

...of the press—We have once before said something of this important prerogative of Republican governments, but recent occurrences in France have presented its importance in a strange point of view and have given it additional claims upon our consideration. In that country we find the most forcible and striking commentary upon the capacity of the press to support, when free and untrammelled, the rights of man from the fangs of a bloody tyrant. What is the first act of those who wish to acquire supreme authority over the liberties of a people? Is it not to violate and finally subvert the liberty and independence of the press which is the great support to the law, and the arbitrary will of despots? Was not the first impulse given to the French revolution by an attempt on the part of the King and his Ministry to suppress the liberty of the press? That event plainly evinced what weighty consequence they attached to this most effective engine of freedom. It should be an instructive lesson to Americans and they should learn from this unparalleled event to guard with watchful vigilance what has been so justly denominated the "Paladium of our Liberties." This momentous truth cannot be too deeply impressed upon our minds, nor too carefully treasured up for succeeding generations. It is the liberty of the press, we repeat, upon which our liberties are to repose. We do not tell you so, because they are trying to wrest that invaluable privilege from the people in our persons, but we declare to you a mighty truth which has been sanctified by the experience and wisdom of several centuries. Do you not believe that there is a party in this country with the same designs of the King of France and his adherents? There remains no doubt of it. They cannot bear to have their public acts canvassed and their political opinions unmasked and exposed to public view, through the medium of the press, without a special permit from themselves to do it in their own way. Should you do it in conformity to their will, you must stand and suffer the consequences—and what are they? Imprisonment, fine and every thing that is oppressive on this side of the grave. No, Americans, a name forever dear to the friends of civil and religious liberty, watch with Argus vision this foundation upon which rests your freedom. It is the key-stone of the arch. Remove it, and the fabric falls. Preserve it and it will stand amidst "the wreck of matter and the crush of world." But they would tell you it is necessary to arrest its freedom occasionally in order to secure it from licentiousness. Is it licentious to tell the truth? Is it licentious to defend yourself from falsehood and misrepresentation? Is it licentious to expose the wicked designs of a party? Is it licentious to say that Federalism is not Republicanism? Is it licentious to say that the rights of the States have been invaded and the constitution violated? Is it licentious to say we do not believe South Carolina, a sister state, is about to throw off the restraints of government and to detach herself from the Union? In fine is it licentious to say we enjoy the blessings of liberty and freedom from tyranny? What more have we ever done and yet the liberty of our press has been attacked and threatened to be suspended? Suspended did we say? The King of France threatened to do nothing more! We repeat it upon evidence weighty and abundant that the same man who attacked the liberty of our press did threaten to suspend it!

Where is the spirit of '76? Where is the audacious and refined of '89? Are they slumbering with the ashes of the departed ages of Republicanism? Or are they forever extinct in the bosom of this generation? Can nothing blow up the dying flame? Why did our ancestors bequeath so rich, an invaluable a patrimony to such unworthy representatives? But perhaps you will feel indignant at this reproach. It is what we wish. We endeavour to excite your indignation. When your wrath is up, possibly it may lead you to open your eyes to a discovery of what advances the tyrants of America are making upon your rights. You set tranquil by your fire sides, unconscious of any danger, and scarcely would the awful command of surrender make you sensible of your peril. We beseech you, we conjure you to look out at the window, and take a view of the foe. How busily he is employed! Scouts are sent out to reconnoitre. The picket guard is stationed. Every thing is arranging whilst you are silent, unmoved and contented. When he approaches every thing will be bustle, hurly-burly and confusion. Forces scattered, commanders cavilling and disputing about rank and nothing provided, when presently you will be forced to surrender at discretion. Is this the way our fathers acted? Was this the way Patrick Henry defended the liberties of his country? Was this the way Mr. Jefferson disseminated his republican doctrines, and whilst he increased his own thinned the ranks of his opponents? No. It was by activity and zealous perseverance and assiduity. Why are we lukewarm? Is it that their importance has deteriorated? Is it that time changes the principles of free gov't? Are they as various as the colors of the rainbow? Or can we not rather say their value has increased tenfold, and that they are unchanged and unchangeable? Then let us give some evidence of the high estimation in which we hold republican principles. Let us be animated to the exertion of diligence in the support of our party. To the South let the South only be true, and we will guarantee the safety of the Union and the preservation of our rights.

