...pass along without some *entertainment*, or other—such as *balls*, and *music*,—though, they may not relish the music of our *balls* quite as much as what they have been accustomed to in the city. Possibly some of them may wish themselves back in "Pearl Street," and "Maiden Lane," before they even reach South Carolina.

To be serious, the feelings of every true hearted Southern man, should swell with scorn and indignation, at the impertinence of this city brazarts,—these "dandy jacks." The blustering is as much to the whole South, as it is so generally considered. The day they put their foot on Southern ground with arms in hand, will be the day that they will begin to bite the dust, and, not many of them will ever touch S. Carolina to pollute her soil.

Is it not outrageous, that the people of the South should be thus threatened, by those who have fattened on Southern labor? Do they think by these menaces to hush our complaints and make us submit to the yoke without a murmur?—We must not only be slaves, but we must be *silent* slaves!! It is a strange coincidence, that during the Revolutionary War, a *detachment of Tories*, come all the way from New York to South Carolina, to fight for KING GEORGE, and high taxes,—not many of them ever returned; if this *new squad* comes, it will be to keep their *predecessors* company.

ANOTHER MESSAGE.

The President of the United States, has transmitted to Congress, the ORDINANCE of South Carolina, together with all the other papers connected with the subject. He has accompanied the same with a very long Message, which, being made up our fire form, before the Message came to hand, we are constrained to defer its publication until next week, when we hope to give the whole of it without division.

The greater part of the Message is made up of comments on the *Ordinance* and other measures of South Carolina. He also recommends to Congress certain measures to be adopted by way of counteracting the operation of the acts of South Carolina. These measures all propose giving more power to the President to be exercised, or, not, at his discretion. He does not in so many words, recommend the employment of *force* against South Carolina, but it is very clear from the tenor of the document that his whole leaning, is in that direction.

He denies the right of a *State* to *secede*,—a right which no southern state will ever give up, unless our people become more disposed to support Government, than we believe they are.

When the reading of the Message was finished in the Senate, Mr. Calhoun, rose, and said that he should prove recreant to his duty if he did not at the very first opportunity to deny certain statements made in the Message. He said, he had understood the Chief Magistrate to say that the object of South Carolina, notwithstanding her repeated declarations to the contrary, was hostile to the Union,—am I right? asked Mr. C. Mr. Calhoun pausing, asked, do I state the part of the message correctly? If I do, I must meet the assertion with the most unqualified denial. Sir, there is not a member of the confederacy more devoted to the Union, than the State I represent." He then went on commenting on the Message in a speech of some length, which we will endeavour to give in our next paper.

The issue is now made up, and is fairly before Congress; it now remains to be seen whether this government, is to continue to be a REPUBLIC any longer, or whether the time has come when it must give place to a military despotism.

THE RIGHT OF A STATE TO SECEDE FROM THE UNION

Twenty years ago, no public man could have been found, in the Southern States, bold enough to deny the right of a STATE to secede from the Union, whenever in her opinion her liberties and welfare required it. *Now*, this right ...

...ce a good market in South Carolina, and so far it is a disadvantage to them;—and as it is *their interest* to keep her, she shall not go, no matter how much she may desire it.

God knows we wish to see no *State* secede from the Union; we wish to see the Union preserved, and devoutly hope it will be preserved and subsist for revolving ages to come,—but, of one thing we are certain;—it never can be preserved by *force*;—there is but one way to preserve it,—let the Federal Government do justice,—yes *equal justice to all parts of the country*,—and then nothing can destroy the Union;—and without this nothing can preserve it.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER DATED

Washington City, January 13, 1833.

* * * * * The people of Rowan have done well in protesting in this deliberate and solemn form against this unconstitutional system of oppression; I wish the whole state would do likewise." Our oppressors would then have no ground to say, and even to boast, that North Carolina was fast becoming a tariff state. At home, we know it is not so, and that no state is more decidedly opposed to the Tariff; abroad, however a different opinion is entertained.

