



OCTOBER 5, 1830.

*The Contrast.*—It has become a general practice of late to mark the impress of treason and rebellion upon those who are at all ardent and enthusiastic in the cause of State Supremacy, and to dignify those who are so in our defeat by the name of "devoted patriots," "good citizens" and such like epithets. But we cannot see the justice of this and must think that the names of the two parties are as wide asunder as the North and the South poles. The one, at a time when the country was warmly engaged in a contest with Great Britain, and when every exertion was needed to repel the invasions of the enemy and drive him from our shores, openly refused to cooperate with those who were fighting for the violation of rights practised, not upon Southern seamen, but upon the sailors of the Northern States, and threatened to withdraw from the Union and actually encouraged the prosecution of the war by Great Britain, and would, doubtless, if the war had continued have put their throats into execution to place themselves under the protection of the enemy. They in truth met for the purpose of plotting a dismemberment of the confederacy and to erect a separate and independent government North of the Potomac. Such was the violence and dissatisfaction which characterized the measures of those disaffected men, who called the respectable Hartford Convention that Convention was composed of the delegates of many states, and the object of its call was purely to take into consideration the expediency of disconnecting the several states they represented from the rest of the Union, and that too in time of war and in the heat of the contest with Great Britain. Let us advert for a moment to the proceedings of the State Right party South of the Potomac and analyze the substance and views of that party. In a time of peaceful peace and national prosperity they advocated that the Congress of the United States had passed the constitutional limits and encroached upon the powers reserved to the States and things purely local and of state concern. From the fate of other United Republics recorded and held up to their view they had learned that a violation of the compact entered into between the several members was the origin of their downfall, and they could not but think that a similar course was pursued in this United Republic; a similar destiny must await it. Knowing and thinking thus they very rationally came to the conclusion that our proper policy was a close and rigid observance of the compact which formed the basis of our Federal institutions. Then as good and virtuous citizens when they saw the Republic in jeopardy from a dangerous policy, well know to be such by fatal experience, and the faithful records of history, they could not remain silent and removed when they saw the rights of the States disregarded, and the constitutional compact violated. Consolidation would have followed, and from thence would have sprung all the horrors of anarchy and civil war. The State Right party strive to establish a constitutional administration of the general government, which can only be effected by a nice and accurate regard to the unceded rights of the States. Is it treason then to complain of an assumption of power over those rights? Does it tend to promote disunion to protest in any manner against unconstitutional and oppressive laws? Our oppressors, tyrant-like, would say even so, as a matter of course. The Convention proposed to be called in a Sister State is ever and anon likened unto the one of Hartford. Are the designs and motives of the several parties any thing alike? The one called a convention for the purpose of protesting against an unconstitutional measure of the general government and not to plot a dismemberment of the Union. Will this convention be any thing like that of Hartford with regard to another particular? That in South Carolina will be composed of members freely elected by her own citizens, and not of a voluntary association of disaffected men who had met with disappointments in political preference, and who were gathered principally from the New England States. This convention will be held precisely by the same right under which Virginia claimed to hold hers. To deny the right to South Carolina and to concede it to Virginia is to make "a distinction without a difference" between the two cases which are precisely similar so far as it regards the right to assemble for the purpose avowed. Who caused the present split in the State Right party throughout the Union? The enemies of Republicanism, and they were driven to such a step by desperation. They have sowed the seeds of dissection among us and they expect to reap the fruits. *Divide et impera*—divide and conquer is their policy and they will have pursued it with effect unless the State Right party will again rally round the common standard and

"bury the tomahawk." We hope to see it so. Already do we begin to see a reaction in public opinion. The people begin to open their eyes, and to discard the designs of their enemies.

It is said to be a matter involved in great doubt and uncertainty as to what was the true character originally intended to be given to the Federal constitution. That its features should be hid behind a mask was certainly never discovered, much less intended, by its framers. And we must therefore rather attribute this pretended blindness and ignorance to the bias of interest than to the absolute want of understanding and sagacity to penetrate the legitimate form and bearing of the Federal compact. We might have been previously disposed to believe they were honestly convinced of the truth of the singular and dangerous construction given to that part of the constitution which creates the powers of the congress of the United States. But since we have seen that same party equally warm and zealous in advocating dangerous principles as the original terms upon which the constitution was erected, and which no language can make more explicit we must not be charged with unfairness in attributing their opinions upon this latter question to selfish and interested motives, which should meet with the frown of every patriot devoted to the good cause of his country.

