

law unconstitutional, because they cannot look into the motives of the legislature. But, Sir, a law or a system of laws, calculated and designed to destroy commerce, or any branch of it, is not the less unconstitutional because the Supreme Court cannot pronounce it to be so. It is not a question of which that court could take cognizance. It turns upon great political principles, which would be entirely out of place in a mere technical argument before a judicial tribunal, but which this body is under the most solemn obligations to regard in all its proceedings.

As no one now pretends that these prohibitory duties are imposed for the purpose of raising revenue, I shall proceed to inquire how far they can be justified by the clause of the Constitution, which authorizes Congress "to regulate commerce with foreign nations." What then was the object of the Convention in clothing Congress with this power to regulate foreign commerce? I put it to the conscience of every member of this body, upon the high responsibility under which he is acting, to answer me the question, whether this power was not vested in Congress for the sole and exclusive purpose of preserving, protecting and defending the very commerce which it proposes to regulate? No one, I am sure, can seriously believe that there is any other legitimate object for which this power can have been conferred, or for which it can be rightfully exercised. By constituting Congress the guardian of our foreign commerce, the constitution has imposed upon that body the high duty of extending its protecting arm equally and impartially to every lawful branch of that commerce? No restriction, therefore, can be lawfully and constitutionally imposed upon the foreign trade of any part of this Union, that has not for its object the preservation, security or improvement of the very branch of trade upon which it is imposed. Any man who will look into the history of the times, which immediately preceded the Federal Convention, will be satisfied that the great object of convocating that assembly and of creating this Government, was to provide for the security of our foreign commerce. What language then can be used strong enough to characterize those prohibitory regulations of Congress which are inevitably calculated, and openly and avowedly intended, not only to suspend for an indefinite time, but utterly to abolish and destroy, forever, a great branch of commerce belonging to our sovereign States of this confederacy? There is nothing, Sir, either in history or fable, that can be compared with this most unnatural and monstrous perversion of power. The very commerce which this government was created to preserve, and which it is under the clearest and most solemn constitutional obligations to protect and defend against all foreign outrage, is actually destroyed by the Government which was created to preserve it, and professing to act under a power evidently conferred for no other purpose!—Yes, Sir, and to add mockery to the outrage, Congress very modestly claims the title of a parental and protecting Government for the very act of sacrificing that commerce which it is bound to preserve, to build up its ruins a distinct branch of industry—domestic manufactures—which the Constitution has not committed to the guardianship of the Federal Government in any respect whatever.—The monster which should devour his own offspring, would not commit a greater outrage against nature, than this body is thus perpetrating against the Constitution under which it assumes to act, and from which only it can derive any legitimate authority. The only cause which can justify Congress in imposing restrictions and prohibitions upon commerce, is the violation, by foreign powers, of those principles of international law which are the guarantee of our commercial and other sovereign rights as a nation; and the only constitutional object to which these restrictions and prohibitions can be directed, is to induce or constrain foreign powers to repeal the regulations or abandon the course of action by which our national rights are violated. This Government was principally designed, by its framers, to concentrate the whole power of the confederacy for the purpose of resisting the aggressions of foreign nations upon our rights on the ocean. If no such aggression has been committed, if all our rights of commerce and navigation are secure under the protection of the law of nations, even from apprehended encroachments, then, Sir, I maintain that the case has not occurred in which this Government may rightfully interpose its power to vindicate the sovereign rights of the confederacy, either by military force or legislative restrictions and prohibitions.

(To be continued.)

Editors and Printers continue to be prosecuted for libels on the government in France and Holland. Attempts have not been made in this country to abridge the liberty of the press, only the rights of



Salisbury:

AUGUST 17, 1830.

ELECTION RETURNS.

On Thursday last, the 12th inst. the election for members of the Legislature, and for Sheriff, took place throughout this county. Below we give the result:

House.—DAVID C. WELLS, for the senate, without opposition; Thomas G. Polk and Richmond Pearson, for the commons; Fielding Slater, for sheriff.

