FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT CŒLUM.

Salisbury:

AUGUST 10, 1830.

Errata in the editorial remarks of the Western Carolinian of last week. For "perceived" in the third line of the last paragraph of the first article, read "unperceived." In the 4th paragraph from the bottom and seventh line, read "vestments" instead of "vestibules."

The Sovereignty of the States.—Could an enquiry of greater moment or of higher national regard, present itself, for consideration, to the minds of the people than that, whether the States in uniting together, relinquished the supremacy which each and every of them claimed and exercised anterior to the confederation? Could a point be mooted, the decision of which would affect the duration and permanency of the Union more nearly? It is one of imposing consequence. It is one, as we may determine upon it, which is to test the efficiency of free representative government to maintain itself—it is one which involves, in its determination, the destiny of the life-blood of our political existence—whether it is to flow on in the course originally given for its circulation, advancing to vigor and manhood, or whether it is to be diverted into another channel, and stop short its career of power and glory.

Who can think upon the subject and remain unmoved? Who can see every thing that is dear to civil liberty on the brink of the precipice, pushed there by the cold blooded patricide, and not fly to its preservation?

Let us once be looked upon as one people, for all the purposes of civil government, and we may bid adieu to freedom and independence. It is impossible that we can ever exist as one nation of people, and preserve our liberties whole and unbroken. We must preserve the Union, if we would wish to enjoy all the sweets of peace and the comforts of independence.

How then is the Union to be preserved? By the usurpation, on the part of one portion of the Union, of the individual rights of another. By an unequal distribution of the burthens of the government, and a partial dividend of the public funds among the several states? No. The Union can only be preserved by a constitutional administration of its government—by a due regard to the sovereignty and supremacy of the States, and by impartial and faithful legislation. *Who* then *will* preserve the Union? Those who carry on the system of oppressive taxation and make an unequal distribution of the revenue of the General government—those who have insulted us when we complained of the injuries they had inflicted upon us? No, *they* will not.

Where then are we to look for the arm that is to save us in this emergency? To ourselves, and to ourselves alone ought we to look for the restoration of our rights and privileges. Raise up your voice in your own defence—call upon your oppressors to unloose the chains which are already rusty with age. Call, and they will tremble, persevere, and they will remove the fetters of slavery. Truth and Justice must and will prevail over treachery and corruption.

The brazen age, which has already been marked by the commission of deeds even more enormous than those which distinguished the iron era of the Heathens, is becoming every day more cloudy and dismal. Acts, which would have disgraced a Roman Senate in the most corrupt period of the Republick, are perpetrated by the Federal Legislature, and openly vindicated by a depraved and vitiated press. It is to this fact that we must attribute a large proportion of our sufferings. They, from the basest motives, instil dangerous principles into the minds of the people. Having no regard for truth themselves, they make no hesitation in publishing the most bare-faced and shameful falsehoods which the credulity of some prevents them from detecting. It is in this manner that errors gain the semblance of truth, since the people, who have no time to examine for themselves, are willing to take, upon trust, the doctrine of any newspaper editor, whose Journal he may chance to peruse.

The ability and learning with which the Banner of the Constitution is conducted, bind us to say something of it, and to recommend it to public patronage. The Editor's constitutional doctrines are orthodox and sound, and his manner of elucidating them at once elegant and perspicuous. None can read his exposition of the enormities of the American system, and not confess their conviction of its direful effects upon agriculture and commerce. He brings it out, quite clear and convincing, that the Southern planter, at the end of every year, would have a larger share of money, by a great deal, in his pocket, if the present rate of tariff duties were taken off. If the Editor will send us a prospectus we will lend our exertions, to extend its circulation in this quarter.

We discover by the last advices from Europe that the Greeks and Turks have commenced hostilities. The Turkish Sultan has been so much humbled of late by Russia, that a nod of dissatisfaction from that quarter, would restore harmony and quiet once more to the classic land of Greece.

Messrs. Jones & Craige:

GENTLEMEN: It is with reluctance that I withdraw my subscription to the Western Carolinian. You request that those who withdraw from the paper would state their reasons for so doing, as it will have a bearing upon your contract with Mr. White. My reason for withdrawing is my repugnance to the supposed political tone which that paper has assumed. If I rightly understand the Editors, they applaud the course which is being pursued in South Carolina, indicating an intention to resist the General Government by force, if the present policy of that Government is not abandoned. I cannot consent to patronize a paper inculcating any such doctrine. I deprecate a severance of the Union as the greatest political evil. It is sometimes said that certain men in S. C. do not contemplate a separation of the States. The ground they assume cannot be mistaken, either certain laws must be repealed or they secede. When a state shall assume this attitude, how can they with honor pause if their demands are not complied with?