LETTER FROM LA FAYETTE.

The letter below of Gen. LA FAYETTE is full of that ardor and spirit of liberty which have so peculiarly distinguished him from the rest of his countrymen. How gratifying to reflect that the spark was kindled in America! The letter is addressed to Mr. DEVEREAUX of Philadelphia and dated, Paris, August 8th.

"We have just accomplished, my dear fellow soldier, a wonderful revolution. I received at Lagrange on Tuesday morning, the 27th ult. the Ordinances of Charles X. declaring us to be in a state of slavery. On the same evening I repaired to Paris, where I found a salutary Convention. In a three days' conflict the people of Paris have vanquished the Royal Guard, the Swiss and the Body Guard, the tri-coloured flag floats every where; and on the morning of the 31st I felt warranted to write to Charles X. a note stating to him my opinion—which he had asked through General Taton—that 'reconciliation was impossible,' and that 'the Royal Family had ceased to reign.' The Parisians manifested a degree of courage, intelligence, disinterestedness, and generosity, surpassing all that you can conceive. Not a single Royalist, not a woman was insulted. The people fought only those who fired at their cannon and musquetry. The vanquished experienced the most generous humanity. The regiments of the line submitted successively to the public will. Much blood was shed, but the people have triumphed, with admirable despatch, sagacity and bravery. We came to the conclusion that under the circumstances in which France is placed, it would be proper to rally all opinions, or the various parties, under the safe guard of a constitutional throne, with popular institutions. We have chosen the Duke of Orleans, whom I esteem more and more as I know him better. The Chamber of Deputies has named as the organ or interpreter of the French people, by laying down conditions, and offering him a crown for which he acknowledges himself indebted to the will of the nation. Such then is our situation, and fifteen days have not elapsed since the ordinance appeared. I send you the short speech which I delivered yesterday. I shall continue to hold the command of the National Guards of France, who are organizing in every direction. My son George is with me. Levasseur received a dangerous wound and his life was despaired of three days ago; but he is better. Adieu—a thousand friendly wishes."

It is precisely as we anticipated of the letter of Judge Johnson. Instead of producing evidence to substantiate his charge of a conspiracy against the Union in South Carolina, which he said was known to "very few," in a subsequent letter to Gov. Taylor he says "I have no evidence but what is before the public, and probably never shall have." His belief of a conspiracy then is drawn entirely from the unsupported testimony of a licentious reveller who abandoned the cause he had supported, and whose attempt to fasten his charge of conspiracy upon certain of the South Carolina delegation in Congress was declared by the public voice a failure. We extract a part of this letter to show our readers what a falling off there is from the original ground taken by him in his letter which we published last week.

As to the part you take in this "Conspiracy," I solemnly declare that if I could think as you do upon the facts, I think I should feel as you do upon the measures. I would not live under "a Government of unlimited Powers," and if I saw distinctly that nothing but a revolutionary movement could impose due restrictions, I would cry out for Revolution.

I agree with you entirely that Judge Lee and myself ought not to have been invited, and for the reasons you suggest. You see that I doubted whether it was not a hoax, and after the lapse of so much time without an answer from you, I was nearly confirmed in that doubt. I treated the invitation however respectfully, yet so as to leave as little as possible to be gained by the hoax, if it were one. There is one thing I must beg you particularly to notice. I do not mean to suffer myself to be drawn into the question of Construction or Constitutionality of the Tariff Act. I see that in my first Point I have written *Constitution*, where I ought to have said *Convention*; but the Context will correct the Lapsus. I will treat the subject historically, and no otherwise, and then if I find I have even approached the question of Construction, I will not sit judicially upon a Cause arising under it. As to the Point which you press with most earnestness, I mean the Conspiracy, I am as ready now to dispose of it as I probably ever shall be, and have no objection to do so. I have no Evidence but what is before the Public, and probably never shall have. It requires the powers of an Asmodeus to ransack Cabinets, or rake up the ashes of confidential correspondence, but if there has not been enough published to establish the fact of a fixed purpose and zealous co operation among some of our Citizens to get rid of the Tariff Act, or get rid of the Union, then I can only say, I differ widely from every one in my inferences. I think there is evidence to shew that some go farther, and maintain that a separation