*The great and doubtful question* then which appears to have presented itself to the warring minds of the party before alluded to, is, whether this Union is a confederation of the States or of the people; and upon that decision hangs, it is said, the correctness or soundness of what is termed the "State Right doctrine."

To the mind of a man even slightly observant of those things which daily come within the sphere of his observation, the truth of that question could not with him be doubtful, since it is written in language which the most obtuse intellect could not misapprehend. It will be recollected that the expression "we the people" in the caption to the constitution was particularly obnoxious to the consistent, genius of the great Henry and it ought to be faithfully remembered how diligently he laboured to strike out those terms and insert in their stead "we the states." He thought it an anomaly when his adversaries in the contest for its ratification confessed the constitution to be framed by the consent and under a compact of the states that the expression "we the people" should be used by way of designating the parties. He thought it likewise a dangerous title to assume (since names in Republican governments at least should represent things) when the true and legitimate parties were the states, and as he likewise wished in the sincerity of his heart to have things called by their proper names. That this is a constitution of the people of the several states, individually and not a constitutional compact of the people of the U. States collectively according to the technical definition of those terms, is a proposition which can be rationally and conclusively supported by the evidence of facts.

It is well known that prior to the revolution and the acknowledgement of our independence on the part of Great Britain, the thirteen states were sovereign and independent of each other, when motives of affection and self preservation moved them to propose a lasting and perpetual Union, believing there must always exist between them from their peculiar relation towards each other, the utmost harmony and unanimity. Under the influence of these feelings and guided by such high and laudable motives, the people of the different states sent their representatives to enter into a solemn compact and to erect a government for the preservation of the order and to secure the liberties, interests and well-being of the different states of the confederacy which was accordingly done.

With these facts before us, and with a positive knowledge that the people of the states individually and not the people of the United States collectively formed the present compact and framed the existing constitution how can we denigrate the charter of our government, as the constitution of the people, in technical sense? That the people in the states as a whole send their representatives to the National legislature is certainly true and thus far it is the constitution of the people of states collectively. We see the distinction and think it is plain enough.

Suppose for example to illustrate the subject more fully that A, B, C, and D agree to enter into a copartnership—each supplies his portion of the capital about to be embarked in some mercantile enterprise. The agreement is that all are to share the profits and bear the losses and expenses in like manner. Now this stock, so far as it is liable for certain purposes, is considered the property of the whole firm and can all be used or taken to answer those purposes. In every other point of view each partner has the sole property in his share of the capital and profits, and none of the others can dissent from it. Could a majority of these partners unite, and by their vote, seize upon the interests of the minority in that capital stock? Would not such a step be a gross violation of the terms of their partnership and outrage every principle of justice? This case is analogous to that of the States. The whole people are pledged for certain purposes, but those excepted, the people of one state or a majority of the states have nothing to do with the individual rights or concerns of others. The construction given by the latitudinarians recognizes this monstrous and absurd doctrine. As the stock is a joint one for certain purposes, so ours is a

constitution of the whole people when properly understood and acted upon. The states then stand in the same relation towards each other that these partners occupy the one towards the other. And the whole people of the United States or a majority of them in one body would have no more right under the constitution to pass, thro' the agency of their representatives, a particular statute than thirty other persons not ostensibly known in the firm would have a right to prosecute a suit in their names for a claim in which they might be in fact interested, but not publicly and according to the copartnership recognized as parties to the firm. Such is the plain common sense of the matter without any quotations or reference to old records, journals or statutes. If we are right we hope the people will understand it in the same manner. If we are wrong in our notions it is from a strong prejudice towards what we deem a proper regulation to secure the liberties and welfare of the country.

