



Another of the fathers of our country is no more! JAMES MONROE is numbered with the dead! On the anniversary of that day, which gave birth to the freedom of millions and on which his illustrious predecessors Jefferson and Adams breathed their last, he was called to his home. He died at half past 3 o'clock on the fourth of July.

This upright patriot and soldier of the Revolution died on the 4th of July, after a long and tedious illness. His infirmities had for some time so accumulated that his death had before been hourly expected, but it pleased divine Providence to allow him to live to see the 35th Anniversary of American Independence; and while the roar of cannon, the ringing of bells, and the shouts of joy proclaimed the return of that day sacred to liberty, this honored patriot and gallant soldier tranquilly breathed his last.

There have three Presidents of the United States, each conspicuous for great eventful services in the cause of freedom, yielded up their breath on the day of American jubilee—a day which they had hallowed by their wisdom, and their virtues.

James Monroe was a native of Virginia, and at an early age volunteered in his country's service. He was a lieutenant when Washington made his bold and masterly attack upon the Hessians at Trenton, in which engagement he was severely wounded while serving some pieces of artillery. Distinguished for his bravery and presence of mind, he was subsequently attached to the staff of Lord Sterling, and was wounded at the battle of Brandywine, nearly at the same time with Lafayette. Before the war had terminated, the State of Virginia appointed him to the command of a regiment, and when peace was proclaimed, he retired to pursue the practice of the law in his native state. He was soon called to represent Virginia in the Convention to frame the Constitution of the United States—was elected a delegate to Congress—was appointed Minister to France by Washington—subsequently served as Secretary of State, and twice as President of the United States. In all these stations Col. Monroe evinced a patriotic ardor, joined to great industry, perseverance, and sound judgement.

As President he was a safe and valuable Chief Magistrate, as a man he was pure, upright and sincere—firm in his views, just in his intentions—attached to his friends, and liberal to his opponents. Congress by its late act, did justice to his claims. He exercised office for the benefit of the people, and not for his own aggrandisement, for after fifty years of successful public services—he died poor. That every demonstration of respect will be paid by the people of this city, to his honored remains, we cannot for a moment doubt. The funeral takes place on Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

We copy the following demonstration of respect to the deceased from the United States Telegraph:

GENERAL ORDERS. NAVY DEPARTMENT, July 7th, 1831. The President of the United States, with deep regret, announces to the Navy and to the Marine Corps, the death of JAMES MONROE, our illustrious and venerated fellow citizen. It pleased Divine Providence to remove him from this scene of trial, in the city of New York, on the fifty fifth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence—and from sympathy with his relations and the American people for his loss—and from respect to his sacrifices and sufferings in achieving, and his distinguished services in since maintaining, that Independence, the President orders that funeral honors shall be paid to his memory at each of the Navy Yards—and on board all the public vessels in commission, by firing twenty one minute guns, commencing at 12 o'clock M. on the day after this communication is received, by carrying their flags half mast for one week, and by the officers wearing crapes on the left arm for six months. LEVI WOODBURY

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 7th, 1831. It becomes my painful duty to announce to the Army, the death of the venerated patriot, and ex President, JAMES MONROE. This afflictive dispensation occurred on the late anniversary of our independence. At a moment when a nation of freemen were celebrating the achievements of that devoted band of patriots, who purchased with their blood the liberty we enjoy, one of the principal actors in the great struggle, was called to his last account.

Participating in the sensation which must fill every heart on such an afflictive occasion, and anxious to manifest his gratitude for the eminent services, and admiration for the talents and virtues of the deceased, the President directs that funeral honors be paid him at every military post and station in the United States and that the officers wear crapes on the left arm for six months.

Major General Macomb will give the necessary instructions for carrying into execution, forthwith, the foregoing order. P. G. RANDOLPH, Acting Secretary of War.

The Hon. James Buchanan of Pa. has been appointed Minister to the court of St. Petersburg.

Will the people of the United States raise Henry Clay to the presidency? Have they forgotten his apostasy to the cause of Republicanism? Have they forgotten that he is the main supporter of the American system? Have they forgotten that the tendency of his political doctrines is to consolidate all political power into the federal head and to strip the States of every vestige of their reserved rights? Have they forgotten the scenes of '98? Or, do they wish to see them acted over? We have proposed these several queries and we will answer them as we think the American people will answer them. We do not wish to see him elected President.

