

The Western Carolinian.

It is even wise to abstain from laws, which however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse.
The wisdom of legislation is especially seen in grafting laws on conscience.

[BY BURTON CRAIG.]

SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C., MONDAY MAY 7, 1833.

[VOL. XII. NO. 22.]

FROM THE HALIFAX ADVOCATE.

JACKSON MEETINGS.

Pursuant to long public notice, the great Jackson Meeting was organized on Monday, for the purpose, mainly, of discussing the propriety of sending a Delegate to the Baltimore Convention. In consequence of the animated, and, in some respects, angry controversy which has been for some time carried on in the columns of the Advocate, in relation to this subject, much excitement was produced, and we had quite a general turn out of the citizens of the county. The meeting was accordingly organized at the Court House, by placing Col. Wood J. Hamblin in the Chair, assisted by Hon. J. Daniel, Col. Willis Johnston and John Young, Esq. Vice Presidents, and E. B. Smith and John A. Bindford Esqrs. were designated as the Secretaries. After a long and heated debate, in which the merits of the Baltimore Convention and Mr. Van Buren were freely canvassed a personal fracas arose between several members of the meeting which, as might be supposed, for the time being, was discontinued, in other words a pretty general row was produced. Sufficient harmony, however, was afterwards restored to adjourn the meeting until the next day. On the following day, it being apparent that the previous meeting was formed of rather discordant materials, the Anti-Van Buren party separated themselves and called a meeting at the Academy, the proceedings of which will be found below. The Baltimore Convention party, and the Van Buren men continued their sitting as the remnant of the adjourned meeting, and a detailed account of their proceedings will also be seen in this days paper. At the Anti-Van Buren meeting there were about 136 individuals, and we understand the number of the other meeting could not have exceeded 25. This is as we expected, and as we have predicted. We hail it as a great triumph of the friends of Free Trade and State Rights in the county of Halifax. To other patriotic counties in the State we would say "go and do likewise." Philip P. Barbour can be elected, if the people will it.

JACKSON ANTI-VAN BUREN MEETING.

On Tuesday, the 24th instant, being the second day of the Superior Court for Halifax county, a large and highly respectable meeting of the citizens of said county assembled at the Academy, in the town of Halifax; the meeting was organized by calling WILLIS ALSTON, Esquire to the Chair, and by appointing Capt. Henry Garrett and Maj. Rice B. Pierce, Secretaries. The Chairman delivered a short but appropriate address, exhorting unanimity and firmness, after which an interesting debate, explanatory, of the objects of the meeting, took place in which E. H. Eure Esq., Doct. M. Read, M. L. Wiggins Esq., Doct. C. Whitaker, Col. Thos. Nicholson, Col. J. Matthews, L. H. B. Whitaker Esq. and others took part. The following Preamble and Resolutions were then introduced; and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS it is, at all times, right and proper for the people to assemble together, and censure or approve the conduct of those who administer the affairs of Government, and to consult for the general good.

Be it therefore Resolved, That we regard the administration of Gen. ANDREW JACKSON, as strictly republican, it being in perfect unison with those noble and patriotic principles which actuated Jefferson and Madison, and that it recommends him to the American People for re-election, as President of these United States.

Be it Resolved, That we disapprove of the Baltimore Convention, to be held in May next, upon the ground that it is instituted by the partisans of Mr. Van Buren, and composed chiefly of his adherents, for his special support.

Be it Resolved, That we cannot support Martin Van Buren for Vice President, because he voted for objects, promotive of Internal Improvements by the General Government, and because he is the effective author of the tariff of 1828.

Be it Resolved, That this meeting approve of the meeting held by the citizens of this town, on Saturday, the 31st ultimo, and that we adopt as a part of the proceedings of this meeting, the following Resolutions approved by the meeting.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the people of this State to convene a STATE CONVENTION in the city of Raleigh on Monday the 18th of June next for the purpose of appointing Electors favorable to the re-election of Andrew Jackson to the Presidency, and some individual for the Vice Presidency who is an advocate for Free Trade and opposed to the usurpations of the General Government."

