

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

In Congress July 4, 1776. THE UNANIMOUS DECLARATION OF THE THIRTEEN UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident—that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness.

Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security.

Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good. He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation, till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the repository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large, for their exercise, the state remaining, in the mean time, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers. He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has created a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers, to harass our people, and eat out their substance. He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power. He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation.

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us; For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they would commit on the inhabitants of these states; For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world; For imposing taxes on us without our consent; For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury; For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences;

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies.

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally, the forms of our governments; For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us. He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries, to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms: our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which defines a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connexion and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind—enemies in war, in peace friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in general congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world, for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare; that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connexion between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be dissolved; and that, as free and independent states, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

(Signed by the President and all the members of Congress.)

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA... It affords us much gratification to state, that the recent Commencement of this Institution was numerously attended, and that the Exercises were sustained to the satisfaction of the Trustees and other Visitors.

The Examination of the younger classes was commenced on the 13th inst. and continued until the 22d. The Senior Class had, by the particular direction of the Board of Trustees, been examined by the Faculty three weeks before. On the evenings of Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, there was speaking, as is usual, by the members of the Freshmen, Sophomore and Junior classes.

On Wednesday, the Literary Oration, of which public notice has been given through this paper, was delivered by the Rev. WILLIAM M. GREEN, of Hillsboro. Those who are acquainted with this gentleman, and who know how much his mind and heart are occupied by one engrossing subject, would have conjectured beforehand, that an Oration from him would have some connexion with Religion.

We learn that the subject matter of it, was, the influence of Christianity upon the happiness of Nations. We think the selection of the topic a judicious one; we cannot see why a Clergyman addressing a Christian audience, should be expected to forget altogether, the sacred character he sustains. The Oration was listened to with great interest, but as we shall take

an early opportunity of presenting it to our readers, a particular analysis here of the sentiments advanced, if we were competent to the task, is rendered unnecessary.

On Wednesday afternoon, a Convention of Teachers and other Literary gentlemen interested in the subject of Education, was held, for the purpose of devising means for giving perfection and efficiency to the instruction communicated in our public Schools of whatever rank. We indulge the expectation, that we shall have it in our power, hereafter, to give to the public a particular account of this meeting, which we deem of great importance, tending as it must do, to enlighten and regulate public sentiment in regard to the important subject of Popular Education.

The following was the order of Exercises on Thursday, the day of commencement:—

- FORENOON. 1. Prayer by the Orator. 2. Latin Salutatory Oration. Dr. Bernier Hooper, Wilmington. 3. Literature of Modern Italy. Jacob Thompson, Leasburg. 4. National Pride. Lemuel B. Powell, Warren. 5. Forensic Dispute—Ought the Southern States to establish Manufactories? Henry J. Cannon Raleigh, James M. Wilkerson, Person. 6. Means of promoting national wealth. Giles Mebane, Orange. 7. National History. Thomas J. Pitchford, Warren.

- AFTERNOON. 8. Inducements to men of talents, for the due improvement of their powers. William W. Spear, Hillsborough. 9. Forensic Dispute—Ought the Colonization Society to be encouraged? Jesse A. Waugh, Waughton, Thomas B. Owen, Bladen. 10. Forensic Dispute—Ought measures to be adopted for the prevention of war? Archibald A. T. Smith, Fayetteville, Allen Jones, Hillsboro.

- 11. Valedictory Oration. Calvin Jones, Palaski, Tenn. 12. Degree Conferred. 13. Report of the examination. 14. Prayer. The Degree, of Bachelor of Arts, was conferred upon the young gentlemen named in the foregoing scheme, and upon James Grant, jun. of Raleigh, and Alexander Mebane, of Orange.

The Degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon the Hon. Abraham Rencher, Benjamin B. Blume, Albert W. King, Elias M. Andrews, Thompson Byrd and Erasmus D. North, Alumni of the Institution, and upon John B. Tave, Instructor in Bertie county. Register.



Salisbury: JULY 11, 1831.

WE MUST AGAIN REQUEST ALL THOSE INDEBTED TO JONES & CRAIG to make payment as soon as possible as the business of that concern must be closed. Those whom they owe want their money but they cannot pay it without those who owe them will comply with the above request. They hope that, as they cannot call upon each individual, this notice will answer the same purpose. The amount of each account is so small that they think almost any man could pay it without any inconvenience.

YOUTH OF JULY.

The fifty sixth anniversary of the birth day of our independence was celebrated in this place with more than usual interest; our citizens were quite alive on the occasion. They proudly exulted in the many privileges which we enjoy when compared to the millions who are laboring under the bonds of ignorance and despotism. At 10 o'clock a procession of the citizens was formed at the Court-house preceded by Capt. Giles' handsome company of "Blues" and our excellent band of music, from whence they marched to the Presbyterian Church where the Declaration of Independence was read in an impressive and distinct manner, and an oration at once chaste, eloquent and patriotic was delivered by James E. Kerr, Esq. At two o'clock a large number of persons sat down to an excellent dinner prepared by Ezra Allemon, Esq. agent of the Mansion Hotel, at which David F. Caldwell, Esq. presided, assisted by Daniel Meenan, Esq. as Vice President. The following toasts interspersed with good music from the "Blues" were drank with good feeling:

REGULAR TOASTS.