Congress is now engaged in discussing the Bill (Tariff) reported by the Committee of Ways and Means. The Tariff men alone make speeches. The southern members, have determined not to discuss it. They cannot hope to throw any additional light upon this subject, and the times demand *action*; we feel that the Tariff party have the destinies of the country in their own hands, and are determined to throw upon them the responsibility of rejecting the bill. The Bill is one which, if it pass, will afford *substantial relief*. If it pass, as reported, it will be a great improvement upon the principles of the Bill of 1832. It restores a moderate revenue duty upon many of the *luxuries of life*, which were made *free of duty* by the bill of last session, while it brings down the duty upon the protected articles to the standard of 1816 and in some instances much below that scale; one valuable feature in the bill is that it rejects both the *minimum* and the *per centum* principle, and imposes a duty of so many dollars for every hundred dollars worth; this will enable every body to understand the amount of taxation imposed upon them. * * * * * * * * * * * *

Who, now doubts that the bill of last session was all a mere hoax? and who can doubt, that but for the stand made against it by members from the South, it would have scaled our fate forever? Had they supported that bill, and been sustained by their friends through the country, the voice of free trade, would no more have been heard through our borders; it would have been hushed into the silence of the grave and hushed forever. They knew the vote was a perilous one to them personally, but prompted by the spirit of a generous patriotism, they looked alone to their country, weal regardless of consequences to themselves. Thank God they had constituents intelligent enough to understand the wisdom of their course, and generous enough properly to appreciate it. The prospect, however, is now changed; the very Congress who passed that Bill are busily engaged, *even before it goes into effect*, in passing another to take its place. This last Bill is of a character totally different from the former, while it reduces the duties upon the *necessaries of life* nearly one half, it restores a moderate revenue duty upon many of the *luxuries of life* which were made free of duty by the bill of the last session. What has produced this great change? this quickened sense of justice in the tariff party in the North and their southern allies? Can any one doubt?

The question now is, will the bill pass? My own opinion is it will not, though to this opinion I may be governed too much by my fears. Many of our friends think it will by a handsome majority in the house, and Mr. *** told me last night, he had no doubt it would pass the senate. The EXECUTIVE BRANCH is very anxious, and have, as I know, very much at stake; and should it pass, may, but for the proclamation, there could have been no doubt. An adjustment of the vexed question under the ...nite for the necessary support of ...ment, are determined not to submit to any thing beyond it? Let the fame of those whose names have been immortalized in history by resisting to improper taxation, and whose memories in all future time have been cherished in the warm affections of a free people answer the question. But what does this unwillingness to reduce taxes show? Does it not show—who pays and who receives? If these manufacturers were conscious that they paid these taxes, they would be the last people in the world to *go to war* to enforce their collection.

Of the Proclamation I have not time to say much. * * * * * * * * * * you will perceive from his organ here, and from his "Richmond correspondents" that he has repudiated many of the inevitable inferences drawn from the proclamation. I have no doubt he repents deeply and sincerely of ever having published it. Take my word for it—he will never attempt to practise upon its principles. There will be no war if South Carolina should *secede*. If General Jackson had any friends who supported him from principle purely, without regard to the spoils of office, they were his southern friends. These with very few exceptions would stand in one solid phalanx against any attempt to coerce by military power a seceding state. The idea of military coercion is to me a most abhorrent one. The first tap of the drum in such a conflict would be the funeral knell of the liberties of this country. * * * * * * * No other man besides General Jackson could promulge such doctrines and live in the South. They strike a fatal blow at the very root of our liberty, and our property, and would ultimately throw them both into the hands of one or two empire states. * * * * * * * * * *

In the House on Saturday a debate sprung up on the bill to refund to the heirs of Matthew Lyon the penalty of $1000 paid by him under the Alien and Sedition Law. I should not be surprised if the whole doctrine of '98 was brought in review upon that bill, Mr. Burges has taken the floor. It will not come up again under a week. In that time he can distil a good deal of poison, he doubtless will put his laboratory in motion.

Mr. Clay's land Bill will pass the Senate I think it will be lost in the House. It is well understood here that Stevenson will go minister to England and Livingston to France. The latter drafted the proclamation and the former subscribes to its doctrines! *Sic gloria mundi transit.* * * * * * * *

VOLUNTEERING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

The VOLUNTEERING is still going on in South Carolina with the greatest spirit, and alacrity. Many of the the "Union party" since the publication of the Proclamation, are now joining the State-rights men, and turning out as volunteers,—in one instance, a Captain and his whole company volunteered. The Proclamation, instead of dividing the people of South Carolina is uniting them.

A person at our elbow asks, what is the object of all this volunteering? We answer, it is not to Conquer the United States, as a Tariff Editor not long since asserted,—but it is to be in readiness to defend their rights and liberties should they be assailed by the Tariff despots; South Carolina has no intention to raise even a hand, or finger, against the Federal Government,—she, declares, that her purpose is peaceable, and her measures constitutional, and she will leave every thing to the courts and Juries;—but she at the same time gives notice, if she *does be molested* against the state, she will *secede* from the confederacy, and, that, then if her Territory be invaded, or her citizens murdered, she will use these volunteers and all other means at her command, to defend her rights, and, we say, if she does not do so, she will deserve the fate of SLAVES,—she will receive the lot of slaves, and all the Southern States will share it with her.