Resolved, That PHILIP PENDLETON BARBOUR of Virginia be recommended to the people of this State as a fit person to be voted for as Vice President of the United States, at the approaching election. If however from a development of public opinion, it shall clearly appear that P. P. Barbour cannot obtain such a support as to ensure his being one of the two highest candidates; in that event the Electors shall be at liberty to vote for that individual among the candidates who in

their opinion approaches nearest those great political principles which North Carolina has ever held dear."

Be it Resolved, That a corresponding committee be appointed, to correspond with the people of this State, and recommend to them the necessity of a state meeting to counteract the party movement making all over the United States, for party purposes.

Be it Resolved, That the corresponding committee of the meeting of the citizens of this town, above alluded to, be considered as a part of the corresponding committee of this meeting; that both constitute a general corresponding committee for this county; and that it report to the meeting to be held on Monday of our next County Court.

Be it Resolved, That at the time of the reporting of this general corresponding committee, we will proceed to appoint three delegates to represent this county, in the CONVENTION to be held in June, at Salisbury.

Be it Resolved, That all the counties in this State be requested to send Delegates to the said State Convention.

Be it Resolved, That we use every constitutional means to insure the re-election of Gen. Jackson for President, and such person for Vice President as may be nominated by the said State Convention.

On motion, Resolved, that this meeting approve of the meeting recently held at Peyton P. Hervey's.

On motion, the following persons were appointed as the general Corresponding Committee: J. Smith, A. Arrington, D. Eelbeck, H. Wyatt, T. Rustin, D. Barrow, A. McClelland, J. Fulgum, C. Gee, J. Anthony, W. Thorne, J. H. Parker, B. Browning, J. W. Simmons, H. S. Haynes, R. Whitaker, Jr. B. Lewis, B. Aven, M. Ferrall, W. Day, T. H. Jones, W. Wooten, J. Purnell, J. Robinson, H. Holt, H. Gary, J. Pittman, W. P. Walker, S. Lewis, M. Read, E. Crowell, N. Hammell, S. Smith, T. Squiggins, I. N. Paulcon, H. Doggett, J. Lane, W. Branch, W. Brickle, Jr. L. Morgan, I. Matthews, B. Edmunds, W. Doggett, W. R. Smith, J. Yellowley, N. Sherrin, J. W. Whitehead, J. H. Harwell, J. W. Batchelor, G. W. Gary, T. Allan, T. Gary, M. H. Pettway, W. Brickle, W. Whitefield, W. H. Anthony, C. Whitaker, H. Aaron, Sea, W. Hawkins, R. J. Hawkins, H. Purnell, A. Litchford, M. Pierce, W. Harris, T. W. Lassiter, W. King, A. Webb, J. L. Simmons, W. J. Hill, G. Mabry, L. H. B. Whitaker, A. Crowell, J. Summerville, R. C. Bond, J. O. Sherrin, B. Hunter, P. Drake, A. Womble, Rt. Aaron, N. Pierce, B. Kimbell, A. Holt, A. Sledge, K. Dickon, T. Mason, Jas. Simmons, T. M. Crowell, J. Lee, Jr. J. Whitehead, J. Crowell, J. D. Perkins, A. B. Whitaker, T. Nicholson, J. Parker, J. Pope, E. Pope, J. Carter, M. L. Wiggins, N. L. B. Stith, W. Whitehead, W. Webb, H. King, R. Aaron, H. Applewhite, R. W. Sherrin, A. Moore, J. Jones, Sen. T. Ousby, J. Nicholson, T. C. Willis, R. Smith, T. Penton, T. H. Carson, W. Brinkley, E. H. Eure, P. Campbell, W. R. Randolph, W. H. Pope, B. J. Spruill, C. M. Clark, B. Campbell, T. Bustin, E. Pierce, E. B. Freeman, W. Alston, H. Garrett, R. B. Pierce, G. E. Spruill, E. Morecock, P. Tilleery, J. H. Fenner, W. Johnston, W. L. Lang, C. Shield, S. H. Gee, J. B. Tate.

On motion, Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting, signed by the Chairman and countersigned by the Secretaries be published in the Roanoke Advocate, and that the Editors of all the papers in this State and other States be requested to insert the same.