- 1. The day we Celebrate....May its annual return inspire every American bosom with feelings of gratitude and patriotism. 2. The Union....May its duration be co-equal with that of Constitutional Liberty. 3. The President of the U. S....He occupies a seat of which Kings might well be proud. 4. The Vice-President of the U. S....The people of the U. States can testify to his talents, to his honesty, and to his distinguished public services. 5. Washington, Jefferson and Adams....Their names are connected with the proudest monuments of our national fame.

- 6. The Hon. Ex-Presidents of the U. S....Statement Patriots and Philosophers. 7. The Stars....May they ever be stilled in the bosom of union and Fellowship. 8. The State of N. C....Unrivaled for her attachment to Liberty and the Union. 9. Fayetteville....Three resolutions can testify to his ardent attachment to the principles of free government. 10. The departed heroes of '76....Though dead they yet speak by the bright example which they have left. Their memory will be revered in all time, in all nations, where Liberty is valued. 11. The surviving Patriots of the Revolution....We respect their hoary hairs and are grateful to them for the patriotism which they have bequeathed us. 12. Poland....Though the odds are fearfully against her, in her glorious struggle for liberty, yet with an army in which every man is a hero, she will at last triumph over her ruthless invaders and "lay the proud oppressor low." "For freedom's battle once begun Bequeathed by bleeding sire to son Though baffled oft is ever won!" 13. The fair of N. C....The brilliant addresses of the happiness of her Sons. They have the power may they have the Wisdom to make them ornaments of society. We publish below as many of the volunteers as we could collect.

VOLUNTEERS.

By David F. Caldwell, President of the day. The fathers of the constitution. We shall never behold their like again. By Danl. Meenan, Vice-President. The brave Poles and all those who dare strike for liberty. By Dr. Scott. The Orator of the day. By Genl. Polk. The independence of the Judiciary: It is intimately connected with the safety of the citizen. By James E. Kerr, Orator of the day. John C. Calhoun: Like every honorable aspirant to political preferment, he has been subjected to the ordeal of obloquy and misrepresentation; happily his purity and unbending integrity of character has sustained him spoliates and unallied and the gratuitous abuse of his enemies, as is its invariable tendency, has recoiled upon his persecutors: May he when the present incumbent retires from office be elevated to the first dignity in his country's gift, as a guardian for the many services which his talents and devoted patriotism has rendered her.

By Richard H. Alexander. A convention; May the members of the next legislature, from the west and Cape Fear, unite to effect the call of a convention to place our citizens upon an equality with the East in its Representation, and for the purpose of locating the seat of Government, at some point on the Cape Fear River. By Burton Craige. The self styled American System: By corruption it was begotten, by corruption it has been nursed, it is itself corruption; The Farmer, the Nurse and the Offspring must and will be buried in the same grave, dug by an incorruptible people. By Danl. H. Cross: May our next legislature have a more favorable view towards the internal improvement of our State.

By Capt. Giles. State Rights: Let the motto of its friends be, as heretofore "Liberty, the constitution Union." By Col. E. Yarbrough. The memory of Alexander Hamilton. By Lemuel Bingham. The war of kings against the people: However long it may be protracted, it will terminate in the triumph of those principles promulgated by our patriotic sires on the memorable 4th of July, 1776.

By W. J. H. Jones. Adherence to principle: The only certain security for the preservation of Federal Republican government. By Lieutenant Fulton. The constitution of the United States: It merits an inviolable preservation. By Hugh Welch. The United States of America: The most perfect pattern of national liberty: May her name be long cherished in the bosom of freemen.

By B. Austin. The union: With a Webster in the East, a Clay in the West and a Drayton in the South, we may apprehend no danger from the Arch-Tyrant of the North of the Nullifiers of the South. By Addison J. Kelly. Brilliant success to all nations struggling in the cause of Liberty. By Thomas Mull, Jr. The Hon. Martin Van Buren late Secretary of State: May his enemies see their folly and unite upon him, (he being a firm and unflinching Republican) as the most suitable person to succeed our present worthy chief magistrate.

By William Murphy. The memory of Genl. Washington. By George M. Harris. John C. Calhoun and South Carolina. By Benj. Frazer. The Union of the States. By Horace H. Beard. "The Salisbury Spartan band." Long may it flourish. By Cyrus West. Farmers and Mechanics: The Axletree of America. By Charles Savage. Henry Clay: He is an able statesman.

By John I. Shaver. May our present chief magistrate serve us another term. By Robert Ford. John C. Calhoun: May he be our next President. By Burton Craige. Andrew Jackson: Amidst the dissensions, which the intrigue and selfish ambition of some of the most prominent officers of the administration, have introduced into the councils of the nation, we behold in the chief magistrate, the same honesty of purpose, the same promptness and decision of character, and the same energy of action which has always characterized him, in the discharge of the duties of the many offices, both civil and military, which he has held under the auspices of this government.

