

and gambling, removed to Kentucky, and by some lucky chance is elected to the state legislature; we will go further, sir, and suppose him elected a member of this House, and still further, sir, and suppose him raised to the elevated station of the presiding officer of this very house, and suppose that he now sits in the chair—pointing his long sarcastic finger at Mr. Clay, who immediately called Mr. Randolph to order. Mr. R. appealed to the house, which supported the call to order by the Speaker. Mr. Randolph then rose, and in a manner peculiar to himself, observed, "I drew a picture from imagination—you applied it to yourself—and the House have confirmed its application."

Conn. Advocate.



Salisbury:

MAY 30, 1831.

It would appear from the constitution, if our opinion be not erroneous, that the general government has not the power and authority to protect domestic manufactures or to promote the local interests of any one state or community of States at the expense of others. But in withholding this dangerous power from the government of the United States does it follow that it may no where exist? Does it always lie dormant? Does not the authority to protect domestic manufactures abide somewhere? Let us examine this question. Let us see if it was not left with the consent of Congress to the discretion of the rightful depositary? The power originally belonged to the STATES and they surrendered it conditionally under the Federal constitution. If Congress cannot protect domestic manufactures it follows that the exercise of that power by the Congress of the United States is an unwarrantable assumption of authority not delegated, and of consequence a palpable violation of the Federal compact. Let us quote that clause of the constitution upon which we rely to prove that the States may, with the consent of Congress, protect their domestic manufactures: "No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any State, on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States, and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress." It was thought wise and salutary to withhold the power from the States to protect domestic manufactures, unless in the opinion of Congress it was necessary and proper to entrust the authority with a State or States. But there is still another check put upon this power to prevent its abuse, and that is that all laws of the kind passed with the consent of Congress should be subject to the revision and control of Congress. Is it not a fair and legitimate inference from this very clause, prohibiting the States from laying duties on imports or exports except with the consent of Congress, that Congress has not the power to protect domestic manufactures? Had the power been confided to that body would any provision have been made in the constitution for its conditional transfer to the States? What was the object of the clause which we have quoted from the constitution? It was to commit to the guardian care of Congress this right of the States which they mutually agreed they would not exercise without the consent of Congress, and farther, when exercised that the laws passed under its authority should be subject to the revision and control of Congress. Suppose Congress had been entrusted with this power? What would the consequence be, or in truth what has the consequence been? Does not every body know that a law of Congress must operate upon every State in the Union? Is it fair and equitable that because Massachusetts wishes her domestic manufactures protected that North Carolina, and the rest of the States should bear the burthen of the additional taxation for protection? Was not the clause of the constitution just quoted designed to obviate this manifest injustice? If Massachusetts wishes her domestic manufactures protected she can do it with the consent of Congress. How far would the operation of a law of Massachusetts extend? Only over her own citizens. Who then would bear the burthen of the additional taxation, only of course to be laid upon her own imports or exports? Surely her own citizens alone. Is this not as it should be? He who receives the profits should bear the losses. This is a rule of equity practised upon throughout the world by Courts of Justice. Can that be the case where Congress undertakes to protect domestic manufactures? Did we not just remark, that the laws of Congress must be uniform in their operation? The Southern States, their interests being entirely agricultural, must bear three fourths of the burthen and receive none of the profits. This evil will be avoided if the Constitution is adhered to. We are clearly of opinion that the constitution nowhere authorizes Congress to protect

domestic manufactures—that for wise purposes the power was reserved by the States, to be exercised with the consent of Congress, and for the very reason of which we complain of its exercise by Congress.

