

which would have belonged to me in that case, and which he could not in justice withhold, of being placed in possession of all the material facts and circumstances connected with this affair. In thus complaining, it is not my intention to attribute to you any design to deprive me of so important an advantage. I know the extent of your public duties, and how completely they engross your attention. They have not allowed you sufficient time for reflection in this case, of which evidence is afforded by the ground that you assume in placing the copy of Mr. Crawford's letter in my hand, which you state was submitted by his authority.

The opening of Mr. Calhoun's address will be found on the outer form of our paper. We are sorry that our limits will not permit us to publish the whole of this interesting correspondence. We shall however, make some additional extracts from it for the next week's paper.

The correspondence is lengthy, taking up fifty two pages of a pamphlet. A part of the correspondence will be seen on the first side of the inner form.

We have said upon a former occasion that we cannot give into the constitutional doctrine of Protection to Domestic Manufactures. And how can we, as honest citizens, when we can find no authority for yielding that Protection in the constitution of the United States? We cannot discover by what perversion of the language of the constitution, such a power is claimed to appertain to the general government. We do not arrogate to ourselves any superior sagacity in the construction of the Federal compact; neither do we think that much intellectual penetration is requisite to comprehend arights its nature and limits. In a review of the President's Message, some time back, we laid down as our deliberate conviction that so far as the duties imposed for the creation of a revenue to support the Federal government afforded a protection was a protection on domestic manufactures authorized at all by the constitution. And that protection, if such it may be called, grows out of the necessity of the case. If we levy exorbitant duties upon wares and merchandise imported into this country, when the exigencies of the general government do not call for the increased rate of duties, we violate the constitution and the representatives of the Nation alone are culpable since they are sworn not to violate but to protect the constitution. Then this unequalled increase of duties must operate as a protection to domestic manufactures which is authorized by the constitutional compact.

It is to be carried so far in its operation as to be tantamount to entire prohibition. It is the language of the constitution from which the right of protection is deduced, and upon which the American system is partly founded. It is claimed, under the lower given to Congress to lay imposts, duties and excises in order to enable the nation to pay its debts and to provide for the common defence and general welfare. Is there any thing said here to authorize Congress to lay exorbitant duties upon goods imported into the United States to enable the nation to buy carding machines, spinning frames, gill-blooms for the fabrication of cloth, &c? It is, indeed, a novel mode of providing for the common defence and general welfare. We wonder this plan was never suggested to our fathers who framed the constitution. But the honor has been reserved to some and inexperienced legislators of teaching wisdom to beards headed sages. We do not expect the distinction which they are to gain to themselves by such a reservation. The best and most lasting distinction will be awarded to him who endeavors to shield the constitution from violation and infringement. It is urged by many of the representatives that their vote upon all constitutional questions is the result of a deliberate conviction that such powers are reserved to the general government by the constitutional compact.

We are no advocates of the right which some claim to belong to constituents to instruct their representative, since we believe that as the representative has taken an oath to support the constitution of the United States, he cannot be controlled in his conscience by any body of men, yet it is his duty to resign when he discovers that his constitutional views conflict with those of his constituents; and give place to one whose opinions are congenial with their own. Then public sentiment can be fairly ascertained, and the importance of previous enquiry should be constantly impressed upon the public mind, in order that the constitutional opinions of the candidate may be fairly known. This is the only course which is left to the republican party to secure the constitution pure and unviolated and to secure harmony and union among the several members of the confederation. We owe allegiance to the majority in the commonwealth, and when we discover that the larger proportion of the free people of this country are willing and desirous to destroy the constitution, the basis of their free institutions, we will say, "in God's name, let the will of the majority reign," and hold our tongues. The people have not yet come to the knowledge that the constitution is violated at every session of the national legislature, but when they do Congress will be purged of those contraband dealers in roads, canals and domestic manufactures. When a public servant abuses the trust reposed in him by the people in opposition to their known and expressed will it is time that they should enter and resume their delegated rights and confer them upon a more suitable individual. We believe from the best evidence of which the nature of the case will admit that a large majority of people in every congressional district in this state are opposed to and do not sanction the exercise of constructive powers by the general government, and yet there are several whose votes recorded in Congress leave us to infer that they acknowledge and surrender such unconstitutional authority to Congress. This is an anomaly which does not speak much for the good sense of the people, but it is to be hoped if the discovery has not already been made by them, that, when made, they will not fail to apply the proper remedy.