It is my settled conviction, that the times demand no such threatening attitude, altho' the measures, complained of, oppress the South, yet the evils therefrom resulting are not to be compared to those that would arise from a severance of the Union. You appear to think the Union is in no danger because the objectionable measures will be repealed. I am of opinion that we should not jeopardise it by placing it upon any such contingency. If those measures should be adhered to, those who have raised the storm will be unable to allay it—it will be too late to recede. I am a Federalist of a school to believe that a state has a right to recede from the union, whenever, in her sovereign character, she shall be of opinion that the constitution has been violated. It is not however every violation of the compact that would render it expedient to exercise this extreme right—no such case exists at this time. The golden medium seems to be, to regard disunion and consolidation as the two extremes, and to be sought for between them. But I have already continued this note longer than I intended. Yours,——————

Remarks by the Editors.]

We copy the above letter to ourselves, not because we care much for the opinion and less for the individual himself, who penned it. We think this will shew to the people clearly that we have not been mistaken in saying that the Federalists alone are crying out against us, with the word Disunion, perpetually rolling from their mouths like the waves of the sea—for one is no sooner spent than another appears.

The writer says "my reason for withdrawing is my repugnance to the *supposed* political tone which that paper has assumed. If I rightly understand the Editors they applaud the course which is being pursued in South Carolina, indicating an intention to resist the General Government by *force*, if the present policy of that government is not abandoned" We tell the writer and every one else it is a *misrepresentation*. We have never said we wished, or even thought South Carolina would resist the General Government—on the contrary, we have expressly disclaimed it both for ourselves and for South Carolina. We have never used the word "*force*" in that sense, nor applied it in that way since we have taken charge of this paper.

Ah! but it is our *supposed* political course. Does any man dare, who has any regard for our veracity, tell us that he *supposes* we intend pursuing a different political course from that which we have already chalked out to ourselves, and which has been shewn, so repeatedly, to the world. It is unmanly, ungenerous and narrow-mined to raise any such hypothesis. Ah! but we have warmed his Federal blood, and he hopes to vent his malignity by taking from us his two dollars and fifty cents, and the countenance of *his great name*. Shakespeare tells us, and we trust greatly in him, that

There are a sort of men, whose visages
Do cream and mantle, like a standing pond,
And do a wilful stillness entertain,
With purpose to be dressed in an opinion
Of wisdom, gravity, profound conceit;
As who should say, *I am Sir Oracle,*
And when I ope my lips, let no dog bark!
——————I do know of these,
That therefore only are reputed wise,
For saying nothing;——————

For such men, with Shakespeare, we entertain the most profound contempt. But perhaps the worthy thought to immortalize his name by this glorious deed of putting his seal of condemnation upon whom he could term *insurgent*. Of a surety, it was not a bad idea—it was well conceived for him who never yet could think for himself—who never originated one idea before. We are sorry, very sorry, to deprive him of the glorious immortality which he, doubtless, calculated it would confer upon his name, but a respect for veracity impels us to announce to him the stunning fact that he was not the *first*. Oh! untoward Fortune why could you so cruelly deprive your votary of so distinguished a jewel in his civic crown! Why he will now call you a blind old hussey!

There is no man, nor set of men more opposed to a severance of the Union than ourselves, and we would detest the man who would say that he wished and hoped for a separation of the United States. The writer has only copied a sentiment of Mr. Calhoun's which we copied into our last paper as expressive of our sentiments relative to the Federal Union, that consolidation and Disunion—the two extremes of our system—were equally the objects of our apprehension.

We have at length laid our hands upon the toasts and other proceedings at the Anniversary Celebration in Cabarrus county, which will be found in this week's paper. We apologized some time since for their non-appearance in consequence of being misplaced.

Six millions four hundred thousand dollars of the National debt were paid during the last month. In a few more years we shall rid ourselves of what has been the source of Southern woes and Southern oppression.

Henry Clay.—Strong efforts are now making by the friends of Henry Clay, in the several sections of the Union, where a few scattering supporters of his are yet to be found, to place him before the people as a candidate for the Presidency, for the next four years, in opposition to Gen. Jackson. We would be glad to see him arrayed against Gen. Jackson, since the result will serve to shew those, who only support him now from the obstinacy of disappointed pride, that they had as well abandon all hopes of him and consign him, during the remainder of his life, to political oblivion.

