

"CHARACTER IS AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS; AND THE GLORY OF THE STATE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF ITS CITIZENS."

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TERMS.

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COMMUNICATION.

PRESBYTERIAN CONTROVERSY.

FOR THE NORTH CAROLINIAN. Mr. Editor :- I have noticed two articles your papers of the 11th and 18th instant, e manifest tendency of which was to bring e Presbytery of Fayetteville, and through the whole Presbyterian Church into susicion and contempt. As a member of that hurch, and thus a party aggrieved, may I ot ask of you an insertion in your next, of following exposure of the fallacious reaning in the last of those articles; the first

is already been fully attended to. Yours, &c.

and Congregations.

"We have fallen upon times when it is t safe to take opinions upon trust. The andid confession of one, whom I wish you Rogers. I meet him on his own ground.]deal with according to his own rule .-uided by this, you may freely contrast his ntiments, and weigh his reasonings. And ou may arrive at the conclusion that he is otives by which he was actuated.

Before I proceed to discuss his present in this Presbytery at its late meeting." Reticle, let me briefly notice the error which member this; and look at the facts; there are s at the foundation of all this evil. This n to make manifest his opposition to the one or the other of these, every Presbyteri- find in them an example of every form of esbytery he had full liberty to meet argu- goes, every minister in that Presbytery must

nt by argument, and standing "face to go. Every Presbytery has a right to send e with his accuser," to defend what he commissioners to the General Assembly with School General Assembly is styled by him insidered the truth, with all the powers of which it is connected. And every one of its a SECEDING body. If so, then is Fayetteunderstanding, and of his eloquence. If members is eligible to this office. Plainly ville Presbytery a seceding body. For the er this, he holds himself injured by any then, every member must virtually acknowl- Assembly is nothing but a representation of is brothren, the constitution of the edge one and the same body, else some of various Presbyteries, and Fayetteville Presurch guarantees to him, the right (and them may be elected to seats in bodies whose bytery has helped to form it, by her own is will never be denied to him) of record- power they contemn. A man cannot belong commissioner sitting as an integral part of this protest "respectfully worded," by the to a Presbytery joined to one Assembly, and it. How is it then that so pure a Presbybe at the same time himself connected with terian is contending so anxiously for a place of the offensive resolution, and togeththe other, any more than he can be a Methowill they be spread before the world .dist, and vet hold himself subject to an Episre is the liberty, of enjoying, and making wn his opinion, which is so firmly securcopal Bishop. There being then these two distinct bodies in existence, the question is, to every member of the Presbyterian urch Judicatory. His protection is comto which one will Presbytery, as a Presbytery, adhere? In favor of whatever body the nsurate with the evil he hath to appredecision is given, to that body belong all the nd from any doings of the majority of his members who continue in connection with Is it not then his duty to avail ethren. mself of these constitutional means of re-Presbytery. If they vote on the election of ess, and to rest satisfied with them? Is commissioners to it, they do thus, ipso facto, adhere to it. If they partake in any of the right, when he turns aside from these, business of the Presbytery, thus adhering, der some strange hallucination here. Let l endeavors in other ways to call up the ce of public prejudice to decide against they actually sanction this adherence. It cannot be otherwise. Suppose a member of the fire and brimstone fall down from above brethren? Should he seek to make them Presbytery put on trial for any offence. He objects of popular odium, through the to destroy it. appeals from the verdict of Presbytery to dium of the public prints? Is this the istian liberty for which Presbyterian blood Synods. If he feels aggrieved here, where flowed free as water, in all ages of the then shall he carry his case, if he owns one Assembly, and his brethren another. Where church? I trow not. And I confidently eal to your honest convictions of prohe would go, they allow no authority to exty and duty, whether the course pursuercise jurisdiction. And the case is the same vice versa. It is then as plain, that a man by "Civis" in this respect, does not call ate severe and universal reprehension? He cannot be a member of Presbytery, and refuse to adhere to the same body, to which s wrong, in bringing the matter at all Presbytery adheres, as it is that he cannot fore the public in the way he did. And sinned more grievously when he attemptbe connected with the Presbyterian and the to hold up his brethren, by sophistical Episcopal church at the same time. An absolute refusal to adhere, is then nothing less sonings aud unfair representations, to the cule and indignation of the community. than a virtual renunciation of Presbyterial ut now to his article. And first a few connection. Is it then to be called a vote of rds respecting his proposition. "Has the censure, &c. when Presbytery tells those esbytery a right to censure an individual thus declaring their determination to leave kingdom of our Saviour. his vote?" To this interrogation, he them, that they may go? Is it not the persons themselves who decide this question? dently supposes, none but a negative rer can be given. It is propounded gen- Nay, put it stronger; is it not the duty of ly, and must be argued upon as a gen- Presbytery to say to such persons; "As you truth. As such, it must cover every have declared yourselves not of us, you have sible case that can be brought under it. no more right here, than has the minister of t then "self evident?" Suppose, and it any other denomination?" How can an honsupposable case, the contrary of any est man remain in connection with a body olution brought before Presbytery, imply whose authority he has renounced? I do not say that a man must necessarily approve all cessarily a countenance of immoralitynot, in this case, the Presbytery a right the doings of the General Assembly, to which censure in a due degree the individual he adheres, nor even of his own Presbytery. o shall vote in the negative? Will not There may be many things against which "good standing in the church be affected he may feel bound to protest. He has a his disadvantage," by such a vote? It right to do this, and yet continue his conbe whether Presbytery notice it or not. connection. But the question is, will he, or d they would be obliged, in justice to the will he not remain with them, notwithstandof religion, to remove the stigma, ing all this? This is the limit of the quesch such a course in any one of their tion of adherence. And it transcends my ber, would bring on the body permitpowers, both of reason, and of imagination, it. You will say that this was not the to discover any manner in which a man can in hand. But this very plea proves, justly belong to a body, if he declare he will the proposition depends, for its truth or not belong to it. He cannot do so, without, May 18-12tf. schood, upon particular circumstances .- making his declarations a falsity. I presume