Congress adjourned on the 4th inst. The Session has passed off uncharacterized by the definite action of either body of Congress upon a single important measure. Most of the time of the session has been spent in perpetual wrangling and in vituperation of public men growing out of the morbid state of party feeling. Three or four weeks were spent in discussing the question whether Mr. Randolph's salary should be voted to him in which time more than double the amount of his salary was expended and great injustice done to the public interests in their total neglect whilst the discussion lasted. This is the wisdom of our National Legislature! When the vote was taken, only THREE voted against giving Mr. Randolph his salary. But we suppose all this was done to afford Mr. Burgess an opportunity of making an exhibition of his most wonderful censorious and mordacious talents—to shew with what grace and beauty the "bald vulture" could devour his prey. However apt may be Mr. Cambreleng's figure in likening him to that voracious animal, if we may be permitted to judge from the sample afforded us in his speeches we should not say he possessed a single cultured quality save his propensity for the carnivorous.

In condemning Mr. Burgess, however, we would not do justice to our feelings if we did not equally censure Mr. Cambreleng for his inelegant and undignified speeches upon that occasion. They do no credit either to his head or to his heart. They have detracted very much from the estimation in which we held that gentleman's character and talents. In the forepart of the session the question was debated and re-debated and determined and re-determined upon, whether the House of Representatives should attend upon the trial of Judge Peck, which frequently delayed the proceedings of the Court of Impeachment and consumed the time, to the great detriment of the public interests of the country, which should have been devoted to more important subjects. For the attendance of the House of Representatives upon this trial there was no earthly necessity, since members on the part of that body had been appointed to superintend the trial. Indeed we think it was wanting in delicacy for the House of Representatives to attend in a body after having appointed managers to superintend the trial. There were no important measures legislated upon at this session, and indeed very few of any kind. As to the proceedings of the Senate, we would say, *ex speciali gratia*, with the very facetious Editor of the Camden Journal that two months was spent by that body in voting a Judge not guilty of Judicial tyranny whom every body believes to be guilty upon the evidence.

We think the vote given in the commencement of the present session of Congress was a very clear indication of the popular sentiment as to the question of the constitutionality of a United States Bank. We will not pretend to call in question the correctness of the vote given upon this occasion just referred to, but we are of opinion that if a Bank of the United States is constitutional, the present one is not at least. If a national bank was ever contemplated by the constitution of the United States, or indeed, if it had been expressly declared that a National Bank should be established we could not admit either the expediency or constitutionality of admitting private individuals to hold stock in such a bank, or to have any concern whatever in the institution. The tendency of such a privilege is highly injurious, and its demoralizing influence would outweigh an hundred fold the pecuniary advantages to the country. Its effect to deprave our National Independence, and in the end to subvert the freedom of our country has been traced and pointed out too frequently to call from us a repetition of the same arguments. The ill we have at present of the kind and character of Banking institution which could possibly have been in the view of the framers of the constitution, if we may be permitted to draw our inference from the language therein used, would seem to us to be fully made up if it were only to be the depository of the National treasury, which should not be touched except to defray the expenses of the United States government. Such an institution could not be properly termed a bank in the received acceptation of that word. It would necessarily want all the privileges which banking institutions always enjoy, since the object of their creation is to make money. We would confine its disbursements entirely to national purposes, not permitting private individuals to have any concern with it whatever. This would seem to us to be the rational interpretation of that part of the constitution which refers to this subject. True our notion may be *cul generis* but we are nevertheless sincere and honest in its conception and propagation. It is a subject upon which

we have thought but little, and with more lights which may eventually shed themselves upon our minds, we may be induced to think differently as to the constitutional point, but the inexpediency of the present system of the national bank will stick to us notwithstanding. It is our design, when better informed upon the subject to give our readers the full benefit of our researches and cogitations.