STATE OF THE POLLS FOR COMMONS.			
	Polk.	Pearson.	Clement. Walton.
Salisbury,	274	274	151
Mocksville,	272	225	240
Neely's,	165	111	61
Thompson's,	119	118	7
Morgan's,	166	94	39
Pinkston's,	21	33	28
Fulton,	93	53	75
Brickhouse's,	97	109	15
Total,	1279	1113	617

STATE OF THE POLLS FOR SHERIFF.			
	Slater.	Locke.	
Salisbury,	375	280	
Mocksville,	261	171	
Neely's,	51	111	
Thompson's,	109	22	
Morgan's,	126	21	
Pinkston's,	24	35	
Fulton,	87	40	
Brickhouse's,	95	19	
Total,	1124	699	

Town of Salisbury.—Charles Fisher, without opposition.

We have received returns from some other counties, which are as follows:

York.—W. W. Bouldie, Senate; Col. Joseph Arrington and Robert C. Hilliard, Commons; Samuel W. W. Vick, Sheriff.

State of the Poll: Roddie 307, Henry Blount 172, for senate; Arrington 445, Hilliard 364, Ford Taylor 343, Gordon Bass 215, Matthew Culpeper 188, Caleb Leonard 80, Dr. W. Hunt 71 for commons; Vick 502, W. F. Collins 273, John Williams 15, for sheriff.

Franklin.—William P. Williams, senate, without opposition; William Branch and Orison Glenn, commons; Henry G. Williams, Sheriff, without opposition.

State of the Poll: Branch 604, Glenn 491, Battle 350, Green 110, for commons.

Mecklenburg.—J. Blackwood, senate; W. J. Alexander, Col. Evan Alexander, commons; Col. John Sloan, sheriff.

State of the Poll: Blackwood 455, Col. John H. Davidson 295, Matthew Bain 284, senate; W. J. Alexander 1231, Col. Evan Alexander 1110, Robert Kirkpatrick 715, commons; We have not received the state of the Poll for sheriff.

Pitt.—Marshall DeLeon, senate; William Clark and William DeLeon, commons; J. S. Clark, sheriff.

State of the Poll: Dickson 348, Alfred More 216, for senate; Clark 823, Clemens 437, Dr. Williams 317, for commons; Clark 519, A. Parker 365, R. W. Harris 31, for sheriff.

Edgecomb.—Lous D. Wilson, senate; Hardy Flowers and Gray Little, commons; John Parker, sheriff.

State of the Poll: Wilson 440, Col. Benjamin Wilkinson 157, for senate; Flowers 758, Little 703, Redding Pittman 599, Moses Baker 417, for commons; Parker 706, Spencer L. Hart 634, for Sheriff.

Granville.—Wm. M. Sneed, senate; James Wyche, Spencer O'Brien, commons; Lealie Gilliam, sheriff.

State of the Poll: Sneed 334, Joseph H. Bryan 232, for senate; Wyche 844, O'Brien 734, W. S. McClanahan 708, Jovey Harris 343, for commons; Gilliam 1172, Woodson Daniel 40, Robert K. Clark 17, for sheriff.

Davidson.—Ransom Harris, senate; Joseph Spargin and William W. Wiseman, commons; William Kennedy, sheriff.

It was a saying worthy of Polibius "to think own self be true, and it must follow as the night, the day, that thou canst not then be false to any man." Few are they though who follow up this wise precept—who true to themselves, never wander out of the path which even-handed Justice hath marked out to man in his passage through life.

When, in these times of excitement, one party chances to have the better and reasonable side of the questions which divide the people, and therefore must prevail over the other, nothing is more common, and at the same time more base and illiberal than a resort to falsehood and calumny to attain that which truth and reason could not effect.

