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.
Dr. Channing.

[BY BURTON CRAIGE.] SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C., MONDAY MARCH 4, 1833. [VOL. III. NO. 665.

TERMS

The WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published once a week at two dollars per annum, if paid within three months; or two dollars and fifty cents, if paid at any other time within the year. No Paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the Editor's discretion.—No subscription will be received for a less time than one year.

A failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, one month before the expiration of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.

Any person procuring six solvent subscribers to the Carolinian, shall have a seventh paper gratis.

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All letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid or they will not be attended to.

☞ These terms will be strictly adhered to.

Political.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE

COMMISSIONER TO S. CAROLINA.

The Speaker laid before the House the following Message from the Governor of the Commonwealth:—

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
February 12th, 1833.

To the Senate and House of Delegates:

I have received from the Hon. B. W. Leigh, our Commissioner near the government of South Carolina, copies of a correspondence which has been conducted between him and the constituted authorities of that Commonwealth.

You will have herewith enclosed, extracts from the Commissioner's communications to me, from which it will be perceived, further instructions on the subject of his mission may not be unnecessary. It cannot fail to be gratifying to every lover of liberty and peace, to perceive that the authorities, of that State, guided by an enlightened patriotism, seek only to protect themselves from aggression, in case the military and naval power now concentrated in their harbour should be precipitated upon him.

The respectful consideration which the resolutions of the General Assembly have [illegible] hope, that the Federal Government, whom you also addressed, will not disregard your friendly suggestions, and will cease to threaten that government with military coercion, which can only terminate in disaster to our country. It would seem manifest, that a repeal of the oppressive Tariff by Congress, or its reduction to the revenue standard, fully suited to the wants of the government, is all that is necessary to restore harmony and confidence to the country, and take from the authorities of the Federal Government all pretext for military force.

It is probable the Convention of the People of South Carolina will assemble at a convenient period, which will indicate the propriety of instructing our Commissioner to remain near that Government, as long as it may be deemed necessary to effectuate the object of his mission.

JOHN FLOYD.

[Mr. Leigh to Gov. Floyd, published in our last.]

No. I.

CHARLESTON, FEB. 5, 1833.

SIR—When I had the honor yesterday, of laying before your Excellency the Resolutions of the General Assembly of Virginia of the 26th January last, and called your attention particularly to the Resolution of the General Assembly in the name and on behalf of the people of Virginia, that the competent authorities of South Carolina be, and are hereby, earnestly and respectfully requested and entreated, to rescind the Ordinance of the State Convention of that State, entitled "An Ordinance to nullify certain acts of the Congress of the United States, purporting to be laws laying duties and imposts on the importation of foreign commodities," or at least to suspend its operation until the close of the first session of the next Congress, you informed me that the only authority competent to comply with that request, or even to consider it, is the Convention of the people of South Carolina, which made the Ordinance, and that the power of re-assembling the Convention is vested in the President of that body.

I have now, therefore, to request your Excellency to communicate the resolutions of the General Assembly of Virginia, and this letter also, to the President of the Convention; confidently hoping, that that officer will not refuse or hesitate to re assemble the Convention, in order that the Resolutions of the General Assembly may be submitted to it, and that the Convention may consider, whether, and how far, the earnest and respectful request and entreaty of the General Assembly shall and ought to be complied with.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.
B. W. LEIGH.

To His Excellency ROBERT Y. HAYNE, Governor of South Carolina.

No. II.

Governor Hayne to Mr. Leigh.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Charleston, Feb. 6, 1833.

SIR—I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 5th instant, and in compliance with the request therein contained, communicated its contents, together with the Resolutions of the Legislature of Virginia, of which you are the bearer, to Gen. James Hamilton, Jr., the President of the Convention: I have now the pleasure of enclosing you his answer, by which you will perceive, that in compliance with the request conveyed through you, he will promptly re assemble the Convention, to whom the resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Virginia will be submitted, and by whom they will doubtless receive the most friendly and respectful consideration. In giving you this information, it is due to the interest manifested by Virginia, in the existing controversy between South Carolina and the Federal Government, to state, that as soon as it came to be understood that the Legislature of Virginia had taken up the subject in a spirit of friendly interposition, and that a bill for the modification of the Tariff was actually before Congress, it was determined, by the common consent of our fellow citizens, that no case should be made under our Ordinance until after the adjournment of the present Congress. The propriety of a still further suspension, can of course only be determined by the Convention itself.—With regard to the solicitude expressed by the Legislature of Virginia, that there should be "*no appeal to force*" on the part of either the General Government or the Government of South Carolina in the controversy now unhappily existing between them," and that the "Gen. Government and the Government of South Carolina, and all persons acting under the authority of either, should carefully abstain from any and all acts whatever, which may be calculated to disturb the tranquility of the country, or endanger the existence of the Union;" it is proper that I should distinctly and emphatically state, that no design now exists, or ever has existed on the part of the Government of South Carolina, or any portion of the people, to "appeal to force," unless that measure should be rendered indispensable in repelling unlawful violence.