from the Union, whether singly or in Confederation with other States, is the true policy of South Carolina; but the Evidence on this subject, is chiefly before the public also, and may safely be left to their consideration without comment. It is of too personal a character to admit of public discussion, otherwise than in a Court of Justice, and there it never will be discussed that I know of. I hope never will be, directly or incidentally. As to the moral imputation of Conspiracy, it does not necessarily carry with it reproach. Lafayette would never blush to have it known if the truth be so, that he headed a Conspiracy against Charles X. If there are any among us who maintain that they are absolved from their allegiance to the United States, what offence can they take at being charged with conspiring against it. If there are any who charge the Government of the United States with oppressive and intolerable Tyranny, what reproach is it to them to be charged with conspiring? Shall there be a Caesar and no Brutus, no Cassius, no Casca found among us? By such I presume it would be coveted as honorable. The motive only can characterize the act, and to those only whose consciences upbraid them with selfish or dishonorable views can it come with reproach. I do believe in the existence of what I call conspiracy; but I have impugned no man's motives. I have attached no reproachful epithet to the term. As to those who press the alternative upon the people, of either compelling a repeal of the Tariff or positive resistance, if there are any such who know or believe that Congress cannot and will not recede, I leave them to settle with their own consciences how near this approach they are to a distinct effort to dissolve the Union.

And now let me conclude with one earnest request. If this correspondence cannot be carried on without interrupting that cordial feeling which has subsisted between us from our boyhood. I pray you let it end here. Do not entertain the thought that I am shunning the combat; you know me too well to believe it. On the contrary I should unwillingly forego my feeble efforts to reconvert the State through the columns of the Telescope.

Yours,
WM JOHNSON.

At the recent State Right's Celebration in Columbia, there were only EIGHT who were opposed by a Convention out of 2000 persons who were said to be present. A number of persons addressed the meeting with a great deal of animation, and among the number was the venerable Col. TAYLOR, father of the late Governor and a soldier of the Revolution. The Columbia Times gives a very lively description of the meeting. That paper says "the utmost harmony and good order prevailed upon the occasion. We are highly pleased at the result, and gratified at the orderly conduct of those present at the meeting."

POSTSCRIPT.



We hasten to lay before our readers the following gratifying intelligence which we received by Sunday night's mail, and which we copy from an extra that accompanied the last Fayetteville Journal.

GOOD NEWS!

The West India Ports are to be opened to our Commerce!

By the *Sloop Napoleon*, whose speedy arrival we yesterday anticipated, the certain intelligence has been received, that the *West India Question* is settled.

The *New York American* contains the following letter from Liverpool, dated 26th August:

"It may be worth the postage of a letter to you, to know that the West India question is settled. The President is to issue his Proclamation in conformity with the last act of Congress on the subject; and on its arrival in this country, the order in Council of the 27th July, 1827, (issued you know, in Gallatin's teeth) will be abolished, and the act of Parliament of 5th July, which opens the West India Trade to other countries, will be extended to the United States, and all discriminating duties will be abolished."

The *New York Daily Advertiser*, in noticing the arrival of the *Napoleon*, says: "Capt. Smith has brought despatches for our Government, from Mr. McLane, our Minister, which are said to contain a treaty relative to the West India Trade."

A letter from a respectable Merchant of New-York to his correspondent in this place, says,

"A messenger has arrived in the *Napoleon* with despatches from our Minister concerning a treaty relative to the West India trade."

The *Messenger* stated, that the Trade was to be placed upon the same footing as formerly."

Obituary.

MARRIED, on the 30th ult. by Adam Roseman, Esq. Mr. DANIEL STEWART, to Miss CATHERINE SEFFORD.

DIED.

In this town on Wednesday the 6th inst. Mrs. MARIA BEARD, wife of Maj. John Beard, Jr. Her death will long be lamented by her relatives and numerous friends and acquaintances. Amiable and gentle, fond and affectionate, she was endeared to all who knew her. As a kind mother and a doting wife she had no superior. Society will long lament her untimely decease.

In this county, on Thursday the 7th inst. Mrs. FANNING FINESTON, wife of Mr. William Fineston. She has left a husband and several children to lament a loss which no human power can repair.

Also, on Friday the 8th inst. Mr. MICHAE SMITH, son of Mr. Wm. Smith, aged about 23 years. Cut off in the bloom of manhood, and just as he was commencing his career on this busy scene, his loss will be much regretted by his relatives and friends.