Butler in this Reminiscence has the following passage upon the general diffusion of knowledge among all ranks of persons in England. If the English read seventy five times as much of the newspapers of their country as the French, how shall we rate the number of newspaper readers in the United States? Would we be leaping the bounds of truth to say that two thirds of those who read at all are regular perusers of some one or more of the public Journals? The general diffusion of knowledge among the people of this country in respect to their history and political institutions is truly astonishing. Perhaps in local information the people of the United States outstrip any other nation. The extract reads as follows:

The circumstance which most distinguishes the present era of British literature from all others, is the general diffusion both of useful and ornamental knowledge among every rank of society, in a manner unknown to former times, and yet unknown to every other nation. With all the fault imputable to newspapers and other periodical effusions of the press, how much useful information is conveyed by them, to every rank of society! The author of an excellent article in the Edinburgh Review, for October, 1819, shows, that, in a given time, an Englishman reads about seventy five times as much of the newspapers of his country, as a Frenchman does of his. What a spread of information!—It may be said, that the reading might be more useful and edifying; but what an exercise of the mental powers! What an excitement to better reading, to farther attainment! A person can seldom find himself in a mixed society in which there is not more than one person both elegantly and extensively instructed.

A Ball in honor of Governor Hamilton and the principles of the State Rights party was given in Charleston on the 4th inst.

There has been so much irregularity in the receipt of our papers that we are unable to lay before our readers any of the proceedings of Congress later than the 18th inst.

A DIARY.

The Telegraph notices that he has received a note from Mr. Forsyth on the subject of the address of the Vice President to the people of the United States. It will appear with the papers to which it refers which were said by Mr. Forsyth to be a letter from himself to Mr. Hamilton of New York, and the letter of Mr. Crawford to Mr. Calhoun returned to him by the Vice President.

Mr. Hamilton of New York, to whom allusion is so frequently made, is the confidential friend of Mr. Van Buren and acted as Secretary of State last summer during his absence. He is a man of bad moral character & is no doubt acting for Mr. Van Buren in widening the breach between the President and Vice-President. His name, says Mr. Forsyth, will fill one of the blanks in Mr. Crawford's letter.

By a recent act of the legislature of Virginia the Common Law and chancery courts have been blended together.

A law has passed the legislature of Alabama which makes it necessary for a Juror to state whether he has formed and expressed an opinion upon a criminal from mere rumor or from a knowledge of facts; if from the former he is retained, if from the latter he is rejected.

A bill has passed the House of Representatives which makes provision for such of the soldiers of the Revolution as have not been provided for by some previous act.

The legislature of Louisiana has presented a memorial to Congress against the repeal of the duties on foreign sugars imported into the U. S.

A committee of the House of Representatives of the Massachusetts legislature have made a long report upon the Indian question. It is needless to add the purport of that report, suffice it to say, the exclusive authority of the Supreme court of the U. S. to decide upon all questions arising from their treaties with the U. S. is fully maintained.

The Democratic members of the legislature of Pennsylvania have approved of Genl. Jackson's consent to become a candidate for re election.

John Floyd, Esq. has been, unanimously elected Gov. of Virginia for the constitutional term of three years.

By the Packet Ship Sully, lately arrived, Paris Journals to the 18th January were received. Their general tone is war, inevitable war on the part of France. The King and Ministry are opposed, but the general body of the people is strongly inclined to favour the measure. The following Speech of Gen. La Fayette, in the Chamber of Deputies will discover his view.

