

Letter from Washington to the Editor of the "Central Reflector."

We extract the following letter from the "Central Reflector," published at Pittsburgh, Chartian County in this State. It is evidently from some Member of Congress of this State to the Editor of the Reflector, and deserves particular notice from the good sense and patriotism that appear in every part of it:

The Proclamation of the President has thrown us into a good deal of excitement and fearful apprehension. To say the least of it, it is at this time a very unjust thing. His annual message was a most excellent one—calm, sensible and firm. The ground taken by him relative to the Tariff, as well as to Nullification, was a very sensible and a very judicious one. It was likely to have the happiest effects. The Tariff party saw at once that they must come down, and would, I believe, have done so, but for the Proclamation of the President. The Nullifiers saw that if the Tariff should be reduced in accordance with the views of the Executive, that they must rescind their Ordinance.—They would have done so manfully. But the Proclamation has changed the tone of the Tariff party. These who then talked of modifying the Tariff and conceding for the purpose of saving the Union, now talk only of the tariff and the bayonet to save the Union! To my mind, this is abhorrent to the nature and spirit of our institutions. The Union can never be preserved by military coercion. The moment the sword is drawn to coerce a sovereign State into the Union, that moment the liberties of the country are gone. I have been opposed to the course pursued by South Carolina. I wish she had waited a year or two longer, to see if the Tariff party would, from a sense of justice, modify it. If that party refused to modify it, now that the public debt is paid, it would be a good cause of resistance on the part of all the agricultural States. If the Tariff party refuse to modify, when there is no longer any use for such high duties, and thereby drive one of the States from the Union, I for one will not consent to drench the sword in the blood of her citizens, in order to force her back. Let us rather endeavor to bring her back by the mildest, equally and justice of our legislation. This is the only way in which the Union can be preserved.—It is the only way in which it ought to be preserved.—If the friends of the Tariff had the Union and wish to preserve it, as I have no doubt they do, let them come forward and save it, not by bloodshed and the sword, but by doing what justice as well as patriotism demands by reducing the Tariff to the necessary wants of the Government. If they refuse to do this, and rather wish to arm the President with military power to despatch the sword of Carolina in Carolina's best blood, they shall not have my aid in that sanguinary work of death. If the President wishes to exercise such a power, he shall not have my authority for doing it. You know my disposition. I never desert my friends as long as their actions are defensible. I have great attachment for the President, and great confidence in his patriotism; but my greatest and best friend is my country, and her liberties my richest treasure. Discarding all personal considerations, I shall look with singleness of heart to the safety of my country and the preservation of her liberties. I regret the Proclamation—it could do no good. It has already done much harm.—I am opposed as you know to Nullification and as you have been; but there are principles contained in the Proclamation, which, if carried into practice, must lead to disunion—a consolidation of all power in the Executive Government, and a total annihilation of the rights and sovereignty of the States.—To such principles I object, because they make ours a consolidated government instead of a confederated government. They make this government one single Nation, instead of a government formed of many governments—e pluribus unum. Nullification and consolidation are two extremes in our political system, both of which should be guarded against—while the former may lead to a disunion of the States, the latter is certain to lead to a destruction of the liberties of the people. I hope we shall avoid these two extremes—I believe the President in practice will avoid both.—Such at least has heretofore been his political course.

The Ordinance of South Carolina in which she resolves to secede from the Union unless the protective system is modified, followed by the Proclamation of the President in which he threatens to coerce her by military force, is well calculated to create terror and alarm among the people. They seem to forebode civil war, but I believe such a catastrophe may and will be avoided. I know there are many members distinguished for their patriotism and ability who will make every possible exertion to effect a satisfactory adjustment of the Tariff, and who will equally oppose the exercise of military power by the President as an expedient and dangerous to the liberties of the country. They will endeavor, and I trust with success, to harmonize the members of this great family by forbearance, compromise and conciliation. If once the breach never can be healed and the Union is at an end.

Extracts from a letter of the "Spy in Washington," to the editor of the New York Courier and Enquirer, dated Dec. 27th, 1832.

The friends of the President appear to be pleased with the countenance and support of the northern federalists; but wish them to give that support to the administration, without assigning their reason for so doing.

The "Anglo Federalists," as Mr. Jefferson termed them, enjoy a more complete triumph, in the doctrine of the proclama-

tion, than they have ever enjoyed since the first year of the elder Adams reign. I have no knowledge of any public document since the organization of the Government, which carries out, so completely as it does the principles for which Gen. Hamilton contended in the Convention that formed the Constitution.