Mr. John Quincy Adams, in a letter to a friend in Boston, speaks of the proclamation in these words "the principles of the proclamation are of the Adams, but perish in the wing." What is the meaning? We take it to be this,—that the principles ...

...may be more generally known than they are. I think no Southern man can read this article from the pen of Mr. Jones with calm feelings. In the name of common sense what can this deluded man mean? Does he forget that he is residing in the midst of a slave-holding population, or, is he about to become a fellow labourer with the infamous GARRISON & LUNDY, Editors of the "Genius of Universal Emancipation?" The truth is Mr. Jones seems to have no feelings in common with the people of the South, but takes all his opinions from a certain description of papers published at the North. Many of the people of Rowan will recollect that not long ago in a public meeting he drew a comparison between the NORTH and the SOUTH in which he likened an unruly two boys at school. The NORTH he said was like an industrious, moral, hard studying, and hard working boy, and therefore got along very well indeed: but the SOUTH was like a lazy, lousy boy, who had a itch, and was too trifling to work, but spent his time in *scratching*, and quarrelling, and therefore could not get along. With such sentiments as these, can we wonder at his conduct?

But it is now plain, that not satisfied with advocating a system which taxes the people of the South for the benefit of the Northern manufacturers,—he must also propogate the seditious opinions of the Walker pamphlet on the subject of slavery. It is now very evident, that unless he is deterred from so doing by the fear of the law, he will soon go still further and advocate the right of Congress to set the negroes free, and in fact, he has already advocated principles that lead directly to such a result.

To show your readers how closely Mr. Jones is tracking after certain morbid and misguided philanthropists at the North, I will here give you a few extracts from some of their publications. At a meeting lately held in Boston a lecture was delivered by a certain Rev. *Simon Jocelin*, in which he declares—"that the grand feature of Nullification,—its real cause,—is Slavery,—that *Slavery* must be *abolished*, or, the Union destroyed."

Let any one compare this with Mr. Jones' remark, and see how closely they agree.

Another writer says—"Slavery is the fungus in our political system, *which must be lopped off!*"

Another one says,—"that if they can succeed in putting South Carolina down, the *emancipation of the slaves will follow of course.*"

Far be it from me to quote these as the general sentiment of the northern people; such is not the case; with as much propriety might I quote the remarks of Mr. Jones to show the general sentiment of the South;—but the whole comes from a certain class of misguided Zealots,—many of them such as Garrison & Lundy are very bad men and hence it is the more criminal in a Southern Editor, to re-echo these seditious opinions. Although the great mass of the people of the North, as yet are not disposed to intermeddle in this delicate question, yet if any Southern Editors talk as this Mr. Jones does, it will be direct encouragement for them to do so; therefore, every Southern man high, or low, ought to mark with reprobation the conduct of such men as H. C. Jones.

I think it might be well for Mr. Jones, to take a look at the acts of the General Assembly on the circulation of seditious publications. He may rest assured if he goes much farther, he will find it a much more dangerous business than the *brick* affair. A SOUTHERN MAN.

FROM THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

THE PROCLAMATION—NULLIFICATION—SLAVERY.

The *National Daily* has contained in the ...from that of the self called States Right's ...

...low beings, ... power and intolerance ... have often noticed the ... men from the slave ho... College, and at the Mili... where the discipline is rig... the Army and Navy. It is ... wondered at, that men who ... reared in the notion, that they w... to rule with the rod, should be ... under authority, and should even ca... spirit of insubordination into the ci... cils of the country. Nor is it matter ... wonder that Nullification, which we ca... but regard as a spirit of opposition to all ... regular government, should claim its or... igin from pampered Nabobs or declining ... lordlings; but the wonder is, that plain ... unpretending men, of industrious and regular habits, should fall into the schemes of their domineering slave driving neighbors. We do not mean to say, that the possession of slaves in all cases produces this unchastened spirit of mistule to most cases where the number is few, they are treated as inmates of the family and affection often mitigates the rigor of their condition, and prevents the debauching tendency of slavery; in some other cases, even where the establishments are large, correct education, and enlightened principles of morality counteract this disgusting effect. But as a general rule, it is nevertheless true, as we have asserted. It is the rank spirit of Aristocracy, originating in the corruptions of slavery that has given the lead to Nullification;—Gorged and fatted indolence, in all ages and countries, more especially where the means of revelry are about to be taken away from the sensualists, has associated itself with ignorance enlisted under ambition, and finally vented itself in efforts to destroy virtuous government.