We are fearful however that the effort will prove unavailing, and that he is doomed to be laid up in *ordinary* yet another seven years. Should that prove the case, we have no doubt his friends, as they style themselves, will make a desperate struggle to jockey him in for the Presidency. Could they obliterate from the minds o the people of the United States the remembrance of the American System, then indeed might Mr. Clay's hopes of success have some foundation. But under present circumstances his friends and supporters exhibit but little political sagacity to place his name before the people since the remembrance of former times, which has scarcely slumbered, cannot fail to be awakened by the most indirect reference to past events.

We discover Gen. Jackson has been nominated for re-election in several of the Northern and Western States, which evidently evinces their strong approbation of his measures and their determined resolution to support him in the coming contest. We do really believe that nothing short of Gen. Jackson's re-election can preserve the harmony and well being of the Union, and such an event must be desired by every good citizen.

A scene recently occurred in Philadelphia which cannot fail to heap upon the actors of it, public reproach, and render their names forever odious to good and moderate people. It is stated upon the authenticity of the Baltimore Patriot that a crowd collected in the Northern Liberties, opposite a splendid sign of *Jackson* lately painted by Woodside, and to quote from the Patriot, "it was demanded of the tavern keeper, who pleaded the sum it had cost him as the only reason why he was unwilling immediately to demolish it. The sum, however, thirty-five Dollars, was instantly raised and paid to its owner, who willingly handed it over to ignominy and derision. It was first dragged through the streets amidst the hootings of the populace, and finally shared the fate of scores of its counterparts. In the place of it now stands a portrait of Henry Clay with the borrowed motto—"*Reform.*"

The foregoing account presents a depraved state of public feeling, among some of the citizens of Philadelphia, which for the sake of humanity and civilization we could have wished had never happened. If Mr. Clay's pretensions are to be advanced by mockery and disgraceful conduct, then, we think, he will have better reason to term his enemies, friends, and his friends, enemies. We wonder those desperadoes had not intercepted the President on his journey to the Hermitage, and, instead of venting their brutish violence upon the lifeless sign, have attacked his person for the gratification of their malice. We do not believe they would have been any too good, had an opportunity have presented itself.

The Editor of a paper called the Lynchburgh Virginian, an insignificant and paltry print, of Adams reminiscence, bought up by Clay, and of consequence could not be hired to tell the truth, quotes from us what never appeared in our columns. He would impress his readers with the belief that we had admitted, what we have so often denied, that South Carolina is rebellious and that Virginia and North Carolina would support her in what he terms an "outrageous course of conduct." South Carolina is contending for her rights quietly and without disturbance, and the opinion of the *subsidized* Editor of the Virginian to the contrary notwithstanding, we must believe that her course will meet the warmest approbation of every true Virginian—we do not include the *Yankees* and their abettors, such as this Editor is known to be. As to what he has chosen to say of the size of our paper, we will reply, of a similitude, it well accords with his narrow and limited views of things, and the unmanly and worthless subserviency of what he would term his principles.

Really we are becoming no less tired of seeing that long, flatulent and uninteresting advertisement, from the Post-Office Department, than our readers must be. But as it is wisely expressed, *necessitas non habet legem*—necessity has no law, we hope our readers will try to bear with the deprivation, which it occassions to them. It excludes much matter which never fails to give interest to news-paper reading.

The Nashville Republican states that Gen. Jackson, President of the United States, arrived at the Hermitage on the 6th ultimo. He visited Nashville and was cordially greeted by his fellow-citizens. He had every manifestation of respect and attachment shewn to him, wherever he went.

The French have succeeded in landing 15,000 men to the northward of Algiers. The difference between the two powers appears to grow out of the refusal of the French government to settle a claim of the Algerines.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

At a meeting of the Lincoln bar held in Lincolnton, on Tuesday morning the 20th instant, *Robert Williamson*, Esq. offered the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved: That, deeply sensible of the loss we have sustained in the death of *Beverly I. Thompson*, Esq. we will attend his funeral this evening at 6 o'clock.

Resolved: That, as a tribute of respect for the memory of our departed brother, we will wear the usual badge for thirty days.

Resolved: That Messrs. *Graham, Swan* and *Mushat* compose a committee to superintend the necessary arrangements for his funeral.

Resolved: That Mr. *Hillman* announce to the Court the melancholy event which has transpired, and solicit on behalf of this meeting a suspension of business during this day.

Resolved: That the proceedings of this meeting be published; and that the Secretary transmit a copy to the mother, and relatives of the deceased. THOS. DEWS, Jr. *Secretary.*

In accordance with the foregoing resolutions of the profession, the court suspended the transaction of business during the day, and at 6 o'clock P. M. an immense funeral train, moving in the following procession, accompanied the remains of Mr. Thompson to the tomb:

The clergy and committee of arrangements;
The corpse bourne by the junior members of the possession;
The profession;
The clerks of the Superior and county courts;
The Court;
The Grand jury;
Citizens.