Mr. Hamilton said, "All federal Governments are weak and distracted. We must establish a national Government completely sovereign, and annihilate State distinctions and State operations." But General Hamilton was overruled, and we escaped a consolidated Government.

Mr. Mason, of Virginia, during the discussion, exclaimed—"What would you use military force to compel the observance of a social compact? I never will consent to destroy the State Governments." And Mr. Bedford, of Delaware, in contending for State rights, and particularly the rights of the small States, remarked, that "no one than he refused, there are foreign powers, that will take us by the hand."—These quotations are now made to show you with what pertinacity the sovereignty of the States was sustained, and how difficult was the task of bringing these several sovereignties to unite even in a federal Government.

"I have heard some babbler comparing what is termed the whiskey insurrection in Pennsylvania, to the position in which So. Carolina is now placed. Let us first notice an essential difference. South Carolina is acting through her regular and duly constituted organs of Government, as a State, in her sovereign capacity. The Pennsylvania insurrection was the act of unauthorized individuals, in opposition to the State and General Government."

Extract of a letter from a Washington Correspondent to the Editor of the "American Mercury."

It is generally supposed, here that S. Carolina has always calculated upon the prevalence of the southern doctrine, that she could not be, and should not be coerced and it is not yet quite settled whether certain States will suffer her to be. But the President stands firm, and talks openly to every one about his determination. "God," he says, "may stop him, but Andrew Jackson will not be stopped by any power on earth!" He swears, South Carolina shall be brought under.

We have once more a grand issue of Presidential and ministerial promises; more hopes of an equitable adjustment; a sort of perpetual political to-morrow, always at hand, that never arrives; a kind of political millennium, that every prophet announces, as just coming, a species of horizon, that shifts as fast as we follow it.



STATE LEGISLATURE.

This session, so far as we have seen, has done nothing of importance. The bill to establish a new Bank, has passed the Commons by a large majority, and we hope will pass the Senate, for there is great need for a new Bank. The existing banks are winding up their affairs with great rapidity, and unless a new institution is soon put into operation, what will be the condition of the State? Even now, our circulating medium is mostly of the notes of other States.

Some relief will be given to the community, by the dividend of a part of the capital stock of the State Bank of North Carolina, which will soon be made, as a committee was appointed at the annual meeting of the Directors, to report on this day, what proportion should be paid to the stockholders.

We see that Mr. Toomer's resolutions respecting the Tariff and Nullification, have passed both Houses by large majorities. If they did not come out as they do against the Tariff and Internal Improvements, they would be a subject of great rejoicing to the Tariff men, as they disapprove Nullification, but unfortunately for these men while they laugh with their mouths they have to cry with their eyes, and what is worse than all to them, no approval of the Proclamation is there to be found, or any of its fearful doings.

HENRY SEAWELL, Esq. has been elected by the Legislature, Judge of the Superior Court, in the place of Judge Daniel, elected to the Supreme Court Bench.—We give the 1st and 2nd balloting, the only ones yet heard of:

Table with 3 columns: Name, 1st, 2nd. Seawell, 58, 65; Eccles, 32, 33; Pearson, 82, 27.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. The bill to establish the Mechanics' Bank in the town of Newberry, was read the third time, and ordered to be engrossed. The bill to establish the Bank of North Carolina, was read the third time, amended and ordered to be engrossed. The resolution to adjourn on Saturday last, was rescinded.

VIRGINIA FEELING. A writer in the Jeffersonian, addresses the young men of Virginia, and calls on them to hold themselves in readiness, to march to South Carolina, in defence of southern rights and liberty, the moment the General Government shall commence the work of blood and carnage. We have heard it stated, that some of the first men in Virginia, and among the best, were in office, have resolved their determination to go to VOLUNTEERS to South Carolina, and fight under her banner, should the crisis demand it.

A writer in the National Intelligencer, over the signature of "Araguan," says: "The Proclamation has given such an excitement, that thousands are ready to march to the assistance of South Carolina, and the first blow against her, will get them on the march." Only a distinguished Virginian, have openly declared, that if a Northern army passes through our State, they will have to march over their dead bodies. "Let not the Government," says "Araguan," be dissuaded by any representation of patience and neutrality, that the delegation to Congress, in this State may make. The Proclamation has awakened feelings which they are ignorant.—In a word, every indignation from the "Old Dominion," shows that the people are awakening, from the Mountains South SEABOARD.

PROOF IN POINT, THAT OUR GOVERNMENT IS A CONFEDERACY, AND NOT A CONSOLIDATED EMPIRE. It appears from the actual returns of the recent Presidential election, that the popular vote for President, in the following States, stood thus, viz.—In the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode-Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio, Jackson received 40,761 votes, while the anti-Jackson vote, was 443,843, giving a majority against Jackson, of 2,082 votes; and yet, of the electoral votes in these States, Jackson received 118 out of 133.