eral form in which it now stands, either ne- shadow of censure, implied in the proposigatively or affirmatively. It may, or may tion before Presbytery, to declare such nonnot be right for Presbytery to call an indi- adhering members out of their connection .vidual to account for his vote. This is to But it was not even brought up in this way, be judged entirely by the merits of the indi- but as a question to be resolved by Presbyvidual case. You see the question here is tery. The views of that body with regard deceptive. And led by that consistency to the situation of these brethren were sought which is found even in connection with er- for. The censure would have been in a ror, the writer, in the very first sentence of vote compelling them to stay, in opposition his article, brings up the special case to to their own expressed will. As it was, which he would apply the proposition, that they were left to do as they said they would by an unfair statement here, he may enlist do. All the long and loose harangue of this your feelings to help you in deciding with him, writer, about liberty and tyranny, the inquias to the general rule. This should convince sition, &c. is wholly irrelevant. It has re=

It cannot therefore be answered, in the gen- | it will puzzle you to find any, even the least

you, that you have not a sound logician, and gard only to some phantom of his own imhonest reasoner to deal with, and should put agination. It cannot be applicable to any you on your guard against his continued so- doing or disposition of Presbytery. Is it right, I will not say-is it sound logic, to set phistry. But again, he has wholly avoided the up a false premise, make a long tirade

question at issue. Generally, I assert, that against something wholly unconnected with the attempt "to coerce the minority to an ar- the case in hand, and then direct the fury of gument with the majority," &c. is a thing the evil passions thus excited, upon the un-