On motion, Resolved, that the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the Chairman and Secretaries.

WILLIS ALSTON, Chm.
H. GARRETT, Sec'ys.
R. B. PIERCE

In conformity with a publication in the Roanoke Advocate, a meeting of the Citizens of Halifax county took place at the Court House, on Monday the 23d April (being the first day of the Superior Court) when Col. WOOD J. HAMBLIN was appointed President, Hon. Joseph J. Daniel, Col. Willis Johnston and John Young, Esquire, Vice Presidents, and Elisha B. Smith and John A. Bindford, Secretaries.

The object of the meeting being explained, it was adjourned until the next day.

At the adjourned meeting Col. JESSE A. DAWSON presided as President, John Young, Esq. Vice President and Elisha B. Smith as Secretary.

A committee of ten were appointed to draw up resolutions expressive of the views of this meeting; whereupon, after sitting, they made the following report.

The Committee appointed to draw up a Preamble and Resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting have discharged their duty, and offer the following report:

Whereas the approaching election for President and Vice President of these United States is now at hand; and as a portion of the citizens of the same, it devolves on us to exercise this important privilege in such a manner, as shall contribute to

the selection of such a one, as from his purity, patriotism and capacity, shall ensure an able and faithful administration of the government.—To effect an object so greatly to be desired, it cannot be denied, that it is incumbent upon the sovereign people to embrace all opportune occasions, not only to act but express freely their sovereignty will on the expediency of so important a selection.

Of the distinguished individuals, then, who are now before them, this meeting has no hesitation in declaring its decided preference for Andrew Jackson, as president over all other contending candidates. They do not deem it necessary, however, at this time, to state the various reasons that exist for such a choice; they are of too great notoriety, not to have reached the ears of the humblest cottager. Nor do they feel disposed to deliver an eulogium on the many virtues and qualities which adorn the character of this individual, and render him pre-eminently qualified over his competitors. Suffice it to say that he is the soldier, who triumphantly conducted our armies through the war of 1812, who subdued the savage ferocity of the Indian Tomahawk and scalping-knife, and released thousands of our Brethren from the ferocious murders of those red butchers of the wilderness. It was he, who taught the proud Britain, though sustained by Wellington's best invincibles [for a while the terror of all Europe] that his country's soil was sacred to freedom & no invading foe was to pollute it with unallotted tread, without paying the price in blood. Achievements indeed that entitle him earnestly to the gratitude of a grateful people. But the claims of Andrew Jackson to the Presidency of these United States, are not, at this time, to be predicated alone upon deeds of valor. As a civilian and statesman, near four years experience has taught us to believe, that he will not suffer by a comparison with any of his predecessors. Never has the administration of this government during the same time, at home or abroad, been characterized by more successful negotiations, nor by a more economical disbursement of the public funds. At no period of our political history, have the lives and fortunes, of our fellow citizens received greater security from the constituted authorities of the General Government—blessed with peace, happiness and plenty, they have been permitted to pursue "the even tenor of their ways" unmolested by foreign enemies or domestic discord—while we have enjoyed the most exalted standing among the nations of the earth. Believing as we do, that the principles of Andrew Jackson are unaltered; that he is the same inflexible patriot and statesman, that he has heretofore been, we pledge ourselves to use all honorable means to effect and secure his re-election to the Presidency of these United States.

Resolved, therefore That Delegates be appointed to represent the citizens of this county, at a meeting of Delegates from the other counties belonging to the District, to be held at Henry Sims' on the second Saturday in June next, for the purpose of selecting some suitable person, as an Elector to vote for President and Vice President.

Resolved, as the means to produce harmony among the friends of Andrew Jackson, and to insure their final triumph, that we approve of the Baltimore Convention, to be held on the third Monday in May next, to determine on some fit and suitable candidate to be run as Vice President.

Resolved, therefore, That we deem it expedient to accept the proposition made by a meeting of our political brethren, held at Nashville, in this State, to send Delegates to Henry Sims' on the last Saturday in this month, to unite with theirs, and such others as may be sent from other counties of the district; to appoint some proper person to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of our lamented friend Gen. Wm. Williams, to represent the District in the aforesaid Convention.