A letter from Judge Johnson of S. C. addressed to Governor Taylor of the same State charges "that it [nullification] grows of a deliberate conspiracy against the Union, which has been steadily working upon us for the last six years, though very few are in the secret." This is a serious charge, and it might make us feel serious if we did not know that a similar charge had been made with much more imposing solemnity than the present one of Judge Johnson, and that the accusation was entirely unsupported by any evidence save the solitary dictum of a member of Congress from S. C. who, though a talented man, was lost to every honorable feeling. But notwithstanding sufficient and convincing proofs were promised to make good the charge yet none were adduced, and the accuser was regarded as having failed to make out his case, and public sentiment instantly branded it as a *false accusation*.

We are really astonished at this letter and cannot determine in what light to view it, whether he is in serious sober earnest, or whether it was written, as a great many such letters are to create a sensation. But we much question, if Judge Johnson really be in earnest, whether he will be able to find proofs to corroborate his statement that a conspiracy has been formed against the Union for the last six years. We shall therefore look for the exhibition of his proofs very shortly. They should not be held from public view a single day longer than is necessarily consumed in procuring them.

But is it not a little singular that "a very few," should have been cognizant of a conspiracy against the Union for six years past, and Judge Johnson one of "the few," and having in their possession evidence of the conspiracy, should have smothered the accusation and the proofs till this period of time—till the conspiracy is about to be consummated as he thinks? Is he not guilty of misprison of treason? Those who actually plot a conspiracy against the Union are guilty of treason, and those who know it and conceal that knowledge are guilty of misprison of treason. And this is Judge Johnson too of the Supreme Court of the U. S. whose duty as a Judge, if not as a good citizen, required of him this information if he possessed it, which we understand from his letter, six years ago. What are we to think of this? We cannot think otherwise than we have said. But we shall know shortly whether we have thought correctly more than we are at liberty at present to express. The letter will be found below.

*Charleston August 31, 1830.*  
MY DEAR TAYLOR I have just received an invitation to your dinner of the 20th prox. Pray tell me, did it come from the committee or from some other quarter? If from the committee, I am sure not a man of them could have sent it otherwise than as a mark of attention—if from another quarter, you know me well enough to know that the jest is lost.—But my object in either case is to inquire, whether if I attended the dinner, I could be heard with patience, while proving to the satisfaction of any man whose mind was in a state of thinking.

1. That the protection of domestic manufactures was an avowed leading and necessary object of the constitution.
2. That it was never lost sight of, but always relied upon as the capacity of the country to produce developed itself.
3. That the late attempts on a large scale grew out of a succession of such developments, and a state of things resulting from changes in the application of labor, which imperatively required of every wise government to adopt such a course of policy.
4. That Carolina has not only not been injured but really benefitted to many thousands by the Tariff.
5. That no state in the union is more deeply interested in maintaining the principles of the Tariff.
6. That nullification is folly, and the peaceable course projected under it, a silly and wicked delusion.
7. That it grows out of a deliberate conspiracy against the union, which has been steadily working upon us for the last six years, though very few are in the secret.
8. That a Convention is the grand end and aim and agent of that conspiracy.

My friend, you have much at stake, and you are not the man whom I would think to frighten or wish or hope to deceive. Before Almighty God, I declare to you that I believe all the above propo-

sitions to be true; and you have my permission, nay, request, to publish this with my name to it, for I am in earnest.

Yours affectionately,  
WILLIAM JOHNSTON.  
Governor Taylor, in reply to Judge Johnson, promises a patient and full hearing upon the eight points—that he would undertake no guarantee for all who will be present, that they will bestow "breathless attention" upon every thing he may have to say.

The example of France has been contagious, and the Revolutionary spirit has found its way into the European Kingdoms, bordering on France. An extraordinary fermentation prevailed among the population in the South of the Netherlands. The terror was great in several of the German States. Milan in Italy is in full insurrection, and the inhabitants of Switzerland are in close communion with the French. Several provinces have risen in Spain. The new Constitution with the new King is popular and gains an accession of strength daily. Philip VII or Louis Philip I. as he may be called is firmly seated on the Throne. Nevertheless his rise was supposed to be against the inclinations of a majority of the people of France, but the fear of great commotion in the unsettled state of the Kingdom, with the intrigues of the Duke's favorites brought about that event. We have given some extracts in another column.