wholly unknown in the Presbyterian Church. offending heads of his brethren? "The man all Members of Presbyterian Churches [He cannot find fault with me for using this who can bring nothing better to support his term as synonymous with the Old School cause than sneers, opprobrious epithets, bold party, after Chief Justice Gibson's decision, assertions, and canting allusions, betrays at as in his first article he claims the appella- once his own weakness, and the weakness of est of men are liable to err." This is the tion to himself, on the authority of Judge the cause he wishes to defend." And in all kindness to this writer, I must say, that I And in this individual case, taking his own have never met any production so deficient statement of it, Presbytery evinced no disin argument, and so abounding in all the position to censure any one. Read his own qualities above specified, as the article at words: "The test has generally been, whe- present under review, except a certain pamrong, without necessarily impugning the ther all would adhere to the Old School As- plet, not long since circulated in the Pressembly or not. Such was the test proposed bytery. They are what is styled in college "Sophomoric rant." False premises, illusive reasonings, and empty conclusions, with two bodies calling themselves the General common place generalities, are all that I can in the manner in which "Civis" has cho- Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. To find in them. I will willingly undertake to

ings of his Presbytery. On the floor of an must adhere. And where the Presbytery fallacious logic, of every trick of a sophistical reasoner. But why all this outcry? The Old



POETICAL.

COURTSHIP. BY THOMAS MOORE. Oh Laura! will nothing I bring thee E'er soften those looks of disdain? Are the songs of affection 1 sing thee, All doomed to be sung thee in vain? offer thee, fairest and dearest, A treasure, the richest I'm worth; offer thee love, the sincerest, The warmest e'er glowed upon earth."

But the maiden, a haughty look flinging, Said, "Cease my compassion to move; For I'm not very partial to singing, And they're poor whose sole treasure is love!"

'My name will be sounded in story; I offer thee, dearest, my name, I have fought in the proud field of glory! Oh Laura, come share in my fame I bring thee a soul that adores thee, And loves thee wherever thou art, Which thrills as its tribute it brings thee Of tenderness fresh from the heart.'

But the maiden said, "Cease to importune, Give Cupid the use of his wings; Ah, Fame's but a pitiful fortune-And hearts are such valueless things!

"Oh Laura, forgive, if I've spoken Too boldly! -nay, turn not away-For my heart with affliction is broken-My uncle died only to-day! iy uncle the nabod, who tended

And the maiden said, "Weep not, sincerest My heart has been yours all along: h! hearts are of treasures the dearest-Do, Edward, go on with your song."

From the Knickerbocker for January. Lines to the "Charter Oak," near Hartford,

Connecticut. BY MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY. Charter Oak! charter oak! Tell us thy tale, Of the years that have fled Like the leaves on the gale; For thou bear'st a brave annal On brown root and stem; And thy heart was a casket

For Liberty's gem. Speak out in thy wisdom, Oracular tree!

And we and our children W ill listen to thee; For the lore of the aged Is dear in our eyes, And thy leaves and thine acorns,

As relics we'll prize. I see them-they come, The lost ages of old, The sires of a patri

nue; but nothing can now satisfy the ardent patriotism of Wm. C. Rives than to declare, that the "simple, ministerial functions Stanly tremble before the people of North of collecting, keeping and disbursing the public moneys," are sufficient to make the

President a monarch, and to overturn our liberties, our prosperity and Constitution!!!!-O proclarum interpretem juris! auctorem antiqualatis, correctorem atque emendatorem nostræ civitalis!

3d. On the 25th of March, 1836, Wm. C. Rives delivered a most able, ingenious, and argumentative speech in favor of expunging and dreadful as they are-from these Whig the unconstitutional resolution of censure friends (or fiends? of Southern rights, I turn passed by the Senate against the patriot Jackson. I have that speech now lying on my table; it was decidently the able made on that subject. It occupies no less than six columns of that large paper, the my finger upon a man imperishable in the an-Richmond Enquirer. Yet, wonderful to tell, nals of Abolitionism, I almost mechanically when the roll of the Senate was called on the 17th of January, 1837-when every Senator bare recital of his iniquity, the blood of every was called upon to give his final vote on the high minded Southron boils, and Southern subject-when the undaunted and immortal Benton proudly rose in his place and declared that, "solitary and alone," he had set the "ball in motion," and that the time had at length close and quench. Virginia and the chivalarrived when the patriot soldier, who had so rous South were the pioneers in the overthrow often bled and braved grim death for his of his Federal old father-Virginia and the country, was to have justice done him-at this juncture, I say, Mr. W. C. Rives turns good work of ousting him and his worthy partround to Mr. Henry A. Wise, and says: I never expected to be brought up actually to has a good memory, and we need not expect the damned deed!" This, this beggars all description-all comment! The lash of all the solely influenced by this demoniac and resatirists that ever existed could not do justice morseless spirit, he had now for years devoted to the subject.