Resolved, As we are opposed to every article of the protective-tariff-system; that we would greatly prefer an individual to be run as Vice President whose principles are in unison with our own; and that we will, under no circumstances support any candidate who is opposed to a reasonable modification of the same; but would deem it most inexpedient and unwise to hazard the greatest benefits to avoid a lesser evil.

Resolved, That these are subjects that should be taken into consideration, in selecting a candidate for the Vice Presidency of these States.

Resolved, That we disapprove of the course of the United States Senate, in rejecting the nomination, by the President, of Martin Van Buren, as Minister to Great Britain; that the reasons assigned for the act, have been most satisfactorily refuted, not only by the friends to the Administration, but by Andrew Jackson himself, in his able and magnanimous reply to a communication from the republican members of the Legislature of New York, in vindication of his own conduct on that subject.

Resolved, That this meeting most cordially approve of the conduct of the Honorable Willie P. Mangum and the Honorable Bedford Brown (Senators of this

State) in their support of the President, relative to the nomination of Martin Van Buren, as Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Court of Great Britain.

On motion, Resolved, That Thomas Cox, Willie Higgs, Wood J. Hamblin, W. M. West, T. Burgess, M. A. Wilcox and Moses Smith be appointed to meet at Sims', on the second Saturday of June, for the purpose of acting in concert with the Delegates from the other counties of this Electoral District, in selecting an Elector of President and Vice President.

Resolved, That Thos. Burgess, J. A. Bynum, E. B. Smith, T. R. Neville, W. W. Daniel, John Alston, Mark Allen and Dempsy Pittman be appointed to meet at Sims' on the last Saturday of this month, to aid in the selection of a Delegate to the Baltimore Convention, in place of our lamented fellow citizen, Gen. Williams, of Warren.

Resolved, That these Resolutions be signed by the President and Secretary, and published in the Roanoke Advocate, Raleigh Star and the Constitutionalist.

JESSE A. DAWSON, Pres'd.
E. B. Smith, Sec.

A public meeting of the friends of the present administration was held at the C. House in Salisbury on Tuesday evening (12th inst.) of the Superior Court—whereupon the meeting was called to order by the appointment of WILLIAM P. WILLIAMS as Chairman and Archibald H. Davis as Secretary. The object of the meeting having been explained in an appropriate manner by the chair; Thomas G. Stone offered the following preamble and resolutions which being considered and the blanks filled were unanimously adopted.

Being assembled as a portion of the freemen of Franklin County, for the purpose of co-operating with our fellow-citizens in the election of a suitable person as Elector for this district—we avail ourselves of this occasion to express our opinions upon some of the political questions, which at present agitate the country. In doing so, we seek not to offend others, who may differ from us in opinion and who are equally entitled with ourselves to their enjoyments, but from whom we ask the same fearless and independent expressions of sentiment as we give to ours. We claim to be open and decided supporters of ANDREW JACKSON, from our conviction in the correctness of the principles, which have governed him in his past administration of the government, and our confidence in the policy, which we anticipate for the future.—We approve of his course upon the subject of Internal Improvements by the General Government and of his supposed willingness to submit to the people through their representatives, elected with a view to the subject, the question of the re-chartering of the United States Bank. We approve of his efforts to remove the Indians west of the Mississippi, as a measure alike beneficial to them, and calculated to prevent that collision, which now threatens to disturb the peace of the country, and uproot the foundations of the government. We approve of what is believed to be his wishes on the subject of the Tariff—that its provisions shall be discussed in a temper of mutual forbearance and arranged in a spirit of mutual accommodation.—We approve of his management of our foreign relations, both in the choice of his ministers, and the success which has attended his negotiations, asking nothing but what is clearly right, and submitting to nothing that is wrong—that he has fully sustained the character of the nation abroad and advanced its interests at home and that we view the denunciations against him in having forfeited the honor and tarnished the high character of the country, as illiberal, unfounded, and the mad effusions of disappointed political aspirants—and that we condemn as the result of the same unholy ambition, the combination of political rivals, by which was effected the rejection of Martin Van Buren as minister to England.