**A DIARY.**  
A Society has been formed in Tennessee called the Anti-Cutting Stick Society. The members of the Society have agreed to keep a look out for all swindlers etc. and whenever they make their appearance, in their town, to give a description of them. Would not one of a similar nature be advantageous to this town?

By the latest advices from Carthagena Bolivar was still there. The country was in a more quiet state than usual.

The Editor of the Cincinnati American has had a *rumor* with Mrs. Ann-Royal. He is truly a fit subject for sympathy.

The Marselles hymn of liberty is the production of Joseph Roguet de Lisle. It is said to have had a powerful effect upon the Soldiers in the former French Revolution.

A secret expedition was lately got up under the superintendence of Johnson, a noted smuggler and about 150 Spanish officers, which sailed from England to the coast of Spain. The Spanish ambassador got intelligence of it and made an immediate representation to the Foreign Office, there was no time, however, for interference before the expedition sailed. As they carried with them a great quantity of ammunition, &c. it is supposed that they were acting in concert with some party in Spain.

The elections are over in Maine and they have resulted in the entire route of the "American system" gentry. The Alexandria Gazette with a great deal of apparent candour acknowledges the defeat of Mr. Clay, and consoles himself by saying "The wheel has another turn to make. So it has, but we are of opinion that the Clay ticket will again come out "straw."

Mr. Vaughan, the British Minister has, we learn from the National Journal, so far recovered his health as to be able to ride. He has received his new credentials by which he is retained by William IV as minister to this country.

The proceedings of the Virginia convention are now published and ready for delivery.

A New York paper says that "women were found by a benevolent enquirer, making duck trousers at four cents a pair, and cotton shirts at seven cents a piece.

Wilkes, one day, asked Garrick what he called honesty? "Whats that to you?" said Roscius, "meddle with things that concern you."

In the window of a retailer of small beer in Tunbridge Wells, there is the following:—"Trust here is dead! Who killed him? Bad pay!"

A new party is breaking up in the lower end of Massachusetts, called the Frank Knapp and anti-Frank Knapp party—one in favour of his pardon, and the other of his hanging.

Mr. Woodbury of New Hampshire is proposed by one of the democratic party as a candidate for the Vice Presidency.

Daniel Webster is spoken of by the Clay party as a candidate for the Presidency. They have given up all hopes of Mr. Clay.

**THE MARKETS.**  
Salisbury Prices, Oct. 2.—Cotton [in seed, 82, clean 88, corn 62½ to 65, flour 84 to 84½, beef 3 to 3½, bacon 8, molasses 4½, lard 8, salt, 1 12½, sugar 11 to 12½, coffee 12½ to 16.  
Charleston, Sept. 20.—Cotton 9 a 11½ flour 54 a 57, whiskey 25 a 26, bacon 7 a 8, hams 8 a 10, best kind of haying 18 to 20, milk 44 a 50, corn 56 a 57, coffee 11 a 12½, North Carolina bank bills 2 per cent discount; Georgia, 2½ per cent premium.  
Fayetteville, Sept. 22.—Cotton 10½ a 11; bacon 9 a 10, apple brandy 39, corn 60, flaxseed 95 a 84, flour, new 4 a 5, molasses 26 a 28, sugar 84 a 11, salt 70 a 75, whiskey 26 a 27, wheat 75 a 80.  
Columbia, Sept. 23.—Cotton 10 to 11½, Flour 84 a 64, butter 25, bacon 8 a 10, Hams 10 a 11.  
Camden, Sept. 25.—Cotton 9 a 10, flour 85 a 84, out of the wagon, Camden Mills, 86 a 7, wheat 85 a 93, corn 75, oats 32, salt 62½, whiskey 39 a 35, bacon 8 to 10.

**ALE.**  
344 B OFFICES of Philadelphia Ala  
Just received and for sale by  
AUSTIN & BURNS.  
**Journeyman Wanted!!**  
A first rate Journeyman Tailor wanted. To such a one good wages and constant employment will be given. None but a first rate one need apply. HORACE H. BEARD,  
Salisbury, Oct. 1st, 1830. 371

**Packet Book Lost!!**  
THE undersigned has his PACKET BOOK containing thirty Dollars (or five dollar bills U. S. money) with six or eight dollars in small notes. It was lost on the main road leading from Salisbury to Monk's Old Field. The Packet Book was of red Morocco. It contained sundry notes payable to the subscriber, and the obligees in said notes are notified not to pay them to any other person but the subscriber, and all other persons are warned not to trade for any notes payable to me if the finder should think proper to appropriate the contents to his own use. A liberal reward will be given if the packet book with its contents is found and left at this office or with Andrew Hunt at Monk's Old Field. JAMES ASHBY,  
2-49 of Salbury.  
October 11, 1830.