The Globe continues to assail the characters of some of the most venerable and distinguished men who have adorned the page of American history. It has become of late the trumpet of all the slanders and calumnies which are hatched and fledged in Washington City, and then let loose upon the United States. It is in truth nothing but a slice to take off the fifth from the Capitol of the U. States government. Even the hoary hairs and long services of the virtuous and patriotic Monroe do not deter the Editor of the Globe from an assault upon his character. Mr. Monroe is gravely charged by that paper with having "amalgamated" with Mr. Adams, which charge is immediately succeeded by a repetition of the old story of a "coalition" between Adams and Clay. Can there be any doubt as to the innuendo of the Globe? True it is that the meaning of the word "amalgamate" does not immediately attach to it precisely the same idea that a "coalition" does, because we all have learned that in a "coalition" like that between Adams and Clay there was something wicked and revolting—something like a traffic for the highest and most honorable office in the gift of the people. But the Editor of the Globe knew that "amalgamate" and "coalition" mean precisely the same thing, and he intended them as convertible terms. What ground has the Globe for charging Mr. Monroe with having "amalgamated" with Mr. Adams? It is the first time we have ever heard the charge made against Mr. Monroe, and we believe it to be utterly unfounded. But the Editor of the Globe is so conversant with "coalitions" that nothing else seems to occupy his mind. He was one of the instruments of Mr. Clay, in the negotiation of his "coalition" with Mr. Adams. What has Mr. Monroe to do with his Van Buren "coalition" which he is now maturing that the Editor of the Globe should wickedly assail the reputation of this venerable patriot who has achieved more service for his country in a single lustrium than Mr. Van Buren has accomplished in the whole course of his career?

We heartily respond to the sentiment of our brother of the Camden Journal that conductors of public journals should not indulge in personalities towards each other. We have been very unwillingly driven to cut the acquaintance of some half a dozen public prints who have bespattered us with their low, abusive billingsgate. We trust we shall not again be called upon to carry into practice our determination to hold no communion with the Editors of abusive papers. If they cannot meet us in the fair open field of discussion we shall not turn at their invitation into the filthy alleys of vituperation. What possible credit can such men expect to do themselves or the cause they advocate when, instead of discussing their differences in a friendly manner, they descend to personal abuse of the most scurrilous character? We hope for the credit of the country—for the sake of decency and the regard which is due to civilized society—that we shall hear and see less of this degrading mode of warfare in future. We trust that our brother of the Camden Journal will adhere strictly to the rule which he has adapted for the guide of his Editorial career, and whether friend or foe violates it that he will at once spurn him from his notice and hold him up as an object of scorn and ridicule to the country. We are as sensible as other persons of the frailties of human nature and we know that we may be provoked into an occasional intemperate expression, more especially when we are the objects of vengeance, persecution, misrepresentation and calumny. Into these errors the wisest and best men have been betrayed. But we can distinguish between a case of the former and one of the latter character, and we are always ready to confer such an error with the mantle of charity. That great and eminent statesman and philosopher, Lord Chatham, was often betrayed into the expression of the rudest terms towards his adversary in debate. But much is to be said in extenuation of his offences against the rules of propriety and decency. He was a conspicuous object of scandal and detraction, at one time in the British Parliament, and as his enemies "cried aloud and spared not," so he determined to meet them with their own offensive weapons. This is the greatest stain upon the escutcheon of this distinguished statesman. But what excuse is there for such a pounce upon you without provocation and pelt you in the most rude and graceless manner with the filthiest weapons they can lay their hands upon at the moment? We know of none and shall admit none.

We consider ourselves as having squared off with all that portion of our brethren Editorial and pugnacious with whom we have had an account current. We know of none of them that we are not fairly quits with, except two or three that we never think of, except when they snarl, and only think of them, then, long enough to consider how desperately silly it would be to make other folks exercise a passing thought upon matters too trivial for human cogitation. All our antagonists worth the attention being settled with, we propose now to "wipe off the chalks and begin again." In other words—If the Editors of Newspapers opposed to us in