Resolved, Therefore that this meeting continue to repose the fullest confidence in the republican principles, the stern integrity, and well tried patriotism of Andrew Jackson, and that we will use all honorable means in our power to ensure his re-election as President of the U. States.

Resolved, That Peyton R. Tunstall, Solomon Williams, Thomas G. Stone, Smith Patterson and William Gatewood be appointed to unite with such persons as have been or may be appointed by our fellow citizens of Nash, Warren and Halifax, to meet at Henry Sims' on the second Saturday of June next for the election of an elector for the district.

Resolved further, That we approve of the State Meeting held in the City of Raleigh during the past winter, recommending to the several Electoral Districts the nomination of their own Electors and also of their appointment of Delegates to the Baltimore Convention for the selection of a Jackson Candidate as Vice-President.

Resolved, Therefore that Henry G. Williams, Archibald H. Davis, Samuel R. Haywood, Green Ross, and Thomas G. Stone be appointed to meet and confer

with such persons as may be appointed by the other Counties for that purpose at the house of Henry Sims' on the last Saturday in this month, as proposed by a public meeting held in Nashville—and that they select a suitable person to attend said Convention in place of our much lamented fellow-citizen Gen. William Williams, deceased.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the Hon. B. Branch and Willie P. Mangum, for their having supported and advised the confirmation of the appointment of M. Van Buren as Minister to England.

Resolved, that these proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and that the Constitutionalist, Star Warrenton Reporter and Halifax Advocate, be requested to publish the same.

Wm. P. WILLIAMS, Chm.
ARCHIBALD H. DAVIS, Sec'y.

FROM THE STAR.

The alarming symptoms of discontent daily increasing in all the Southern States indicate, in a manner not to be misunderstood, that the final struggle between justice and corrupt interest is fast approaching. The crisis is almost at hand. The danger is so imminent, that it behooves every man who feels that he was not born to be a slave, to determine now on what side he will array himself in the contest.

The freedom of the entire South, with the mutual rights intended to be perpetuated by our constitution, will be lost or permanently established in that struggle.

We have seen from the debates of this session in Congress, that our reliance upon the justice of that has been misplaced and abused. No hope remains except what may be found in the patriotism and union of the oppressed.

Our patient suffering has already reached the point beyond which it degenerates into cowardice. Our forbearance has already furnished strong arguments against any concessions to our oppressors; for we are insultingly told, if the grievances resulting from the tariff were in fact so oppressive upon us as we assert, "that the high spirit of the South would long since have applied a remedy." It is even said that for the sake of the protection we enjoy from the union of these States, we will submit to be taxed for the benefit of the North and East; and it has been more than once hinted in a high quarter, that our connexion with the free States affords us the only security we can have against the dangers of a slave population. Hence it is confidently inferred, that the South, rather than forego these advantages, must ultimately prefer to acquiesce in the unequal, unjust and unconstitutional exactions of the Tariff.

These reasons are not alleged openly—in Congress and in the public prints—yet they have the chief influence in sustaining the bill of abominations.

The South looked with intense interest to the present session of Congress, under the general belief that some conciliatory measure would be adopted. All of us expected at least some modification that would mitigate her distress. But our hope has been deferred. For the resolutions of Mr. Clay, though professed to be founded on the spirit of concession, are calculated only to rivet our chains. The Southampton affair, too, has fortified one of the grounds which induced the North and East to speculate on the supposed inability of the South to protect herself. Therefore, unless the slave holding States do now, and will not need the protection of the North to defend them from intestine commotions—I say, that unless such a conviction can be produced, that party will never believe that the South will venture upon any other than a wordy resistance to the tariff.

It is most erroneously assumed that our union with the free States is the main stay of our domestic tranquility. It most absurdly credited, that without the protection of those States, we cannot control a certain portion of our property.

This opinion was countenanced in the discussion of the Missouri question; and it has since become more plausible in consequence of the S. H. affair.

In conversations relative to the situation of the South, I hear it frequently declared by Northern men that "our hands are tied by these circumstances;" "that the dread of servile insurrections must crush our opposition to the tariff."

So long as we are thus imagined to be dependent on the free states for the safety of our homes and firesides, just so long may we expect that the tariff party will turn a deaf ear to our remonstrances.

