patri* of the Romans, and have not adopted the *Fader land* of our Saxon ancestors. Nothing can be more appropriate to express the feeling, nothing more resembles filial duty and affection, than the obligation we owe to our native land, or the attachment which binds us by voluntary ties to the country of our adoption. But if we have not the word in our language, we have the sentiment in our hearts. Properly cultivated, it will teach us not only to support our country on occasions like the present, when it can appeal to all nations for the uniform moderation and justice of its course, but with the pious sons of the patriarch to veil even the occasional excesses of our common parent from the eyes of the world; not like the degenerate, unnatural brother, to exaggerate and expose them to derision—to conceal, not to discover the nakedness of the land; to glory in its honor, to lament its misfortunes, to espouse its cause as our own, and identify ourselves with it in its prosperous or adverse fortune. This is patriotism, this is true love of country; and, as it is common to all who bear me, I may be permitted to say that it guided me in my conduct, cheered me during the difficulties of my mission, and that I looked to the consciousness of its having animated me for my best reward.

I repeat, gentlemen, that I did not expect the reception I have met with. But I should be guilty of an absurd affectation, if I attempted to conceal the heart-felt pleasure it has given me. I thank you for myself, I thank you more for my country, for I have not the vanity to believe that any merit of mine could excite the enthusiastic demonstrations that have been made, and my feelings of personal gratification were lost in the higher enjoyment of national pride, when amid the shouts that greeted my arrival, the first words I could distinguish were these which reprobated any unworthy concession. Never, within my recollection, in the course of a long political life, has the sentiment on any question been so strongly, so unanimously expressed; expressed as it should be, calmly, but with energy, without bluster, without violence, in the language of high minded men, who appreciate their own character, and the dignity of their country. In a settled determination to suffer no degrading interference with our legislative councils, all party feelings seem forgotten, and the assurance I gave to the French Government on my departure, that every attempt of this nature would be repelled by the undivided energies of the nation, seems nobly confirmed. (Loud cheers.)

This intimation would have been unnecessary, if the character of our country had been known and appreciated. But I am sorry to say, that two opposite parties in France seemed to vie with each other in inventing calumnies to degrade our national character; and the tribunes of the Chamber of Deputies from day to day resounded with the vilest terms of reproach applied to our merchants, who were represented as fraudulent adventurers, to our Government, as endeavoring, by the most infamous arts, to support their unfounded claims. Not the least mortifying circumstance, as was sarcastically but truly observed by one of the ministers, was, that those who made these charges were supported by the votes and encouraged by the applause of the Republican party, and among them by many of the friends of Lafayette. (Cries of Shame!)

The great Montesquieu has said that honor is the principle of monarchical governments. One description of the men of whom I speak seem to have considered that this was the grant of an exclusive right, and like other monopolists they claimed the right not only to fix their own price on the article, which in this case they valued at 25,000,000 francs, but to adulterate it and stamp national dignity on the labels affixed to their spurious merchandise. (Cheers.)

Gentlemen, I must not be misunderstood. I speak of an opposition composed of the most heterogeneous materials—ultra royalists, ultra liberals, republicans, and other malcontents, who have united on using the most untiring efforts to break the faith of the nation, solemnly pledged, and embroil two countries having every motive of interest and honor to unite, and not one to divide them, I do not speak of the Administration, nor of the King. On the contrary, I seize this public occasion to declare that I never doubted the sincere desire of his Majesty faithfully to perform the treaty he had made, and to preserve the most amicable relations with the United States, and that if he had been seconded by all his ministers with the same zeal which distinguished the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the rejection of 1824 would not have taken place. Indeed, one of them candidly avowed, in the last debate, that he had not used all the efforts he intended to have done, and which, from his known influence and ability, would have insured complete success. From that time to the arrival of the President's message, I still did justice in the desire of the Administration to fulfil the treaty, although I could not but be dissatisfied with the non performance of M. Serurier's promise (according to our construction, which I always considered as the true one) and had reason, as I thought, to complain that no assurance would be given of making it a Cabinet question. After that period I take pleasure in bearing witness to the diligence and activity which were shown in preparing the documents to demonstrate the justice of our claims, the talent and eloquence with which the treaty was supported, and the ungenerous imputations of our country which were repelled by the ministers.

This adhesion to the amendment of General Valaze astonished and grieved me. I strove to counteract its effects by the note, gentlemen, which you have seen, and which since its approval by the President, I still hope may remove this difficulty. Should this fail—should one word of additional explanation be required; the good intelligence between the two countries is at once interrupted, perhaps destroyed. The voice of this country, thank God, is decided on that subject—(cheers.) The dignity of the country must, at all hazards be preserved. The great scourges of nations are succeeded generally by the remedies which a benignant Providence has ordained for them. Peace effaces the ravages of war—nature repairs the dis-

truction of pestilence, and of abundance console us for the privations of famine; the prostrated dignity of a nation can never be restored. The wounds of honor (the poet) never close; or, if should be cicatrized, they remain an opprobrious stigma on the daily politic for ever. Let us care, then, that no such infamy be affixed to the name of our country; to make our territory blush for the subjects of their fathers.—(Loud cheers.)

I give you, gentlemen, National Honor—It is untarnished from our infancy; it must be transmitted to our posterity without a spot.

FOREIGN.

Latest from Europe.—The Calcutta Calcutta from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 16th inst., confirms the rumor of the final passage of the Income Tax bill by the French Chamber of Peers, by the very large majority of 125 to 22!

The Liverpool Cotton Market on the 15th June was shut on the demand for.

Important from Texas.—received the New Orleans dispatch of the 13th inst. yesterday, containing important information from Texas. We may daily expect to receive accounts of the most interesting character from that province.

Texas.—The colonists of the province have at length organized themselves into an organization to assert the freedom of their Government. In December last the colonists had the opportunity to elect Augustin Viesca, then Governor, one who had incurred the displeasure of the Mexican Government. Viesca wished to reside in Texas; and permission was granted; but the military arrested him on his way, and imprisoned him by order of the commanding General Coss. To liberate him and to establish the supreme executive authority of the state of Texas, J. B. Miller, the political chief of the department of Texas, has issued a circular requiring his fellow citizens to organize.

On the 23d ult. a meeting was held at Columbia preparatory to a general one on the 25th, to conform to the requisition.

By an arrival yesterday from Aranzas, we were informed that 400 men had been had ordered from Vera Cruz to Texas.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having sold his entire stock of Goods, and expecting to leave this place in a few months, requests all persons indebted to him to call at his residence, convenient, and settle their accounts by cash or note.

R. J. BELL.

Tarboro', July 28, 1835.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Messrs. R. J. Bell & Co. their entire stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he is permanently located here, and is now opening his Goods of the same well known stand as of late.

The stock now on hand is entirely fresh and consists of every article of

Dry Goods & Groceries

Commonly kept in establishments of this sort; and as I purchased them at prime New York prices, without any expense of freight, &c. I will sell for cash or on credit, produce the present stock at a price or cheaper than any other place in this place—therefore, I am in my countrymen generally, as there is no mistake, and my accounts with me.

J. B. BRADY.

The Conclusion

(I will in the ensuing week give as much in cash or on credit for country produce as my competitors. I B. B. Tarboro', July 29, 1835.