politics, feel disposed to observe the courtesy which ought to regulate the management of the press, and which many of them always have observed, they shall never fail to find a correspondent disposition in this paper. It is a disposition always cherished by its Editor, and we defy any man to detect a departure from it. We have commenced a controversy with no man—but *nemo impune laesit* is the motto under which we conduct a newspaper. No man worthy of notice shall assail us and go off with whole bones—even though his own superiority enables him to break every bone in our anatomy. We make no boast—we are quite as sensible as any man need be, of the advantages which some of our adversaries suppose they have over us, and it is quite possible that they may bring guns enough to bear upon us to make a marvellous smoke—they may chuckle for aught we know or for aught we care in some future battle; but this we know: they will never go out of the action without damages. No man shall maim us and go off himself uncrippled. We repeat the invitation again. Let those who think us wrong in our politics, combat us in a spirit of fair warfare, and the readers of this paper shall never see its columns darkened into personalities, or its Editor using any other weapons than those of cool reasoning and calm argumentation. We desire peace with all men if we know ourselves; and we fear not but that those who know us in private life, will sustain us in the assertion. Let our political foes, then, take hereafter, the choice of their own course towards us. We prefer courtesy and kind feeling—if they prefer a different mode of oppression—Here we are.

FOREIGN.

By the arrival of the *Charlemagne*, Capt. Robinson, from Liverpool on the 9th of April, we have London dates to the 8th and Liverpool to the 9th inclusive. We are indebted to Messrs. BENHAM and GILL, of the Evening Post, for the papers from which we published an EXTRA yesterday at 4 past 6 o'clock, the contents of which will be found below.

The news of most importance by this arrival is the rising of Volhynia and Lithuania; and the formation of a provisional Government in Volhynia, with Genl. WRAPKORAT at its head. In addition to this movement, so decidedly favourable to the success of the Poles, it is rumoured that Persia and Turkey are about to proceed against Russia. Whether this be true or not, there can be but little doubt, that these powers will avail themselves of the success of the Poles, to retrieve from Russia, their losses in the late wars with that power.

The Ministry of France appear to be little inclined to war, while the events of the day, the spirit of the times, and feelings of the people, all tend to an immediate rupture with Austria. In our opinion, war is inevitable; and if Louis Philippe procrastinates it much longer, his reign will be at an end.

The papers contain an account of the dreadful state to which the Russian army had been reduced by the overflowing of the Vistula. It has driven them back to a considerable distance. General Deibitsch had moved his headquarters to Maciejowice, and it was thought that a victory had been obtained by the Poles near Ostrobrzka.

All is quiet in England. The people are satisfied with the feeling evinced in Parliament, in favour of Reform, and when that body again assembled on the 12th of April, the probability is, that they proceeded to carry into effect, that great measure—if not, then will the question be submitted to a new Parliament.

There is a deficiency in the English Revenue for the last year, ending April 1830, of £1,134,947 pounds sterling. This has been caused by the reduction of the taxes. *Courier & Eng.* (From Galignani's Messenger of Tuesday.) Orders are said to have been transmitted to Toulon for fitting out divers gun-boats and brigades stationed in that port. These vessels to the number of eight to ten, are to sail as soon as possible, and cruise off the coasts of Italy and Spain, in order to observe the movements which are taking place in those countries.

From the *Morning Herald* of April 7. We have just received the Paris papers of Tuesday and Wednesday. Their tone is still pacific. No answer had yet been received to the note addressed to Austria, and the very interesting discussion in the Chamber of Deputies on Monday, tends to confirm the opinion that Ministers feel themselves fortified in maintaining peace. It is said that the note which France addressed to Austria was concerted with the English Minister, and that our government fully coincided with that of France, to the full extent, upon that question. It was expected that the Ministers would themselves propose to the Chamber of Deputies a rejection of the electoral law as amended by the Chamber of Peers, and a return to the original law. The War Department was still increasing in its preparations.

We have seen letters written by an Austrian officer of distinction, dated from the extreme frontier of Austria Poland, 14th March, in which he states that the army to which he was attached had received marching orders for Germany, but had not yet made any serious movement.

The opinion throughout the Austrian army was, that its Government was determined on war. Our Paris Letters of Monday incline to the belief that the question of peace or war depended on Austria; and that consequently peace was more probable than war.