We complain of this vicious course, not because it has lately been pursued towards us, but by reason of the general prevalence of a vice which cannot fail, if persevered in, to endanger the original freedom and purity of our institutions. It is true we have suffered some from the vile fabrications of some of the Federalists, but we were the only sufferers we should rejoice, instead of murmur. We should congratulate the world, and more particularly our own country, which is distressed beyond measure at this moment by the partial stoppage of the vents of truth and knowledge, upon the extermination of the evil from our borders. We know of nothing more likely to prove deleterious to the peace and prosperity of our country.

It has been the misfortune of the Republican party to have become the theme of constant and unvaried abuse for those who opposed their principles of a free government, and who sought to erect in opposition to them an Aristocracy which would place the administration of the Government, resting upon the exercise of despotism and unlimited powers, in the hands of a few noblemen, who were to control the will of the people as might best comport with their designs. Such is the character of the party which has been struggling for life ever since the conclusion of the last war, when they were fully bent on the destruction of the government, and determined if possible to place us again in vassalage to the British monarch, and which is now in the last pangs of dissolution.

Where is the wonder that disappointed ambition should manifest hostility to the government, the principles of which, while acknowledged to be just and politic by the people and strictly pursued by them, must forever shut the door to honor, distinction and glory upon such political heretics?

The Federalists come now, fellow citizens of the Republican party, when all hopes of success for their cause is at an end, to offer you terms of amity and friend-ship. Distrust them—make not peace with those who bear you no good will at heart—who cannot, unless they give up their principles, commingle with you in harmony and contentment.

These are stirring times, sadly changed from what they were formerly, and which will test the political faith of every man. There is a great contest for principle between the strict constructionists of the constitution and the liberals. No man can remain neutral. Every individual must assume the livery of one side or the other—they, one and all, must take a decided part. None can set on the fence, ready at a favorable moment to jump on either side, as circumstances may invite. Let every man who belongs to the Republican ranks, enlist at this moment under the banner of the party which is now unfurled, and gather round the constitutional rampart, to drive back all approaches to its destruction. They constitute its only safe-guard, and if they shrink from the discharge of their duty now, we may give up all for lost, irretrievably lost. Let it not be so, but stand by and protect your constitutional franchises.

In reply to the imputation cast upon the senior Editor of this paper, by the Courier of Charleston, we do not wish to say further, than that it was unfounded, unwarrantable and basely propagated. We know what he is, and to whom he belongs. We therefore tell that Jacobin if he sends his vile and sordid paper, which has long since, been branded by the public with ignominy and disgrace, to this office again, we shall assuredly not receive it. The Editor sometime back resigned his character as utterly hopeless, and we cannot consent to hold communication with an unprincipled publisher of calumnies and defamatory writings.

We must in justice to ourselves put a stop to a false report which is now sedulously employed to injure this paper, to wit; that forty or fifty persons have withdrawn their patronage from it. Since the circulation of the libellous report that we were fugurers and advocates of Disunion, we have had TWO discontinuances (both FEDERALISTS) because, as they alleged, we were disloyal to the constitution, and two doubtful—being discontinued without assigning any reason. To balance and counteract these timorous deserters (one of whom left us with so much parade) we have had TWENTY ONE new subscribers, added to our list, within the last fifteen or eighteen days. So much for the cry of Disunion! Cry on ye croaking ravens! You may caw till dooms-day, if by so doing we can exchange twenty one for four patrons.

We acknowledge the receipt of a letter from Chas. Fisher, Esq. denying the charge, which has been made to his prejudice, that he was friendly to a dissolution of the Union, under the present state of Southern oppression. For the want of room we have been compelled to defer its publication.

The way to bring an adversary over to your side.—If when no other argument will prevail to bring your adversary over to your side (and indeed this is the only one that we know to be effectual) ask him what are his strongest reasons that he can advance to support your side of the question, and he will not fail to put forth one so strong as even to convince himself. Such is the vanity of human nature that we always think that best which originates with ourselves. A man's vanity thus flattered is the most gentle palliative to soothe his opposition, and to seduce him into a concert with your own designs.