We do not wish him elected because he is an apostate to the cause of equality and Republicanism, is an advocate of the doctrines of Alexander Hamilton, and would, if elected, carry them out into practice and we should see instead of the present symmetry and fair proportions which characterize the twenty four separate sovereign States which are united together for the purposes of protecting each other from foreign force, one grand consolidated machine, differing only in name, from an absolute monarchy. We would not wish to see him elected because he is the father and the nurse of the American System, which without him would soon fall, in the way of all political systems of iniquity and injustice, which want for their foundation the equal good of all the people of a State. We would not wish to see him elected because, the tendency of his doctrines is towards consolidation—there is not a reserved right of the States for which he is an advocate but he would wish to see them nothing but petty and insignificant corporations under the entire control of their own agent, the Federal Government, for we hold it as a doctrine incontrovertible that the Genl. Government is the agent of the States, having derived all its powers from the States, they being separate and independent sovereignties but giving up a portion of their sovereignty for the common good.—But Mr. Clay's doctrines would have the tendency to make the States the agents of the Genl. Government, thereby reversing that order which the wisdom of our fathers made. We would not wish to see Mr. Clay elected because we would fear from his election, a repetition of the scenes of '98.—Those scenes are not forgotten—they will long be remembered by the friends of State Republicanism. The sufferings of the people were then great.—Those sufferings gave rise, however, to the best text book for the political student which has ever yet made its appearance—the scenes of '98 gave rise to the best comment upon our constitution that ever was written—they gave rise to the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions.—The friends of Republicanism then triumphed—they broke the shackles which John Adams attempted to place upon the liberties of the people.—Let us now do likewise. Let us defeat the election of Henry Clay. Let us avoid a repetition of those scenes which it is true gave new energies to the Republican party,—which aroused them from their lethargy. But since that time more dangerous inroads have been made upon the Constitution—an attempt has been made to enact such laws—the people are getting more used to them—they would not take the alarm at them so easily as they did then.— If therefore we should elect Henry Clay there would not be so great a chance for after success in our opposition to unconstitutional legislation as there then was—as there now is. Let us then now oppose such legislation.

These are our answers to the queries which are proposed and these we think will be the answers of the great body of the people. Will they not? Or will they be? We want a monarchical form of government; we want no constitution; we want no state governments; we want the American System to be carried out to its utmost tension; we despise Republicanism and equality; we love intrigue and corruption; we hate the right of suffrage; we care not, in a word what becomes of us so that Henry Clay is elected President. We cannot for a moment indulge the heart rending idea that the people will give any such answers to our queries as these. Yet they must either give such answers, or give the same that we did,—there is no middle ground. But though the body of the people would not give such answers yet there is a party which, doubtless, would. But that party is small.—It is composed of a few monopolists—a few aristocrats and a few idlers who do not work themselves and who affect to condemn all who do. Could we for a moment indulge the dreadful idea that this party could ever triumph—that this government was ever to be ruled by such men, upon such principles we would banish ourselves to Turkey, or Portugal rather than live in the U. States. But such an

outrage never will take place. Henry Clay never can be President. The people of the United States have too sacred a regard for those liberties and that constitution, which were purchased with the blood of their fathers, and which were bequeathed to them as a legacy without price, which are the best political offerings ever given to man, and which they hold of equal value with "their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors," to destroy both by appointing such a man to rule over them.

It has been said by some of Mr. Clay's friends that he would make greater concessions to the people of the South than any man in the United States.—Trust not the tale.—It will convey poison to your cup, which will lull you to sleep while the bonds of slavery are fastening upon you.— Place no faith in that tale, but say, to those who wish to palm off such a tale upon your credulity, Henry Clay is a man whom I will trust, as I will adders fanged.

A strange delusion must attend the friends of the Tariff. In spite of common sense, and the rules of political economy, some of them consider that a duty added to the original cost of an article, lessens the price of that article, or that the present reduced prices of almost every article upon which a duty is laid, is owing to the Tariff. They might with equal propriety, say that 12 and 3 added together make nine. But they know that this would be an open insult to the common understanding of every man in the community. They therefore will not place in doubt their own sanity by expressing their theory so plainly. But taking advantage of what competition and an increased facility in production has done towards reducing the prices on most articles upon which there is a duty, they claim this reduction as one of the mighty consequences of the Tariff. If the people will suffer themselves to be deceived, by such sophistry—if they will be governed by such arithmeticians and by such an Arithmetic, why they deserve to be ground to the very dust by the exorbitant exactions of a debased and corrupted majority in Congress. But we believe that they will not.—We believe that when the veil is hoisted and the sophistry of the Tariff logic is exposed to view, that they will no longer submit to be ruled by such men. That they will vote out of Congress every man who advocates doctrines so detrimental to the Agriculture and Commerce of our Country.