How is this? Who, it arises altogether from the fact, that the people of the STATES give their votes as separate communities, not as the people composing one whole community. North Carolina is now entitled to 13 electors, but if the principles of consolidation prevailed, it is, in fact, the two electors for the Seven, eight of the State, and take off the allowance for federal numbers, and it will be found that instead of 13 electors, North Carolina could be entitled only to about SEVEN tens long more than half her weight in the government. CONSOLIDATION never will do for the South.

THE OXFORD EXAMINER. One of the most popular papers published in this State, is the Oxford Examiner.—The Editor is truly a Republican of the old school and maintains the doctrines of '98 with manliness and ability. He says that he will "never deny, nor avow nullification, because there are so many different things called by the same name, that we cannot lay our hands upon the precise thing, which is not tangible." He is decidedly opposed to any attempt on the part of the Federal Government to put down South Carolina by brute force, and thinks that the govern-ment has no power to do this.

On account of his independent, and firm support of his principles, as a man of position has been coming out against him. He is however not to be driven from his duty, he declares rather than give up his honest opinions,—principles that he has ever believed in, he will suffer the worst that can come. What a difference between the spirit of Mr. Vance, and that of some Editors, who could name who are mere cogs of certain fugleman prints,

OUR SENATORS IN CONGRESS. Our Senators in Congress, favored speeches on the resolution calling on Mr. McLane Secretary of the Treasury to submit a plan for reducing the Tariff. The speech of Mr. Mangum, is of considerable length, and we are much pleased with the spirit that runs through the whole of it; it is the language of a freeman, thinking and speaking like a freeman and as becomes the Representative of free-men. Mr. Mangum had left himself little room for his exhibition in the Hillsborough meetings; his course there looked a good deal like inconsistency occasioned by the want of moral courage; but his present bearing will soon bring him up again. North Carolina has long rested under the imputation of possessing no character of her own—always being under the influence and dragging along in the wake of others; if there be any truth in this accusation, it is to be attributed altogether to the want of sense in our members of Congress. We never wish to see violence, but firmness and independence.

MR. VAN BUREN & THE PROCLAMATION. It is stated in the New York "Courier and Enquirer," that Mr. Van Buren has written a letter to some person in that city, declaring that he will not support the principles contained in the Proclamation. That Mr. Van Buren has always professed to be opposed to such principles, is very certain; but, whether he will now come out and denounce them, is what we very much doubt. If he does, there is something behind the curtain.

CONSISTENCY. Who has read the PROCLAMATION, and the Message that has been struck with the different spirit and opposite principles contained in them? They are as far apart as the two poles—they resemble each other about as much as night resembles day, and yet the Globe, the official paper, says "The Proclamation is by some misapprehended & by others perverted,—there is no incompatibility between it, and the Message." Do these men think that the people are fools, stark naked fools?

THE RICHMOND WRIG. We invite the attention of every reader to a short article in this paper, taken from the Richmond Wreath. The editor is a Clay-man, and friendly to the Tariff,—but he is also a true-hearted Virginian,—who feels like a free-man, and speaks like one. His suggestions, briefly thrown out, may serve as a text for every Southern man to ponder on. Let all reflect, and consider on the present state of affairs, before it is too late. If this worth that mad scheme of Genl. Jackson's, to use force against a sovereign State, be tolerated in the South, not only will our rights be lost, but our liberties will soon expire.

THE HONORABLE JOHN C. CALHOUN, of South Carolina took his seat on the 4th inst. in the Senate of the United States, after his credentials had been read, and taking the usual oath to support the Constitution of the United States. In the course of the day, the President personally communicated a letter from the Secretary of State, enclosing a copy of the letter of resignation of the office of Vice President of the States, from the Hon. J. C. Calhoun, on the 4th inst.

GEORGIA NULLIFICATION. The Governor of Georgia, it will be recalled, some weeks ago received a notification from the attorney of the missionaries to the Penitentiary, informing him that application would be made to the Supreme Court of the United States, on the second of February for writ of Habeas Corpus to have them delivered out of confinement. Gov. Lumpkin on receiving this notification transmitted to the Legislature the following communication.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Geo. J. G. Lumpkin, Secy. 23, 1832. I submit to the General Assembly, copies of notices signed by Erskine W. Chester, as Counsel for Samuel A. Worcester and E. Butler, for an injunction of an intended application to the Supreme Court, on the 21st day of February, 1832, which said Court will be moved to issue further process, to carry into effect the former Judge's and Decree's, rendered in certain cases, wherein the said Samuel A. Worcester and E. Butler are considered Plaintiffs in Error, vs. the State of Georgia, defendant in Error.