A DIARY.

A violent squall accompanied by rain, thunder and lightning, visited the City of Charleston. A sail boat coming from a fishing excursion was capsized between Fort Johnson and Castle Pinckney. Mr. Ingraham and three negroes belonging to the boat were drowned.

What is Federalism or National Republicanism? The Somerset (Maine) Republican replies to the question in the following emphatic language. "That man, who is continually complaining that the power of the people and the individual states is gaining the ascendancy over the general government, is a Federalist, let him call himself by what appellation he pleases, so far as this principle of government is concerned."

If we believe the papers opposed to the present administration, Mr. Clay's election to the Presidency is already secure; political arithmeticians make the sum in his favour pretty considerable. We doubt the correctness of their calculations.

The citizens of that portion of the state of Maine claimed by the British, have refused to permit the officer appointed to take the census, to proceed in the discharge of his duties. The authorities of New Brunswick have extended their jurisdiction over this territory. The case is now before the Secretary of State.

Mr. Wirt, late attorney general of the U. S. delivered the oration before the societies of Rutgers college, on the 20th ultimo. The degree of L. L. D. was conferred on Mr. Wirt.

The London Herald of the 11th June says, that from authentic documents deposited in the Library at Stowe, the Author of Junius has been discovered. Lord Temple, who was killed by a fall from his horse in 1775, is said to be the person alluded to.

A report was carried by the Wilmington driver to Fayetteville, that a building in that town was struck by lightning, and that when the stage left, the town was on fire. Several houses had been blown up.

Chief Justice Parker of the commonwealth of Massachusetts died suddenly, whilst presiding at the Supreme Court which was setting for the trial of Crowninshield.

The letter purporting to be written by Mr. Jefferson passing an eulogium upon Mr. Clay and his American system, turns out to be a forgery. Quite in character with the Clay papers generally.

We will publish the prospectus of Mr. Cooke at some subsequent day, when we have room for it.

THE MARKETS.

Charleston, August 2. Cotton 9 1/2 a 10 1/2 flour 5 1/2 a 6, whiskey 25 a 25 1/2, bacon 7 a 8, hams 8 a 10, best kind of bagging 18 to 20, salt 50 a 55, corn 45 a 50, coffee 11 a 12, North Carolina bank bills 2 per cent discount; Georgia, 2 1/2 per cent premium.

Fayetteville, August 4. Cotton 8 1/2 a 9 1/2; bacon 6 a 7, apple brandy 35, corn 55, flaxseed 75 a 80, flour, new 4 a 4 1/2, molasses 26 a 28, sugar 8 1/2 a 11, salt 70 a 75, whiskey 24 a 26, wheat 66 a 75.

A CARD.

R. C. YOUNG, FORMERLY of Salisbury, takes this method of informing his friends and the merchants in general, that he has connected himself in the

WHOLESALE Dry Goods Business, in the City of New-York, with W. JACOT & A. B. EMBURY, under the firm of

JACOT, EMBURY & YOUNG. Store No. 2 Burling Slip, next to the corner of Pearl Street; where they are now receiving and opening an extensive assortment of

Staple and Fancy Goods, which they offer on liberal terms and at the lowest market prices.

He flatters himself from the circumstance of having been engaged in business in Carolina for a number of years, that their assortment will be found desirable for that section of country; and begs leave to solicit a share of the patronage of those who visit the city for the purpose of making purchases.

New-York, August 1, 1830.

BACON.