They have another trick by which they hope to deceive the people, they say that Agriculture and Commerce are equally protected with manufactures. To refute this we would call the attention of the sober and thinking part of the Community to plain matters of fact. Look to the profits of the manufacturer and what are they? Why they are fourfold, nav. trice fourfold the profits of any other class of our population. And why is this? Why all competitors are shut out of market by the present high rate of duties and the Northern manufacturer can ask what he pleases for his goods. This is plain to all. Many of you remember that in 1815 or 16 Salt was five dollars per bushel in this town and why was it so? Because there was no competition. Just so with the manufacturers now. They have obtained the passage of an act of Congress called the Tariff act which shuts out all foreign competitors and the consequence is that they can get what they please for every article which they manufacture. Look to the farmer and what are his profits? Why three per cent on his capital is the extent that he can expect to realize. Shall you be told with this glaring you in the face that manufactures and Agriculture are equally protected? It is an insult to common sense. Instead of laws having been passed for the protection of Agriculture, they have been passed for its destruction. Our cotton, our corn, our rice, tobacco, &c. is shut out from the markets of the world by retaliatory laws and we are obliged to send them to the Northern manufacturer, whatever price he is pleased to give for them, as we are paid in Northern Fabrics at a price of that, at which we could obtain the same goods if all shackles were thrown off from our commerce and the foreign manufacturer was at liberty to import his articles into this country free of duty. We must either do that or we must carry our products to foreign markets and pay one half of our cargo in retaliatory duties. So that the farmer is placed between Scylla and Charybdis, in danger of being dashed to pieces against both.—And he soon will be, if something is not done to remove the evil, reduced to beggary and want while the rich monopolists of the North is fattening upon his substance. And following their worthy prototypes, "the turbaned Turks" they will bowstring us if we dare complain, or which is the same thing they will increase our burdens by new exactions. Will their avarice never be glutted? Are they determined to have our last farthing, before they quit their tyrannical importunities to Congress to increase our burdens?

Foreign.—By the last foreign arrival we have received the gratifying intelligence that the gallant Poles have again been successful. The Commander in Chief dispatched Genl. Chranowski, to supersede the gallant but unfortunate Genl. Dwernicki, in Volhynia, who took on his way 800 Russian Prisoners, in a series of battles. Want of room prevents us from giving any detailed accounts of this important intelligence.

TREATING at ELECTIONS. By reference to another column of our paper it will be seen that the Candidates of Iredell County, have agreed not to treat for the purpose of procuring their election. We are glad to see this attempt to put down a practice which is revolting to the moral feelings of the community. We say to the members of this county go and do ye likewise. Do not any longer give encouragement to drunkenness and debauchery, for fear of being called stingy. Do not bribe a man for his vote in order that you may be called liberal. If you want to show your liberality to your constituents, do it in a way that will redound more to your credit and more to the good of those who are the objects of your liberality. You will find objects enough worthy of charity upon whom you may shower down your superabundance of cash. Do this, and your consciences will be more easy, you will be thought more of by the sober part of the community and in the end your popularity will be increased.—Is he a friend of the people, of good order in society—who makes his fellow creatures fit subjects for a pig sty?

The Editor of the Alexandria Gazette in a little encouraging article to the drooping friends of Henry Clay says: "Go on! go on! A short time the government will have at its head a man worthy to be the successor of Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe!! a man of liberal feelings—of enlarged views. The American people will set gracefully upon the finest gentlemen in the Union." What a fine piece of encouragement! What glorious consolation! How truly fine is his language! How well adapted to raise the spirits of the poor hypocritical friends of Henry Clay! What a precious morsel for the American System gentry! Why I faith they will give him a cardinal's hat! He talks so finely! worthy to be the successor of Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe. Why to speak seriously the fellow must be cracked.—Henry Clay worthy to be the successor of such men. It is nonsense. But let us pause.—Ah! the successor of old John Adams,—he of alien and seditious law memory.—that's not so bad. One truth has come from a very polluted source. We will give him our hand for that. Henry Clay would be a worthy successor of such a man in truth and if the American people want a repetition of the scenes which were acted during that man's administration, why we say elect Henry Clay. He will give us something equal to the alien and seditious laws no doubt. The people will relish such things too. They would relish as well a goodly dose of hellebore and just so well will they relish Henry Clay.

Because Messrs Ingham and Eaton have insulted common decency and the moral feelings of the community, by their recent correspondence—shall Genl. Jackson be blamed for it? Were they members of his Cabinet when they carried on the correspondence? They were not.—How then is Genl. Jackson responsible for their actions? Is it fair, is it liberal to make such a charge against the President? It is not. But we suppose they who made the charge, acted upon the maxim that "every thing was fair in war." But we trust the American people will not countenance such a maxim. We trust that they will not encourage men in making such a charge.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN. On the 4th day of July, 1831, a meeting of a large number of the Citizens of Iredell County was held at the Court House in Statesville. Gen George L. Davidson was called to the chair and James Campbell, appointed Secretary. The meeting was addressed by Samuel King Esq. in a speech in which he feelingly represented the great loss the State had sustained by the burning of the State house in Raleigh and especially by the destruction of the Statue of Washington: he expressed also feelings of sympathy for the Citizens of Raleigh alarmed by the raging elements and no doubt depressed by fears lest the value of their property might be lessened by the removal of the seat of Government from this place; a removal which he contended the great interests of the State demanded.