"Gentlemen, whenever any country in Europe, indifferent which it be, determines to regain its rights, and foreign interference would prevent it, it is a direct act of hostility towards us, not only because it would be resuscitating the principles of Filippi, of the so termed Holy Alliance, and would justify another aggression against our liberty and independence but because common sense tells us, it would be the same thing as saying, Wait, we are about to destroy your natural allies, the friends of liberty in other countries, and when they cease to exist we will fall upon you with all our power. If an insurrection should take place in Hanover, would not the Germanic confederation consider the entrance of an English army in that country as foreign interference. Gentlemen, are not the Poles and Russians, although also subject to the monarch, as much strangers to one another as the English and Hanoverians?"

This country is still in an unsettled state. Hostilities have recommenced between the Belgians and Hollanders. The Executive Power of Belgium has not yet been conferred upon any person. They declined in the first place an union with France under a separate constitution, but the proposal was declined by the King of France upon the ground that it might lead to a general war. It was afterwards proposed to confer the sovereignty upon the Duke de Nemours, the second son of the King of France but this proposal was declined upon the same ground. They then made choice of the Duke de Leuchtenberg, nephew of the King of Bavaria in expectation that the King of France would give him one of his daughters in marriage, but the alliance was declined for the same reason as before. The King of France, however, suggested personage, Prince O. of Bavaria, a young but fifteen to whom no objection can be made, and who, from his age, may be easily brought up in the constitutional principles of the countries. To an alliance with this Prince the King of France does not object. A suspension of hostilities soon succeeded their commencement between the Belgians and Hollanders, effected by the interposition of the Allied Powers. What is to be the result of all this. The King of Holland notwithstanding his embarrassments, as Umpire between the United States and Great Britain has made his decision upon the question of the Boundary line between Maine and New Brunswick, and has delivered over his award in relation to it. We may expect to know the issue shortly.

POSTSCRIPT.

We perceive by the New York Journal of Commerce that the King of Holland has acknowledged the independence of Belgium. This intelligence is by a later arrival than the one above.

THE MARKETS.

Salisbury, March 5.—Cotton (in seed, 8 1/2 clean, 7, flour 8 1/2 to 9, corn 80 to 85, beef 2 1/2, bacon 10, molasses 50, lard 10, salt 1, sugar 10 a 12, coffee 12 to 16, flaxseed 60 to 70, apple brandy 40, peach do 45 to 50, tallow 7 to 8, feathers 25, beeswax 16 to 18, oats 35 to 37, wheat 70 to 75, bagging 16 to 18, rope 10 to 12, glass box 8-10, 50 feet 8 1/2, iron 5, butter 12.

South Carolina Bank bills 1 1/2 etc. dis. Georgia do 3.

Fayetteville, Feb. 23.—Cotton 8 a 8 1/2, bacon 6 a 7, apple brandy 40 a 40, corn 70 a 75, flaxseed 1 1/8 a 1 1/2, flour 3 a 3 1/2, molasses 30 sugar 10 a 11, salt 75, whiskey 40 a 42 1/2 wheat 80 a 9 1/2.

The Examination of the Female School, in Statesville, will take place on Thursday the last day of March, commencing at half past 9 A. M.

Patrons and friends of the School, are respectfully invited to attend. 463 M. A. CALDWELL.

Notice.

THE subscriber, having administered on the Estate of Dr. Stephen L. Ferrand, deceased, request all persons to whom his Estate is indebted to present their claims, within the time prescribed by law, and those who are indebted to his Estate, in any manner, are requested to make immediate payment to.

5165 R. MACNAMARA, Administrator with the will annexed. MARCH, 5th 1831.

EQUITY BLANKS

SALE HERE.

TO THE PUBLIC.

IT will be recollected that the first day of March was the day fixed upon by the Merchants and other Citizens of Salisbury, to stop receiving and paying out the small bills on the Treasury of this State. At the time they entered in to this arrangement it was thought that the time was sufficiently extended to enable the Committee to attain the small change in time in order to carry into effect this important, and what they conceived necessary, resolution; and no doubt would have been had not an accident prevented. The Committee appointed for the purpose obtained the necessary Specie from the United States Mint at Philadelphia, and had it shipped on board the Schooner Caroline Dec. 11 1830; but on her way down the Delaware River she got caught in the Ice at New Castle, from which place she has not been able to sail since. In consequence of this delay, the committee are authorized to state, that the aforesaid due bills will be received as usual until the first day of May next when they assure the public that no bills of that stamp will be received or paid out in the way of trade by the Merchants or other Citizens of Salisbury.