ENGLAND.
City, Thursday Evening, April 8.—A report is in circulation, which is contained in the French Journals, that a communication has been opened between the Poles and the Turks, and that Envoys have been mutually sent from Warsaw and Constantinople. If it be true that the Sublime Porte has sent an envoy to Warsaw, hostilities between Russia and Turkey may be considered as certain. Indeed such a step on the part of the latter Power amounts to a declaration of war. It is, in fact, entering into a friendly negotiation with the revolted subjects of the Emperor of Russia. For our part, we should not be at all surprised if Turkey took

advantage of the present state of things, and attempted to get rid of the debt and disunion inflicted upon her by the czar.

POLAND.
Warsaw, May 21.—The Diet has had no sitting for some days past. The deputies meet daily, but only in detached parties; and it is said that the committee will soon be ready with the draught of the important law for granting to the serfs the right of possessing landed property. According to the picture drawn by our *Sixte Gazette*, the country on that side of the Vistula which has been exposed to the ravages of war is in a frightful state. The villages are for the most part destroyed, and even where this is not the case, the wretched inhabitants, driven to despair by want, wander about in the woods, and attack detached parts of the soldiers to plunder them. In the neighborhood of Warsaw much alarm is entertained on account of the heaps of dead bodies, both of men and horses, which lie about half buried in the woods, and which it is apprehended, will be the cause of an infectious fever, on the commencement of warm spring weather. If we may believe letters given in the *State Gazette*, from Zamosa, and dated the 14th, a Russian-battalion was, on the 11th surrounded near Urczani, and forced to surrender. The prisoners were conveyed to *fortresses*. With regard to the refitting of Pulawy by the Russians, it is said that the state of the river prevents the brigade of Colonel Bruchowski, stationed on the left bank, from giving any assistance to the inhabitants. On the 17th a heavy cannonade was heard in the direction of Ostrolenka. On the same day Gen. Knorwiecki inspected the works for the interior defence of the city. Not only did he examine the batteries on the Vistula, and the barracks in the streets, but even the beams, bars, and other fastenings for securing the doors and windows of the houses in case the enemy should penetrate into the town. Moreover, the General has caused a number of mines to be dug, and transverse walls to be erected in some streets, the object of which appears to be to divide the town into several fortified districts, which shall be independent of each other. At the same time, communicating passages are established at different points. Within these few days a number of crosses of honour have been distributed to the regiments in Warsaw.

Peters Current.—There has been no variation of consequence since our last.

COMMERCIAL.
Marysville, N. C. on Tuesday, the 24th inst. Doct. Fontaine Watson of Va. to Miss Susan Russell. [COMMUNICATED.]

CALDLEUGH & DUSENBERRY
BRO have to inform their friends and customers that they have taken Messrs. J. & T. H. McRorie into Partnership. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of CALDLEUGH, DUSENBERRY & Co. They return their sincere thanks for the liberal share of public patronage bestowed on them, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same to the new firm.

New and Desirable SUXING GOODS.

CALDLEUGH, DUSENBERRY & Co. have just received from New York and Philadelphia a very extensive and well selected assortment of

GOODS, embracing almost every article usually kept in a retail Store, which they are determined to sell very Cheap for Cash or on the usual credit to punctual persons.

Lexington, N. C. May 1, 1831. 678

University of N. Carolina.
(An ORATION will be delivered in Person Hall, at the University of N. Carolina, on Wednesday, the 29th June, being the day preceding Commencement Day, by the Rev. William M. Green, under the appointment of the Dialectic Society. It is hoped that the friends of Literature, and all those who take an interest in the prosperity of the Institution, will attend.

May, 1831. 3175

BUTCHERING!

THE subscribers, respectfully, inform the citizens of Salisbury, that they intend BUTCHERING, during the present season, to commence as soon as they can obtain the beves from the Mountains. They will kill none but good beves and they hope to merit a share of the custom of the public. They will have beef, in market on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, in each week.
WILLIAM PINKSTON,
PETER J. SWINK.

N. B. Any person having beves for sale, would do well to apply to them either in person or by letter as they will pay CASH for them at all times. 731f
May 28th 1831.