**LIST OF LETTERS**  
REMAINING in the Post Office at Lexington, N. C. October 1, 1830, which if not taken out before the first day of January next, will be forwarded to the General Post Office as dead letters:

A	John Adderton	M	Reuben May
	William Adderton		Henry Miller
	Leonard Allen		William Maccary, Jr.
B	Adam Beck	N	John Mock
	Jacob and Frederick Beck,		Adam Nifong
	John Bruff		John Northum
C	John Calloway	P	Bryant Preslar
	John Canoy	Q	Robert Quinby
D	Calhoun Day	R	John S. Revell
	Michael Day		Elias Riley
	John Davis		Nathan Rogers
	Murck Davis		Conrad and Daniel Sechrist
F	Benjamin Fershee	S	Mathias Sink
	Joseph Fershee		Frederick Smith
	James Floyd		Molly Sluder
	Catharine Fouts	T	Frederick Thompson
G	William A. Gallimore		James Thompson
	John Greer		Peter Tice
	Anny Gregon	W	Edmund P. Wade
	Isaac Gurly		Joseph Waggoner
	Ephraim Gow		Hiram Ward
	Henry Graub		Jonathan Ward
H	Blake Harrison		Samuel Ward
	John Hogg		John Warner
K	Joseph Kerrick		Jacob Weesner
	Jacob Keeler		Peter Whitaker
L	Thomas Lanier		James White
	John Leard		John H. Wilson
	John Lottin		Boyd Wilson
	Charles Love	Y	Vinson Wood
			Samuel Yokely
			B. D. ROLIN, A. G. L., P. M.

**J. MURPHY,**  
I am now receiving and opening at his store in Salisbury a large and fresh supply of almost every kind of

**GOODS,**  
suited to all seasons of the year, new style and patterns of the latest importations, selected by himself and son with much care in Philadelphia and New-York and bought wholly and entirely for cash. Purchasers and the public are invited to call and examine the assortment. As every inducement in the way of variety and extreme lowness of price will be presented to them. J. M. Hopes that by unremitting exertions together with the assistance of attentive and careful store-keepers to merit a continuance of that patronage for which he feels so much indebted to a liberal and deserving public.  
Salisbury, Sept. 14, 1830. 3mt40

**Negroes Wanted!**  
THE subscribers are desirous of purchasing one hundred NEGROES, for which they will pay a liberal price in cash. Application may be made, either by letter or in person, to JOSEPH HUIE in MORGANTON, or JAMES HUIE in SALISBURY, who will be ready at all times to accommodate those who may wish to exchange Negro property for cash.  
JAMES HUIE,  
JOSEPH HUIE,  
June 22d 1830. 3

**Notice.**  
THE subscribers having qualified as Executors of the last Will and Testament of Jesse Hargrave, deceased, at the August Term of Davidson county court 1830, hereby give notice to all persons having claims, debts, dues, or demands against said estate, to present them for payment, duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.  
JAMES WISEMAN, } Exors.  
SAML. HARGRAVE, }  
August 13th, 1830. 37f

**Cabinet Making Business**  
THE subscriber has opened a shop in the above line of business, first door above Mr. Jones's Tavern, and formerly occupied by Peter Kridner, as a shoe shop; where he is prepared to furnish the surrounding country with all kinds of furniture in the above line, such as Sideboards, Secretaries, Bureaus, Corner Cupboards, Breakfast & Dinner Tables, Ladies Cribs, &c. &c.  
He has in his employ two or three first rate workmen, and the best of timber, selected by himself. The subscriber hopes by due attention to business, to receive that share of patronage which merit deserves.  
WILLIAM B. HUGHES.  
July 12th, 1830. 37f