DANIEL MEENAN, JOHN MURPHY, BENJAMIN AUSTIN, Salisbury, March 1st 1831.

Negroes for Sale.

13 OR 14 NEGROES, Men, Women and Children, belonging to the Estate of Alexander Locke, dec'd. will be exposed to sale, at public auction, on Saturday, the 2d day of April next, at the late residence of the dec'd. They will be sold on a credit of nine months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security.

JOHN LOCKE, RICHARD LOCKE, Executors. Salisbury, March 4th 1831. 4:64

Fifty Dollars Reward.

LOST.

A Calf Skin Pocket Book containing upwards of One Hundred and Thirty Dollars in Cash, together with Notes and Receipts and accounts and some Judgments, on the Road leading from William Hendrick's to Thomas Brown's or from Thomas Brown's to Douthett's Mills. The Book was lost on the night of the 10th or morning of the 11th instant. Any person finding it, and returning it to the owner shall receive the above reward.

JOHN A. MEROY, February 12th 1831. 59 f

NEW YORK WHOLESALE FANCY DRY GOODS STORE.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers have entered into Copartnership under the firm of A. G. & F. COCHRAN, and have taken the extensive premises, 132 Pearl Street, for the transaction of the general Fancy Dry Goods business.

A. G. COCHRAN, FERDUS COCHRAN. New-York, Sept. 21st, 1830.

A. G. & F. COCHRAN

HAVE now on hand, such an assortment of Fancy Goods, as they believe is not surpassed by any other in this country, in variety and selection, comprising the following articles in Canton, French, Italian, and Fancy British Goods:

Black and Gold, Italian Lustrings, Imitation, plain and changeable do.
Black, Gold, and changeable Gros de Naples, Fig'd. do. in great variety.
Gold, changeable, blk. and blue blk. Marseilles.
4 1/2 blk. and Gold, Bombazines.
Cape de Lyons, plain and fig'd. Madrasine.
Fain and Fig'd. Poplins, Algerines, Palmerynes of the new styles.
French Frills and Gingham, and Foulard Muslins.
Pongees and many other articles for Ladies Dresses.
Spitalfield, and Pongee Flap and Bandanna Handkerchiefs.
Gosle Naples, Gauze and Crape Hdk'ys, and Scarfs.
Blk and Kid Stocks, and Fancy Cravats, Black and Colored Italian Cravats, Imitation, do. Buck, Beaver, Silk and Horse-skin ties.
Gros de Naples and Gauze Garniture Ribbons, Cap and Belt do. of the newest styles.
English and French Silk Hosiery, and 1/2 Hose, Embroidered and Open work do.
Linen Cambrics and Cambric Hdk'ys.
Black and Colored French Crapes, Worsted Barege, Brown Goteplay, &c.
Sewing Silks, Twists, Braids, Fancy Buttons, Hooks and Eyes, &c. &c.

They will also have an extensive assortment of Lace Goods, consisting of English Bobbinet Gimp and Thread Laces and Edgings, Gaze Capes, Feleries, Chemizettes, Black and White Lace Veils and Shaws, with a complete assortment of 4 1/2 5-4 7-4 and 8-4, Thibet and Merino Shawls, Cashmere and Merino Long Shawls, &c. A. G. & F. C. have selected their stock with a particular reference to the Southern and Western markets, and as they will add to their assortment constantly as fresh goods arrive, their stock will be kept up throughout the year. All of which they now offer for sale at low prices and on the most liberal terms, and most respectfully invite purchasers to call and examine their stock.

Orders will be promptly executed with care and fidelity. New-York, Jan. 1, 1831. 12:66

JOB PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS & DESPATCH AT THIS OFFICE.