In this county, on the 13th ult. Mrs. Margaret Crosby, consort of William Crosby, in the 32d year of her age. Also, on the 19th ult. Tizza daughter of Wm. Crosby, in the 24th year of her age.

In Mecklenburg county, on the 15th ult. after a short illness, Mrs. Dicey Hutchison, relict of the late George Hutchison, in the 75th year of her age. In her death the Presbyterian Church deplores the loss of a worthy member, her neighbourhood of a kind and obliging neighbor, and her connections of an affectionate relation.

In Fredell county, on the 23d ult. Mrs. Margaret Osborne, relict of the late Col. Adley Osborne, in the 76th year of her age.

THE MARKETS.

Salisbury Prices, Oct. 9.—Cotton (in seed, 5 1/2, clean 5 3/4, corn 6 1/2 to 6 3/4, flour 5 1/2 to 5 3/4, beef 3 to 3 1/2, bacon 8, molasses 4 1/2, lard 8, salt 1 1/2, sugar 1 to 1 1/2, coffee 1 1/2 to 1 3/4.

Charleston, Sept. 27.—Cotton 9 a 1 1/2 flour 5 1/2 a 5 3/4, whiskey 25 a 26, bacon 7 a 8, lard 8 a 10, best kind of bagging 18 to 20, salt 4 a 5, corn 56 a 57, coffee 11 a 1 1/2. North Carolina bank bills 2 per cent discount; Georgia, 2 1/2 per cent premium.

Fayetteville, Sept. 29.—Cotton 10 a 1 1/2; bacon 9 a 10, apple brandy 40, corn 5, flaxseed 5 1/2 to 5 3/4, flour, new 4 a 5, molasses 25 a 26, sugar 8 1/2 a 11, salt 70 a 73, whiskey 37 1/2, wheat 75 a 80.

Columbia, Sept. 27.—Cotton 10 to 1 1/2, Flour bbl. 6 1/2 a 6 3/4, butter 25, bacon 8 a 10, Hams 10 a 11.

Camden, Sept. 25.—Cotton 10 1/2 a 1 1/2, flour 5 1/2 a 5 3/4, out of the wagon, Camden Mills, 5 1/2 a 5 3/4, wheat 5 1/2 to 5 3/4, corn 75, oats 32, salt 6 1/2, whiskey 35 a 40, bacon 8 to 12 1/2.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Salisbury, N. Carolina, on the 1st day of Oct. 1830.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| A | John Hughes 2 |
| B | William Hughes |
| C | Louis Jacobs |
| D | Philip Jacobs |
| E | Hamilton Jones 4 |
| F | Eli Kerrell |
| G | Thomas Kincaid |
| H | James Kincaid 3 |
| I | David Kenny |
| J | Mary Kerbright |
| K | John F. Kibbun |
| L | William Lander |
| M | Patience Louis |
| N | Jacob Link |
| O | William Lunn |
| P | Edward Layerty |
| Q | Enos Lanning |
| R | Henry G. Lamer |
| S | Edward Mohler |
| T | James Mumford |
| U | William Moore |
| V | Alfred Moore |
| W | Thos. Moseely |
| X | Charles L. Marshall 2 |
| Y | Forrest Monroe |
| Z | John W. Moyer |
| A | Thomas Matthews |
| B | Samuel Maria |
| C | Henry Messmore |
| D | Thomas Martin |
| E | Jacob Moore |
| F | James Mconaughey |
| G | Wm. R. McDonald |
| H | John Newnand |
| I | William Nesbett |
| J | Saml. S. Preston |
| K | Azariah Pack |
| L | Jacob Pool |
| M | Ebenr. Parks |
| N | Acron Pinkston |
| O | Joseph W. Powers |
| P | Joseph Pack |
| Q | Louisa M. Pinkston |
| R | Chas. B. Pelton |
| S | William Robertson |
| T | William Rough |
| U | Saml. P. Rowls |
| V | Green Redwine |
| W | William Smith |
| X | William Strickland |
| Y | John Stewart |
| Z | Rudolph Susler |
| A | Nicholas Simpson |
| B | William Simms |
| C | Peter Smith |
| D | George Sweet |
| E | Polly Lane |
| F | Daniel Verble |
| G | Edward W. Wilkins |
| H | Augustus R. Warner |
| I | Francis F. Ward 2 |
| J | Thomas Womac |
| K | Edmund Wood |
| L | William Williamson |
| M | Jesse W. Walton |
| N | Dr. E. Woolcot |
| O | SAML. REEVES, P. M. |

EQUITY BLANKS

FOR SALE HERE.