The numerous concourse, assembled on this occasion to discharge the last sad duty of friendship to the deceased, evinced the deep and pervading sensation of regret which his death had inspired.

In Mr. T. were associated some of the most striking excellencies of the human character—frank and engaging in his deportment—generous in his feelings—elevated in his sentiments—devoted in his friendships, and ardent in his prosecution of his professional pursuits, he had already, in the short period of his residence among us, attracted to himself the affections, and fixed the confidence of the community of which he was a member. It is painful under circumstances of the greatest consolation,

"To see a sister spirit take its wing,"

but that pain is doubly enhanced when one so young, so full of life and health—so rich in the affections of all around him, is thus suddenly snatched, in the dawning of his honors and his usefulness, from the association of kindred spirits, and the still more interesting circle of domestic endearments. The friends and associates with whom he mingled in gay and social communion—to whom he had endeared himself by the singleness of his heart and the nobility of his character will cherish his memory with fondest regret, and when in the "vale of years" Fancy shall wake up visions of the past, they will think of him as one of the choicest companions of an earlier age.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

CELEBRATION at PAW CREEK.

The citizens assembled at the house of John Kings, on Friday the 2nd July, (which was substituted for the fourth,) for the purpose of commemorating the birth day of our independence. About 2 o'clock the Declaration of Independence was read: After which about forty or fifty persons sat down to a good Republican dinner, at which McKinley was called on to act as President of the Day, assisted by Col. H. Hoover, as Vice President; when the cloth was removed the following regular toasts were drank:

1. *The 4th of July 1776, the brightest in the annals of History; gained by a long and successful resistance to foreign oppression:* May it always be remembered as the birth day of our independence.

2. *The immortal memory of George Washington:* The name is sufficient, it needs no eulogy.

3. *The President of the United States:* He gallantry defended his country's rights on the plains of Orleans, he is now ably and impartially administering our laws in the cabinet.

4. *The Patriots of the Revolution:*—Glory for their talents; gratitude for their services; immortality for their reward.

5. Union, for half a century, has scattered its blessings with boundless profusion on our happy country: may it be perpetual.

6. *The people of the United States are the pillars on which rest the fair fabrick of American Independence:* May they never be led captives by the fascinating charms of perverted talents, nor deluded by the seductive smiles of dissembling demagogues.

7. *The Congress of the United States:* May it be engraven on the hearts of its members, that no man can serve his country without respecting her laws and constitution.

8. *Our country:* The country of Washington and Jackson, its constitution, the ralying point of freedom and the arch of safety.

9. *The memory of Thos Jefferson:* The people of the United States are this day rejoicing in the fruits of his labor.

10. *Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures:* The true source of national greatness and the band of our Union: may they receive as they deserve the profound consideration of our statesmen.

11. *The Heroes that fought at New-Orleans, on the 8th January, 1815:* May they long live to share the honors which they acquired that day by their bravery.

12. *The survivors of the revolution:* May the remainder of their days be crowned with peace and quietness.

13. *The North Carolina Fair:* Wives and daughters of freemen, a more noble and prouder title than King's can bestow, a healing balm to the sick heart of a patriot societies, richest flower, God's last and best gift.

VOLUNTEERS.

By the President of the Day. Gratitude to Jefferson who restored the purity of our political institutions from the polluted institutions of John the First: Gratitude to Jackson who *is now wiping away the stains of John the Second.*

By the Vice-President. The President's veto upon the Lexington and Maysville road bill, may it be hailed as glad tidings and full of joy.

By David Parks, Esq. Genl. A. Jackson, President of the United States: A native of North Carolina; educated in Charlotte; a defender of his nations right's: may he ever live respected and die regretted.

The utmost good order prevailed throughout the day.

MARRIED,

Married, In this County on the 5 inst. by William H. Horah, Esq. Mr. *Pearl Coon*, to Miss. *Martha Kincaid*, all of this county.

In this county, on the 29th ult. by Robert N. Flemming, Esq. Mr. Thomas Thompson to Miss Elizabeth Cowan.

In Montgomery county, on the 29th ult. by William Hix, Esq. Mr. Bryant Austin to Miss Rhody Parker.

DIED,

On the 27th ult. MARY ANN PHIFER, infant daughter of Mr. William D. Crawford, of this town, aged 8 months and 5 days.

In Lexington, Davidson county, on the 23d ult. Jesse Hargrave, Esq. aged 52 years.