Without further remark upon this subject, I renew to the Legislature, the assurance of my unshaken determination to disregard all unconstitutional requisitions, appertaining to the consideration, or of any other character, or origin whatever, which may be calculated to overstep the unquestionable rights and jurisdiction of the State.

THE MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR with the notice was referred by the Legislature to the committee on the state of the Republic. That committee on the 21st inst. reported and Resolutions asserting State Rights in the strongest language and declaring that all such attempts of the Supreme Court should be disobeyed and resisted. These Resolutions were adopted almost by a unanimous vote—and yet many of the persons who voted for these Resolutions voted to denounce South Carolina nullification! what ought to be thought of such men?

FROM THE GEORGIA JOURNAL. Resolved, by the Senate & House of Representatives of the State of Georgia in General Assembly met: That the resolutions announced at the last session of the General Assembly of this State, in relation to the citation by the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Samuel A. Worcester and E. Butler, are expressive of the feelings of this Legislature.

Resolved, That his excellency be, and he is hereby authorized and required to maintain the position assumed by the State in said resolutions, and particularly by all the means placed under his control by the Constitution and laws of this State, to resist, repel, and prevent the enforcement of the late decree of the Supreme Court, overruling and reversing the decisions of the Supreme Court of Georgia, in the case of S. A. Worcester and E. Butler.

THE NATURE OF OUR GOVERNMENT. A political writer of great ability under the signature of "A Virginian" has commenced a series of essays in the "North-Carolinian" on the nature and powers of the Federal Government. They have been attributed to the pen either of Mr. Tazewell, or Genl. Taylor. The writer takes up the principles of the constitution, and refers them so far as we have yet seen, in the most triumphant manner. In fact the proclamation every where like a war in chemistry, is drawing out the principles of the nation, and showing who is for consolidation and who against it. Never since the darkest hour of the Revolutionary war were the principles of liberty in so great danger as now, and yet thousands of the people are glum and indifferent to what is going on.

Every time there was a time, when every intelligent man in the community should make it a matter of conscience to understand the nature and principles of our Government, now is that time.—Early prejudice should be laid aside,—we should forget whether we were Jacksonian, or Clay men, Tariff men or Anti Tariff men, and set seriously about studying the principles of liberty and just government.

Our only safety is in the intelligence and patriotism of the people. Liberty can only be preserved by perpetual vigilance. The following is an extract from the first number of a Virginian: Hence, it resulted, and from necessity too, that while all the powers of all our governments are derivative and temporary, the rights of those who created these governments are self-existent and eternal. Therefore, in each of these United States, the people, by whom all our governments were created and established, are the only legitimate sovereigns. Governors and magistrates of all sorts, are but the agents and servants of their creators, appointed to attain the good of the people, by the exercise of the powers and authorities granted to them for that purpose by the people, and responsible to the people for the manner in which all these duties have been performed or neglected.

In the relations between such a sovereign and such its agents, the idea of a compact of any kind, can find no place. In governments whose powers rest upon force, the victor sovereign may grant to its vanquished subjects rights and immunities which, being designed for the benefit of the grantees, constitute a limit upon the authority of the grantor, in being irrevocable. Such grants may well be termed compacts between the grantor and his subjects, and his accepting subjects, solemn agreements which neither party may rightfully alter without the consent of the other. So, too, in governments of unknown antiquity, according to the theory of whose unwritten law the Governors are omnipotent; even if this vast power be derived not from force but

moral absurdity of a compact between a creator and his mere creatures, who was formed for the creator's own use. It results from all this, that whatever of truth there may be in the theory of the political philosophers of the old world, which considers government, to be a compact between the governors and governed, no such theory can be true here. None of our governments can ever be considered as such compacts. They are mere revocable procurations, simple delegations of limited and temporary authority, executed by the sovereign people to their different agents as their attorneys, which agents are thereby authorized and required by their constituents to accomplish certain purposes, by certain defined means, the constitution thereby allowing and confirming whatsoever shall be done by their attorneys, under this power and in pursuance of its authorisation, but nothing else.—Here governors can derive no power *jure divino*, for they are known to be the mere creatures of man's will, and designed for his use. Here they can claim no omnipotent authority, for the people created them, and the creator must be superior to his creature. Here every legitimate power exercised by governors must be derived from grant, and when so derived it is of course defined and limited. Here the people gave all that is given, may take away at their pleasure all that they have given, and we all unite in calling down blessings upon the sovereign people.