We thank God, that this depraved result of slavery has yet extended but little ... that the pure love of country, and devotion to good order have so far counteracted this Madagascar poison in our veins. There is yet a hope, that before the full time of its destroying energy shall come, that the wisdom and virtue of America will have expelled it from her system.

We are Southern in birth, education and feeling but not so far as to diminish a primary and superceding devotion to our country as a nation. We may be permitted, therefore to touch upon a topic, against the discussion of which, the Yankees are gagged. However, it may displease the purse proud and arrogant we are bold to attribute these high reaching and disorganising principles to the existence of slavery. None but they who "sleep soft and wake merrily" who are fed sumptuously, and clothed proudly by the labors of others, would have ever thought of such insolent resistance to law or if they had, would have been so reckless as to avow it. Ages might have rolled away and have been lost to memory, before the strait forward hard working people of Pennsylvania or Massachusetts, would have thought of such sophistical delusion. It is no poor man's—no plain man's doctrine any where—but should they embrace it they will have to smart under its consequences, while the rich will screen themselves with their wealth, we therefore beseech the honest yeomanry, to leave it to those who wear "purple and fine linen."

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. Editor—The following is an actual fact, and you may give it as such. Two men, Mr. A. and Mr. B., met in the public road he other day, and after some talk about the Tariff, South Carolina and Nullification, the following dialogue took place:

Mr. A. Well, after all, I dont know what to think of the times, for the Newspapers tell so many *tales* that I cant say how it is—Can you recommend to me a newspaper, that prints no lies? if so, I will take it, cost what it may.

Mr. B. I cant say that I can name one that *never publishes lies*, but I will tell you what I can do—I can name one that never tells the TRUTH,—and that is the "WATCHMAN!"

Poh! replied Mr. A. I knew that long ago for I am one of the Subscribers who *paid in advance*.

MATTER OF FACT.

EDUCATION.

MR. EDITOR—I am exceedingly happy to find that the great want of an exclusively English Teacher, in this town, is about to be amply supplied by an experienced and I, among others believe, perfectly competent Instructor Mr. Armstrong. His advertisement laid before the citizens of this town, exhibit fully his views and intentions. Believing as I do, and from what I have read on the subject, that English scholars advance abundantly faster in those schools in which no other language is taught, that I am very desirous he should succeed. This requires no argument, for, in English Schools, the children hear nothing but their mother tongue; while in Classical Schools the ear of the young English scholar is continually disturbed with

ATT... ROWAN ...

YOU will parade ... Salisbury, on Fri... of February next, at 10 o... ped in the uniform of the ... Those who do not attend, ex... may rest assured that the law wi... enforced against them.

By order of the Captain,

J. OWENS, O. S.

Jan. 26, 1833.

DAVID L. POOL,

WATCH & CLOCK MAKER

AND JEWELLER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Salisbury and of the circumjacent counties, that he has returned from Philadelphia, where he acquired a competent practical knowledge of his art, and established his business in this town, in the tenement lately occupied by Mr. Benjamin Pra...ley, Tailor, one door above Messrs. Hackett & Lemly's Store. His work will be executed skilfully and perfectly, with the usual despatch.

ENGRAVING

will be done in a neat, tasteful and elegant style, not surpassed by any artist in this part of the country.

Chains, Seals & Keys, Gold-Pointed Pencils and Leads, on hand for the accommodation of his patrons; also a good assortment of

WATCH MATERIALS,

among which are Patent, Plain, and Lever

GLASSES.

Mr. Pool, flattering himself with his ability to do his work well, respectfully solicits a share of the patronage of those who have use for his skill. He, however, asks at least a "fair trial."

60tf

Salisbury, 1832.

Strayed,

FROM the Subscriber, in the upper part of Cabarrus County about 3 miles from Mill Grove Post Office, on the 15th inst., a very dark BAY MARE, about 4 years old, 15 hands high, a white spot in the face, and perhaps a little marked with the Saddle, was shod on the fore feet when she left home. She was raised in Haywood county and it is likely she is making that way.

A reasonable reward will be given for the recovery of the mare. 60tf

Jan 24th 1833 ELY SCOTT.

Notice.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

BY virtue, and in pursuance of a deed of trust, executed by C. L. Bowers, to Peter Krider, and for the purposes therein set forth; I shall offer for sale, in the town of Wilkesborough, on Tuesday the 5th February next, the

House & Lot

Belonging to said Charles L. Bowers, and forming the property of Dr. H. B. Satterwhite. Terms of sale, CASH. PETER KRIDER.

3t64 By HARDY KRIDER *Attorney*.