It is true, that this belief has not been announced in our national debates; but its operation, though silent, has been sure and has had a most important influence in building up the American System; and unless the South, relying upon her own sufficient energies, shall, by a concentrated and mighty effort, now burst the chains by which she is fettered, that system will fasten on her a curse heavier than colonial bondage, and one that will descend to our children's children.

In strength of attachment to this union I yield to none. But if the effect of it is

make us "fellowers of wood and drawers of water for our northern brethren, then it is time to begin "to calculate the value of the Union." That Union was not designed to oppress one section of our country for the exaltation of another. It is a mutual contract, entered into for mutual benefit, and should be consecrated so long only as it holds sacred the reserved rights of the individual States.

We have asked redress in what is termed a constitutional mode—we have resorted to remonstrances have been ridiculed—we have borne our grievances in the deceitful hope that justice, though reluctantly, would at last be yielded to us—and now, when driven to the extremity of endurance, we are told, there shall be no alleviation of our distress.

Will the South consent to be immolated to the cupidity of Mr. Clay and his American System? Where is the American spirit that sustained our fathers triumphantly thro' the Revolution? Has that spirit degenerated in the bosoms of their sons? Shall we give millions for tribute, and not one cent for defence?

These are questions demanding the first consideration of the Southern people.

The statements of our representatives as to the sufferings of our constituents, are viewed by the friends of the tariff as having no foundation in truth. The speeches of our Senators are believed to be highly colored pictures, only aggravated for political effect. It is within the power of the people alone to undo what the appointment of the American System on this point. As one of the people, I call for the direct expressions of our will. Let us, then, forthwith hold meetings in every Congressional district of the South. Let us represent to Congress, before the close of the present session, the result of our deliberations on the subject; and the calamities which now jeopardize the union may possibly be obviated.

The true friends of the Union will feel the necessity of this course; for if this session of Congress be permitted to pass without some material modification of the tariff, a tremendous explosion must occur; one which will involve in its consequences the ruin of the States. This is no idle prophecy. It is but the necessary result of the American System; and unless some precautionary measure be now adopted, that result will come just so certain as the effect is produced by the cause.

To prevent the catastrophe, not a day, not an hour must be lost for, I repeat, that unless the burdens imposed upon the South shall be removed at this session of Congress, the storm which is lowering over the destinies of the Union, must inevitably burst.

The Editors of newspapers are friends of the Union. Invoke their aid. Let them urge upon the people the propriety of the plan suggested. Their patriotism excited now, may save their country from the horrors of a civil war.

Let the people of the South, as one man lay before Congress their true feelings in respect to the tariff. Let them, by an undivided front, evince to Congress their unanimity of sentiment on this subject. By this means, and this alone, is furnished our last hope for the preservation of the Union.

C. D.

From the Hillsboro Recorder.

Mr. Editor: I design, with your permission, to call the attention of my fellow citizens, through the medium of your columns, to the consideration of some circumstances connected with our depressed condition, which seem to me to have escaped general observation in our state, an intimation to which is doubtless the cause of that apathy which pervades our whole population regarding those great constitutional questions that are agitating our common country so violently and so fearfully.

As we must be involved, however passively or reluctantly, in the consequences arising from this portentous state of things it is the part of wisdom, of patriotism, of self respect, to assume the station of right which belongs to us, and let our voice be heard amidst the conflicting elements. Perhaps it may be for good; and let the issue be what it may, self reproach will not be added to our other calamities.

As I address plain men—the farmers and mechanics of our country—I will speak plainly. I will enter into no elaborate argument, for argument has been used till it is exhausted. I will endeavor to stir up no angry feelings, for reason needs not the aid of passion; but will make statements simple and documentary, and deduce from them such evident inferences as must secure the assent of every unbiased mind. The documents I shall refer to, are within the reach of every one, but being dry and uninteresting to the superficial reader, they are often overlooked, and the lessons that might be drawn from them wholly lost. To select from these documents such items as possess peculiar interest for us, and to show how and in what degree we are affected by them, will be my object in a few numbers, which I propose writing without much method or connexion.

From a statement presented to Congress last year by the secretary of the Treasury