After several other gentlemen had spoken on the subject a committee of eight was appointed to draft resolutions who withdrew for a short time and reported the following preamble and Resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

"Whereas the State house in Raleigh has lately been consumed by fire, an event deeply affecting the people of this State, and as the destruction of said house has weakened the motives for continuing the seat of Government at Raleigh and has left the people of the State free to consult their own interests in its future location, and that whereas the Cape Fear River is the only natural outlet for the Staple and marketable commodities of a large portion of the citizens of this State and as the town of Fayetteville is a suitable place for the seat of government: it being sufficient

ly central, and convenient to all the citizens of the state for all public purposes, and is the only Town near the centre of the state which from its natural facilities and advantages we can ever expect to see increasing and flourishing in population and commercial wealth; and as the removal of the seat of Government from its present site to that place would greatly promote so desirable an object.

Resolved, therefore that the Representatives from this County in the next General Assembly of this State be instructed to use such just and prudent measures as the case may require to procure the removal of the Seat of Government of the State, to Fayetteville.

Resolved, that we recommend to the Citizens of this State that they take this matter into consideration and adopt such measures for its accomplishment as may appear to them most expedient.

Resolved, that a committee of seven persons with the chairman of this meeting be appointed to correspond with similar committees in other counties having the same object in view.

Resolved, that these resolutions shall be signed by the chairman and secretary and copies thereof be forwarded for insertion in the public papers in this vicinity.

The following persons were appointed a committee of correspondence, George L. Davidson, Thomas A. Allison, Abner Franklin, Joseph Chambers, John M. Shat, Samuel King, Nathaniel W. Alexander and James Campbell. The meeting then adjourned.

G. L. DAVIDSON, Chm. J. CAMPBELL, Secy.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

STATESVILLE July 6th, 1831. On the 4th day of July 1831, the undersigned candidates for the General Assembly met at Statesville and came to an agreement to depart from the customary practice of attending meetings, addressing the people and giving public treats. They have no desire to conceal either themselves or their views of public matters from the Citizens of the county; but they are persuaded that the public is but seldom edified by the harangues of Candidates and are convinced that the practice of treating on those occasions does much injury to the community. It is understood that this arrangement is to prevent any Candidate from attending at a place where business calls him; it was also agreed that all the Candidates should meet at three public places specified, without treating.

PINKNEY CALDWELL. JOSEPH M. BOGLE. GEORGE F. DAVIDSON. ANDREW KING.

UNITY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

July 4th 1831.—The Society met according to appointment, a Sermon was preached by the Rev. A. Y. Lockridge, and an address delivered by the Rev. Thos. Espey, after which the President took the chair, a general invitation was given to all friendly to the cause to come forward and join the Society when six additional members enrolled their names. The Society then proceeded to business when the following resolutions were taken and adopted:

Resolution 1st—by Jno. Fraley, Seconded by S. Marlin, Esq. Resolved, that for Christians to be engaged in making, or selling of ardent Spirits in this enlightened age is inconsistent with the spirit of the times and the spirit of the Gospel.

Resolution 2d—by Robt. Johnston, seconded by I. Lyerly; Resolved, that for the future we will not support candidates for public offices who treat with ardent spirits for the purpose of gaining their election.

Resolution 3d—by J. Krider seconded by J. Lyerly; Resolved that the Society hold quarterly meetings.

Resolution 4th—by Jno. Fraley seconded by J. Lyerly; Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be handed to the Editors of the Western Carolinian and Yadkin and Catawba Journal for Publication. The thanks of the Society were given to the Rev. Clergy who assisted (for their services); an appropriate prayer was offered up by the Rev. A. Y. Lockridge, and the Society adjourned.

Signed, JOHN FRALEY, Secy.

We take the liberty of suggesting to those persons who are about to rebuild their houses, the advantage they would derive from the use of the beautiful free stone of Cape Fear, as a good material for building. There is at the Quarries at and near Smylic's Falls, a sufficient quantity of this article to build up our whole town, which can be floated to this place at a very trifling expense. The stone is susceptible of a fine polish, looks nearly as well as marble, and is infinitely preferable on account of its resistance to fire, for in every instance where it has been found burnt in the late fire, it has been found perfectly uninjured.

Fayetteville Gazette.