4th. In the fall of 1838, two individuals are before the freemen of Pennsylvania as candidates for the Gubernatorial office: one is a Federal Whig Abolitionist, the other is a De- his vampyre like imagination most loveth to mocratic anti-Abolitionist, yet Mr. Wm. C. Rives has his doubts as to which is most desirable

5th. In October, 1838, Mr. Wm. C. Rives stigmatizes the Whigs and their leaders as guilty of unprincipled manœuvring; yet, in the ensuing March, this same Wm. C. Rives bespatters the Whig party with the most fulsome praise!

6th. Mr. Wm. C. Rives joined the Federalists last winter in endeavoring to pass a law abridging the freedom of speech in certain cases, although our Constitution sacredly enjoins that "Congress shall pass no law abridging the freedom of speech!"

7th. In 1839, Mr. Wm. C. Rives is for gagging an the post masters in the land, in relation to their political sentiments; yet this our property, and our dearest affections? Mr. same M. Wm. C. Rives did not scruple to influence the elections in a sister State, by expressing his own sentiments at length! Sth. In 1829, Mr. Wm. C. Rives went to France and received \$40,000 of Federal Executive patronage therefor; yet, any one who hears him speak now about the "patronage" of the Government would naturally suppose, that the clean hands of this gentleman had never been soiled with such corrupting trash. 9th. In 1834, Mr. Wm. C. Rives was for an unqualified, "simple, solid, hard money Government"-a majority of the Democratic party now preach this very doctrine-vet Mr. Wm. C. Rives bawls out most lustily, that he is not an apostate; but that his party have deserted him, and not he his party!! So much for Mr. Rives!! 10th. In 1836 Mr. Calhoun, (that noble genius of the South.) made an admirable report, and introduced a bill into the United States Senate, authorizing and directing Postmasters to suppress the incendiary and demoniac publications with which the infernal Abolitionists were infesting this whole Southern county. When the roll of the Senate was called, there was a tie-18 for and 18 against the bill-Henry Clay, the beau ideal of Southern, Western and Northern Whiggery, in orto be remembered by the honest Democratic der to gain popularity with the fiendlike Abolitionists, voted against the bill; and thereby virtually preclaimed, that the Southern people had no right to exclude these deadly seeds of servile bloody insurrection from their firesides! But it so happened, that at this time a patriot posed him to the scorching indignation of the and steadfast friend of the South, sat in the presiding chair of the Senate-and Martin Van Buren applied the antidote to the poison him to have been tyrannical and capriciously 11th. The leading Whig paper in Ohio, now openly confesses, that "the Whigs there and elsewhere, are all Abolitionists." 12th. The State of New York last fall, and that of Connecticut this spring, were carried by the Whigs against the Democratic party, close by exhorting you to the exercise of but it is all in vain, and it is now found that by an open and infamous alliance contracted nothing can satisfy the ardent patriotism of between Whiggery and Abolitionism. The Wm. C. Rives but a paper money Govern- Lieut. Governor of New York, who is at this moment a rank enemy of the South, and an ultra Abolitionist, owed his election to this ral and saintly allusions. Such pharasaical

officers with the custody of the Federal reve- | believe that an Abolitionist of Slade's blac stamp would lend himself to war against a brother Abolitionist? Let the hypocritical Carolina.

15th. Arthur Tappan, Gerrit Smith, and Garrison, are all Whigs. And when the combined Whig and Abolition forces of the North carry a victory against the Democratic Administration, their worthy Southern Whig brothers rejoice!!