A CARD.

THE citizens of Statesville respectfully offer to the Rev. Moses Brock, their warmest acknowledgments for the very dignified, able and orderly manner with which he conducted, and so successfully concluded the late Camp Meeting in this neighborhood, and also for his unwearying exertions, not only to render the hearers comfortable, but to fill their minds with wisdom. In all of which he displayed so much firmness of purpose, liberality of sentiment, kindness in rebuking, patient and long suffering with that part of the congregation who appeared to disregard the rules of order, (and that number was very low considering the large congregation that was there assembled) that would the time and place have suited, we would personally have rendered our obligations to him.

Statesville, Oct. 4th, 1830.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Statesville on the 1st day of October, 1830.

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| A | Geo. W. Jones |
| B | John Julian |
| C | Rev. John Lee |
| D | Eph. Lewis |
| E | Daniel Lewis |
| F | Sherry Laferty |
| G | A. R. Laurence |
| H | Mary A. Lowery |
| I | John McDonald |
| J | Goodrick Moore |
| K | Thos. T. Moore |
| L | Geo. McHenry |
| M | R. G. McCutchen |
| N | Margt. McKay |
| O | Miss McLelland |
| P | Eliz. McLelland |
| Q | John McKay |
| R | Spencer Phillips |
| S | Jordan Patterson |
| T | John Rounsvilla |
| U | Thos. Hedmond |
| V | Thos. Rutherford |
| W | Burwell Shoemaker |
| X | Azel Sharpe |
| Y | Margt. A. Smith |
| Z | Mathew Vandaver |
| A | William Ware |
| B | Sandy R. White |
| C | Jerem. Whaley |
| D | Achilles White |
| E | Mooreman White |
| F | W. KEER, P. M. |

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Concord, N. Carolina on the 1st day of Oct. 1830.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| A | David Long |
| B | Dani. Little |
| C | Thos. Motley |
| D | Miss Matilda Mealeb |
| E | Robt. L. Monday |
| F | Thos. G. Martin |
| G | Miss Mary Moreb |
| H | Tobias Misenhamer |
| I | Jos. R. McKinley |
| J | Nath. Monteith |
| K | Stephen McKinley |
| L | Abraham Misenhamer 2 |
| M | Henry H. Moore |
| N | Archibald McBride |
| O | Dorcus Mooman |
| P | Thos. & Jas. Meuri |
| Q | John Nine |
| R | Miss Mary Parks |
| S | John Petry |
| T | Nathan Phillips |
| U | Aron Rendenhour |
| V | Moses Hamer |
| W | David Hesse, sen. |
| X | Wm. Robertson |
| Y | Clk. Superior Court 2 |
| Z | Henry Smith |
| A | Thos. Scott |
| B | Senica Turner |
| C | Miss Margaret Waller |
| D | Robt. G. Waddington |
| E | Jas. M. Welch |
| F | Jas. Wofford |
| G | John Yoman |
| H | Richd. King |
| I | Robt. Kealough |
| J | D. STORKE, P. M. |



HAVE just received from the North a supply of fresh Medicines, Paints, &c. which they offer for sale as usual for cash or approved credit; Among which are fresh Linnæ Juice, Lemon Syrup, Sulphate of Quinine, Peppere, Henry's calc. Magnesia, Bark, Peppercash, White and Black Mustard Seed, Wings, and imported Liquors, &c. &c.

Salisbury, Sept. 13th, 1830.

New Cheap Store.

M. CLAYLAND and A. TORRENCE, having formed a copartnership in the Mercantile Business, under the above firm, beg leave respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Salisbury and the surrounding country, that they have just returned from New-York and Philadelphia, with a beautiful assortment of New Style, Fancy and Staple GOODS, which have been selected from the latest importations, and will be offered at a very small advance for cash. Purchasers are invited to call and view their assortment.

Salisbury, April 3, 1830.