The Subscriber living on the Sheriff's Road, 10 miles from Salisbury, has for sale, if applied for soon 2 or 3000 weight of good bacon. ALLMAND HALE, Rowan County, 18th August, 1830. 3t35



Instrumental Music. BY desire of the subscribers here, the principal has commenced his second engagement with a select class. Also a Band of Musical Instruments for Military parades, processions on public days, and for other musical entertainments. His customary rule as heretofore specified in his printed list, to give general satisfaction to any attentive learner to recite on his respective instruments, to play a variety of Marches, Quick Marches, Waltz's, Songs, Divertimento's &c. For the country those whose desire to organize a Musical association will now make immediate application to

J. H. HOFFMAN, at the Mansion Hotel.

A Valuable Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, on the 7th day of September next, the plantation on which he now lives, containing 315 acres, together with the crop now growing, which is supposed to yield 4 or 500 bushels of corn. Also his stock of cattle, hogs &c. Also various articles of household and kitchen furniture and farming utensils. The land is well watered and its situation is healthy. About 80 acres of the land cleared, a considerable portion of which is excellent low ground, well adapted to the cultivation of corn. There are about 12 acres of excellent meadow, and much more might be made. There are likewise 600 young and well selected fruit trees on the premises. The woodland is well timbered, and much of it is of excellent quality.

This land lies in Iredell county, near the Rowan line—being about 12 miles East of Statesville, and 20 North West of Salisbury, near the road between Salisbury and Wicksboro. Also will be sold at the same time three other tracts of land adjoining the other tract, and which lie in the gold region, having many favorable indications that the precious metal is buried beneath the soil. The terms of sale will be liberal—a reasonable credit with approved security.

WILLIAM GAY, Iredell, August 12, 1830. 3t34

The Editors of the Raleigh Star are requested to give the above three insertions and forward their account to this office.

Rags Wanted.

A liberal price will be given, in cash, for clean linen and cotton Rags. Apply to J. H. DE CARTERET, Salisbury, August 14th 1830. 3t3t

CORN! CORN!!

CORN will very readily, in this place, at a fair price, if application be made soon. Apply at this office.

Worthy of Attention!

COWAN & REEVES are now receiving and opening at their Store, Wood Grove, in Rowan county, 13 miles west of Salisbury a general assortment of

New Fashionable and Cheap GOODS.

selected by J. J. Reeves of the above firm, and bought for Cash from the latest importations in N. York and Philadelphia. All of which they are determined to sell as low as any Goods of the same quality can be bought in this section of the country. Their assortment consists of

Dry Goods, Hard Ware, Cutlery and Groceries

of all descriptions usually kept in Stores. Their friends and customers are invited to call, examine and judge for themselves. C & R. June 26th, 1830. 3m34

Cowan & Reeves, respectfully beg leave to return their sincere thanks for the liberal patronage they have heretofore received from their friends and customers, and hope by close attention and steady habits to merit a continuance of the same.

New Fashionable & Cheap GOODS.

MICHAEL BROWN HAS the pleasure of announcing to his friends, customers, and the public in general, that he is now opening, at his old stand in Salisbury, an elegant assortment of

New, Fashionable & Cheap Goods direct from the cities of Philadelphia and New-York, and selected by himself, from the latest importations for the Spring of 1830. Which he offers as low as any Goods of the same quality can be bought in this market. His assortment comprises every article usually kept in Stores. Purchasers are invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves. 18

Salisbury, May 7th, 1830.

Clock for Sale.

THE subscribers have a first rate Brass Clock, which they will sell low. 25

HAMPTON & PALMER.

Cotton Gin Making.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Davidson, and the adjacent counties, that he continues to carry on, at his shop in Lexington, the business of Making COTTON GINS, equal to any manufactured in the United States; indeed, his Gins are preferred to all others, by those who have tried them; and have found a ready sale throughout a large extent of country. His prices shall be as reasonable as at any other shop in the Southern country.

All orders will be promptly attended to, and Gins finished in the shortest possible time. Repairing of Gins will be done on the shortest notice, and in the most substantial manner, by the public's humble servant,

HENRY A. CLINGAMON, Lexington, May 26th, 1830. 2t