16th. But from these naked beauties of Whiggery-from these scenes and facts, dark to another of a still darker and more invidious hue-I come at length to the flower of the mach-1 pass to a notorious Whig leader in Congress and out of Congress-and placing utter the name of John Q. Adams! and at the beauty itself trembles for its virtue! There exist old grudges between him and the South-ern people, which time or the grave alone can whole South were again the pioneers in the ner Clay, from power in 1828. Mr. Adams for mercy at his hands. Therefore, it is, that, all the energies of his mind to the end of exciting our slaves to insurrection and massacre by the most inflammatory appeals and arts; and therefore it is, that the theme on which dwell, is the butchery of Southern infants and the violation of Southern matrons!!

But ineffably mean and wicked as that old man is, without one single, solitary patriot or redeeming virtue, there are those who, in my opinion, are still more wicked than he! What, for instance, shall we say of those Southern Whigs who hesitate not to join this base assassin in his hue and cry against President Van Buren, because the latter is said to be "a Northern President with Southern Feelings!" What contempt is there too stinging, what lash too galling, for those base and selfish politicians, who, in their infamous thirst for office, care not to trample our protector and best friend under foot, and to caress and shake our property, and our dearest affections? Mr.

Adams, a Northern Whig, persecutes Mr. Van Buren in Massachusetts because he has Southern feelings, and his Whig brothers at the South join him in this infernal persecution. Yes! they join the man who styles us "man-eaters," and who style our slaves "his Southern fellow-citizens of African descent. wickedly held in bondage!!!" Would to Heaven that John Randolph of Roanoke were now among the living, and in Congress!-His chivalrous spirit would be true to the South, and oh! how, with his thundering eloquence, he would make that wicked old man dwindle to the dimensions of Queen Mab! Where are the Whig brawlers and pasteboard orators, when they hear this murderer of Southern rights holding forth in Congress? Oh! they are tame, quite tame, towards their dear Whig Abolitionist brother! Impudent pretenders to eloquence! To be sure they could murder Cilley with the rifle-Cilley, who was no abolitionist, although a Northern manfor our friends they have death, but for John Q. Adams they have only honeyed words! But the day of reckoning is at hand! The argument is now closed, and I consider the "issue" to be fully and fairly made up, so far as Wm. C. Rives, and so far as the manifold heresies of Whiggery, are concerned! In relation to the first, it has been my object in this, as throughout my previous numbers, not to leave him an inch of ground whereon to stand. I have called up the record; I have called up his speech of 1834, and I have exworld. I have shown him to have been highly and flagrantly inconsistent. I have shown persecuting 4owards the President; carrying his despotism to the height of ostracising the latter, for doing and for endeavoring to carry out Mr. Rives's own emphatic system and declarations of 1834! With regard to his sincerity and public virtue, no honorable politician, be he Whig or Democrat, can ever trust in him again, until he shall have considered to give a flat contradiction to Mr. Wise's most severe charge against the purity of his reputation. Meanwhile, I would advise Mr. Rives not to be so devout before the world, and to be more sparing in his mal-a-propos scriptuexhibitions may beget him much contemptthey will scarcely gain for him much popularity. Mankind have learned, at length, from bitter experience, to despise the sanctimonious professions of ambitious politicians. I shall now close this number, with a short, but emphatic appeal to what I have long since regarded as one of the most disinterest d and patriotic parties in this country-the States Rights party. It has now become a settled political axiom that in every Government, whatever may have been the primitive wisdom of its founders there must and does of necessity exist a tenis Whig impudence with a vengeance! And dency, latent it may be, but nevertheless strong and irrepresible, to enlarge the power of its original grant. Neither is it less true what complex system of Government, that

among seceders? Can he answer to his conscience, and to his God, for countenancing, even by his presence, and by the influence of his name on their roll, the doings of a body, that has acted upon a principle which "was the very foundation on which papal Rome built all her claims"? Will he in any way aid and abet those who "are setting up the inquisition, with all its instruments of torture, in our midst"? Did Luther and Calvin act thus? Surely "Civis" is unhim flee from the Old School Sodom, before