THE ESTATE OF FREDERICK FORD, Dec'd.

HAVING qualified, at May term of Rowan County Court, as Administrator of the Estate of Frederick Ford, Dec'd. All persons indebted to the Estate, are hereby requested to come forward and make payment, and all persons having claims against the Estate, are requested to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law or this Notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. 731f
May 27 JOHN FORD, Adm'r.

EQUITY BLANKS FOR SALE HERE.

Negroes Wanted!

The subscribers are anxious to purchase ONE HUNDRED NEGROES both male and female from THIRTY TO TWENTY FOUR years of age, for whom they will pay CASH.
JAMES I. LONG,
W. W. LONG,
JOS. MULL, Jr.
May 22d 1831. 6m.99
N. B. Application to be made to the firm in person or by letter addressed to JAMES I. LONG & Co. SALISBURY N. C., which will be attended to.

WHEAT.

THE Subscriber will purchase twenty or thirty thousand bushels of WHEAT, for which CASH will be given.
JOHN ARTER,
Camden, May 21. 6178

DOCTOR SATH

WILL be necessarily absent from Salisbury for some time. He returns his thanks to all those who have patronized him in his profession, and respectfully informs them, that his accounts during his absence may be found in the hands of Sam Reeves Esq. at the Post Office. 73

GROCERIES.

JUST received & for Sale very low for Cash.
15 Hds. prime Sugar
20 Bbl. do do
6 do do do
10 Hds. Molasses
75 Bbls. Bls. & Hds Coffee
2 Casks Rice
2 Ton Sweet Tine Iron assorted
30 Kegs cut Nails & Bids
20 Bbls. Bunch Raisins
3 Fr. Smiths' Hollows
4 Bbls. Mackerel
1300 lbs. Spun Cotton assorted Nos.
2 wheel Bicy. Ties
Imperial & Gunpowder do in 4 lb Cans
Stone & Cracker ware assorted ALSO ON HAND
300 Bbls. Liverpool Salt
Hoop, Scroll, common & Sheet Iron
Moles & Wagon Tire assorted
Castings assorted Sizes
JOHN MURPHY,
Salisbury, May 7th, 1831. 877

NEW YORK, WHOLESALE CLOAK, Stock & Clothing Warehouse REMOVED.

THE subscriber has removed his Establishment from No. 18 1-2, Maiden Lane to the Spacious Store No. 138, Pearl St. over Messrs. Hyde Cleveland & Co. where he will keep constantly on hand a much more extensive assortment than formerly. The Style, make and materials of the Cloaks will be greatly improved and will be sold at about the same low prices as those of the last Season. He has also on hand a large assortment of low priced clothing made in good style expressly for the Southern and Western Trade—that will be sold at about the usual prices of the most inferior quality. Also, an assortment of Stocks with many other desirable articles. Those who will take the trouble to examine this Stock of Goods will probably satisfy themselves that they cannot select the same amount from any Stock in the City that will be a safer or more desirable purchase—for sale by
F. J. CONANT,
No. 131, Pearl St. New York.

Terms.—Six months for approved notes payable at Banks in good standing in any part of the country, eight months for City acceptances or 5 per cent discount for Cash—in all cases where the time is extended interest will be charged at the rate of 7 per cent per annum. Any Goods purchased at this Establishment that do not suit the Market for which they were intended will be exchanged for others. 12179
New York, April 16th, 1831.

FOR SALE,

THE well known Establishment in the Town of Camden, lately occupied by H. A. as a house of public.

ENTERTAINMENT.

The many advantages attending this House makes it an object worthy the attention of persons wishing to embark in the business. It has been for several years and is still in successful operation. Information relative to it may be had by application to Thomas B. Lee.
MARY J. McADAMS, E. & F. E.
Camden April 16. 8175
The Fayetteville Observer, Raleigh Star, Western Carolinian, Southern Times and Charleston Courier will insert the above once a week for two months and forward their bills. M. J. McA.