Be who is this mighty and blessed and sovereign people, the authors and preservers of the most stupendous work of human invention for the security and perpetuation of the liberty of man? The answer to this inquiry shall constitute the subject of my next number.

A VIRGINIAN.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE. General Blair, of South Carolina, entered the theatre in this city, night before last, armed with four pistols and two dirks. During the progress of the play, he deliberately discharged the pistols and fired it—the hall striking the sage very near where Mr. Brown & Miss Jones were standing. The officers of the house

attempted to remove him by force, he nominated that they would permit him to remain, he would retire like a gentleman, but in a few moments attempted to draw another pistol, being "contrasted with" he left the stage box, and only one of the front seats, where he deliberately drew another pistol, cocked and pointed it at the stage. The actors, and the audience demanding it, he was then disarmed, and dragged by force from his seat, upon reaching the lobby, he fired off his coat and played the bully in true style.—Telegraph.

MARRIED. In this County, on the 3th inst., by the Rev. William Hall, Mr. James Stahl, to Miss Mary Williamson.

DIED. In this County, on the 26th inst. Mr. Francis Gibson. In the death of this truly respectable citizen, his society was sustained a loss, which will not be soon replaced.

FARMERS HOTEL. The subscriber having purchased the House and Lot formerly occupied by his father Samuel Jones as a Tavern, takes this method to inform his former customers, and the public generally, that he has opened the above House, and is now ready to accommodate boarders and travellers at reduced prices. His table will be furnished with as good as the market affords his stables shall be plentifully supplied. No spirits will be kept in the house, but gentlemen can be supplied in private rooms. His brother Matthew Jones will keep constantly on hand, one door below a variety of domestic liquors, &c. &c. He hopes by constant attention to give general satisfaction and reclaim the custom he has lost by the want of a good house with convenient and pleasant rooms. Country produce will be taken in exchange for boarding.

JOHN JONES. Salisbury, Jan. 4, 1833.

A List of Letters. REMAINING in the Post Office at Salisbury, N. C. on the 1st day of Jan. 1833. Blounts Dr. Leg Green Hill; Gornish John Miller Jacobson; Clifton Elizabeth Miller Alexander; Callows John Nance Thomas; Elliott Joseph P. Pridmore William; Ethon William Redwine Michael; Green Alexander Roberts Miles; Grimes Henry Smith P. Lee; Hunt William Sharp Abraham; Hendrix Robertson Sanden John; Houk Slocum Henry; Holmes Moses Sims Thomas; Hedrick Moses Snyder Solomon; Lacy D. Bel Tidwell Thomas; Lander Elijah Vance Ed.

Temperance Meeting. A MEETING of the friends of TEMPERANCE, in Lincoln County, will take place in Salisbury, on Tuesday of February County 1833, at 1 o'clock, P. M., to form a County Temperance Society.

NEW & CHEAP GOODS. HURRY CADE. Fall & Winter Goods, From New York & Philadelphia. WE respectfully solicit our friends to call and examine before they buy, we give them our thankful acknowledgments for their Liberal patronage since we commenced Business, and shall feel grateful for a continuance of the same. Salisbury, Dec. 1st 1832 52.

FRESH & FASHIONABLE FALL & WINTER GOODS. JOHN MURPHY, IN S. B. A Large & Splendid Assortment Both in Variety and means of Price and Fashionable Fall & Winter GOODS. Selected with the utmost care, and sold at the lowest prices for cash. New York and Philadelphia. From the Latest Styles of 1833. His customers and the public are respectfully requested to call, see, hear, and every one for himself. The extensive assortment and low rates of his prices, must most certainly induce the public to believe that goods cannot be sold lower at this season of the year. J. M. hopes by close and steady attention to business, and a free and willing attention to all who may favor him with their calls, such accommodations as shall merit their continuance. N. R. All persons indebted to me are requested to make payment by the first day of January next or give their notes with security if required. JOHN MURPHY. November 1832 653.

STILLS AND TIN WARE. THE subscriber prepares the manufacture of STILLS & TIN WARE, warranted to be made of the best material, and in a superior style of workmanship. Having a large stock of Stills and Tin Ware on hand, and being determined to sell at reduced prices, merchants and others would do well to call on him and see their supply. P. Old Copper, Pewter, Feathers, Tallow Beeswax and Wool taken in exchange. WANTED, two first rate journeymen Tin plate workers, of steady habits, that are accustomed to work on machinery, who can command employment and liberal wages will be given. DANIEL C. CRENS. Sept. 7th, 1832. 600.

JOB PRINTING EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH, AT THIS OFFICE.