But I hope better things of him, though I thus speak. I hope that he will be delivered from that awful nightmare, which now seems to oppress him, filling his imagination "with gorgons horrid and chimeras dire;" and that he will yet become an obedient and affectionson to his adopted mother, and yield that due "subjection to his brethren in the Lord," which he has solemnly promised. I must confess that I dare look for the time when that hand which has alone been found among us, sowing the seeds of discord, shall bear the olive branch of peace:-when the powers so long consecrated to the service of embittering strife, shall be employed in building up, and not in treading down, the

But I have trespassed to the full, both upon your patience and upon the kind indulgence of the editor. I will therefore bly the pledge which he had given in 1834: that charity, which "believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things." Surely it is not necessary to call you to hold this charity towards your own Presbyteryyour own ministers and elders! BEZA.

	ted a large assortment of loths. Which will be sold April 19, 1839.
HAVE on hand, ar 3 sett Coach Harne 4 "Gig do 1 "Buggy do 1 double sett Carrya 1 full do Wago -H	di Harness, n do. MLSO—
	LES, &c., all manufac-

account of an Executrix. AMOS KIMBALL. BLANKS NEATLY EXECUTED.

True hearted and bold; The axe of the woodman Rings sharp through the glade, And the tired Indian hunter Reclines in thy shade.

I see them--they come, Thy grey fathers are there, Who won from the forest This heritage fair: With their high trust in Heaven,

As they suffered, or toiled, Both the storm and the tyrant, Unblenching they foiled.

Charter oak! charter oak! Ancient and fair, Thou did'st guard of our freedom The rudiment rare; So a garland of green Be thy gift fron the skies, With the love of the brave, And the thanks of the wise.

POLITICAL.

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER OF May 15 "Factis, non verbis." MEMORABILIA; or

A brief Recapitulation of Historical Facts. Farmers in Virginia, on the fourth Thursday in May, 1839.

1st. In 1834, the State Bank system had not failed; yet even then, nothing could satisfy the ardent patriotism of Wm. C. Rives, but "a simple, solid, hard money Government"and the "receipt by that Government of all its dues in specie," he characterised as "a restoration to its true constitutional character of the selfish and unprincipled Clay; he gave and destination"-"a reform," said he, "than his casting vote, and the bill passed to its which none could be more deeply interesting, third reading! in every aspect, to the safety and prosperity of the country.

But in 1837 the State Bank system failed; the President convened Congress, and Wm. C. Rives is called upon to carry out honorament!

2d. In 1834 the State Bank system had not failed; yet even then the ardent patriotism foul means. of Wm. C. Rives would not brook Mr. Clay's idle taunts about the "purse and the sword;" and he boldly and indignantly declared, that the power of the sword and purse "is the pow-

er of taxation and appropriation, belonging to, and solely exercised by Congress;" that "from the foundation of the Government," Executive officers have frequently kept the public moneys without its ever being thereby infer-red that the purse and sword had been united in the hands of the President; and that "the collecting, keeping and disbursing of the Fed-eral revenue are simple, ministerial functions, which must of necessity be performed by Executive agents."

proved faithless custodians of the money of Southern and a Northern Whig; and the fact, with regard to our own admirable but somethe people; and the President recommends to also, that he was attacked by the direst Abo-Congress to intrust responsible Executive litionist on earth. Can any intelligent man during the fifty years that it has now been in

13th. Nine-tenths if not all of the North-ern Whig Delegation in Congress, are avowed Abolitionists, or take the side of the Abolitionists against the South!

14th. Stanley, a Federal Whig from North Carolina, while he brayed most vociferously at Dr. Duncan (who is a practical friend of the South, although entertaining Mr. Jefferson's theoretical opinions on slavery,) was actually hugging the infamous Whig Abolitionist, Slade, to his bosom, and receiving from Slade's own hands the documents wherewith to attack the Doctor! Surely, surely, this Dr. Duncan needs no better defence than the But in 1837 the State Banks failed, and fact of this shameful partnership between a