By James E. Kerr, Orator of the day. Let the friends of State Rights remember that "by firmness we stand, by concession we fall." By W. Jefferson Jones. The present cabinet: May its counsels restore peace and harmony among the friends of the present administration.

After the President and Vice President of the day had retired, they were respectively toasted for the dignity with which they discharged the duties assigned them.

The office of Attorney General has been offered to R. B. Taney, Esq. of Baltimore, and by him accepted. The Telegraph says that he is a Federalist but is in favor of a strict construction of the constitution and a man of fine talents and great private worth.

The last arrival from Europe brought nothing satisfactory, in relation to the affairs of Poland.

Although we have nearly exhausted our vocabulary of harsh epithets on the "American System" yet such is our detestation of it—such is its anti-Republican tendency—such is its opposition to the principles of our Constitution—such is its corruption—such is its unscrupulous cast,—that we are yet unwilling to drop it. We believe we would be recreant to our trust if we did drop it—if we did not try to effect its destruction. It is, and has been swallowing up the liberties of the states and merging them into the powers of the Federal head. It is and has been running us into the meshes of consolidation. It is and has been approaching in its effects to an absolute monarchy. It is and has been destroying that equality for which our fathers fought, bled and conquered. It is and has been the greatest enemy to liberty, the Constitution and Union which has ever been introduced into this Country since the day of terror. It is more dangerous, in a word to the Union of the States, than the Hartford Convention or the Essex Junto ever were. Looking upon it, in the above light, how can we otherwise do, than denounce it and call its friends malefactors, visionaries, theoreticians and aversionary politicians? Can we, when the great subject is under discussion whether this government shall be administered upon free and equitable principles, or upon the principles of illegality and Corruption, remain silent? Shall we let our rights be taken from us without raising our voices against the oppression and the oppressor? Did our fathers toil for nothing, that we should do so? Are we, their unworthy descendants, so poor in spirit—so lukewarm, as to look on with indifference at this system of rapine and plunder? No. We will not. We hope that some of that detestation of tyranny which our fathers bequeathed us, with the rich legacy of a constitution, is still remaining. We hope that this detestation of tyranny will urge us on to perseverance in the cause of Republicanism and equality. We hope it will make us persevere in our attempts to destroy the Arch-enemy of such a cause. But how should we do so? Shall we do it by resistance? God forbid! No. "Let us rather suffer while evils are sufferable." We love the Union too well to see its dismembered fragments scattered to the mercy of a ruthless invader. Let us not relax our efforts to convince our Northern brethren of the evil tendency of the measures, which they have pursued, upon the happiness and prosperity of the Union? Let us re-monstrate, let us boldly re-monstrate, let us re-monstrate like men. Let us warn them of the danger, which their excessive burdens upon the South, has brought to the Union. Let us conjure them by the ties of fellowship and brotherhood,—by the blood of our common fathers, who toiled and labored for the rich boon which they bequeathed us, not to destroy the patriot's only hope. Let us tell them, to unite once more in the embraces of each other as brothers. Let us appeal to their native magnanimity.—They have it—they will exercise it towards us. They have an inherent love of justice: Let us tell them that they have not given it to us and they will do it. They will not insult the memory of their departed fathers by doing otherwise. If this fails we must demand our rights, we must not ask them but we must demand them. And they will not withhold them. They will not endanger the perpetuation of the Nation by a refusal. But we hope we may not have this to do. We hope, (though many of our best spirits look upon it as in vain) for a returning sense of justice in the majority in Congress.

Niles of the Register has been so long engaged in that war of injustice—of rapine and plunder, which has been pursued towards the people of the South, by a corrupt majority in Congress, that his heart has become so steel against the sufferings of his fellow creatures, that he grows sheepish whenever he hears of a philanthropic action. Because some liberal souls of the North have extended to the sufferers by the late fire in Fayetteville, the hand of assistance, he tries to lessen the obligations under which the people of that town are placed, on account of the action, by saying in an arrogant, exulting tone, if the people of the South will not now be talking about the wretchedness of New England. If by such a course he wishes to make the people of Fayetteville forget the debt of gratitude which they owe to those of their Southern fellow citizens who extended to them, generously, the relief which lay in their power he is very much mistaken—he does not know who the people of Fayetteville are. But if he wishes to sleep the Southern people generally, he must take some other mode of doing it,—they know him too well and have too great a contempt for him and his wretched principles to pay any regard to what he says.

We find, in the Alexandria Gazette,—the following: "It is a fact, that the President's House was lately thrown open for a speech PARTY." Will the people of the United States countenance such a base and scurrilous libel? Will they support such a press? We are told that this paper has a considerable circulation and is one of the vendors of every thing filthy and disgraceful that is brought forth by the friends of Henry Clay. Will the people lend their support to a man who wishes to blot himself in his office by such base and disgraceful falsehoods and slanders?