I beg leave to assure you, and through you the people of Virginia, and our other sister States, that no acts have been done, or are contemplated by South Carolina, her constituted authorities, or citizens, in reference to the present crisis, but such as are deemed measures of precaution. Her preparations are altogether defensive in their character, and notwithstanding the concentration of large naval and military forces in the harbour, and the adoption of other measures on the part of the Gen. Government, which may be considered as of a character threatening the peace and endangering the tranquility and safety of the State, we shall continue the utmost possible forbearance, acting strictly on the defensive, firmly resolved to commit no act of violence, but prepared as far as our means may extend, to resist aggression.—Nothing, you may be assured, would give me personally, and the people of South Carolina, more satisfaction than that the existing controversy should be happily adjusted, on just and liberal terms; and I beg you to be assured, that nothing can be further from our desire, than to disturb the tranquility of the country or endanger the existence of the Union.

Accept, Sir, for yourself, the assurance of the high consideration of yours, respectfully and truly,

(Signed.) ROBERT Y. HAYNE.
To the Hon. B. W. LEIGH.

No. III.

Gen. Hamilton to Gov. Hayne.

CHARLESTON, FEB. 6, 1833.

SIR:—I do myself the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 5th, enclosing a copy of a communication you have received from Benjamin Watkins Leigh, Esq., Commissioner from the State of Virginia, covering certain resolutions passed by the Legislature of that State, which that gentleman has been deputed to convey to the Executive of the State.

In reply to the reference which you have made to me, as President of the Convention of the People of South Carolina, consequent on the application on the part of that gentleman for the meeting of that body, I beg leave to communicate to him, through your Excellency, that, appreciating very highly the kind disposition, and the patriotic solicitude, which have induced the highly respectable Commonwealth which he represents, to interpose her friendly and mediatorial offices in the unhappy controversy subsisting between the Federal Government and the State of South Carolina, I should do great injustice to those dispositions on her part, and I am quite sure, to the feelings of the people of South Carolina, if I did not promptly comply with his wishes in reference to the proposed call.

You are therefore authorized to say to Mr. Leigh, that the Convention will be assembled with as much despatch as may be compatible with the public convenience, and with a due regard to those circumstances which best promise a full consideration, and final decision on the proposition of which he is the bearer.

I have the honor to remain,
With distinguished consideration & esteem,
Your Excellency's obedient serv't,
JAMES HAMILTON, Jr.
President of the Convention of the People of South Carolina.

His Excellency ROBT. Y. HAYNE.

After the Message and documents had been read, Mr. Brodnax rose, and after making a few pertinent remarks, offered the following preamble and resolutions (being *verbally* amended on motion of Mr. Knox) were adopted:

Benjamin Watkins Leigh, Esq., the commissioner recently appointed by the Legislature of Virginia, to bear to the competent authorities of South Carolina, certain resolutions of the former—and to fulfil certain other duties indicated therein, having through the Governor of the Commonwealth, communicated to the General Assembly, the gratifying intelligence, that the Convention which lately assembled in the State of S. Carolina, will re-assemble at an early day, to consider of the fraternal and mediatorial propositions with which he is charged—and having requested to be instructed whether or not, it is the expectation and desire of this General Assembly, that he should remain in the character of Commissioner, in the State of South Carolina, until the Convention shall again assemble, with a view to personal conference with that body—Be it therefore

Resolved by the General Assembly of Virginia, That Benjamin Watkins Leigh, Esq., Commissioner on behalf of this State, be, and he is hereby instructed to remain in South Carolina until the Convention of the people of that State shall re-assemble—and that he continue there during its session, or such portion thereof, or for such time thereafter, as he may deem most expedient to promote those great and desirable results which constituted the object of his mission.

Resolved, That the Governor of this Commonwealth be instructed to forward immediately to Benjamin W. Leigh, Esq., Commissioner from this State to South Carolina, a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions.

From the Richmond Whig.

MR. CLAY & HIS PLAN TO COMPROMISE THE TARIFF.

To defeat Mr. Clay's *project*, there will be a junction of the following interests: 1. The high Tariff Party. They have already spoken through their organ, Mr. Niles. They oppose it as surrendering the protective Principle, as yielding too much. 2. The true blue Jacksonians, who are also Van Burenites. They *ostensibly* oppose it, as not yielding enough; they, patriotic men, want all, and at once; they desire the system to be torn up, root and branch, and forthwith—or at least so they pretend! These persons, who assume all at once this lofty ground, are the same who have been temporising until Mr. Clay has become the advocate of a revenue Tariff; they are the same who are supporting, openly or secretly, the Proclamation; they are the same who are driving things to extremity, and desire to march an army against South Carolina, for resisting this very tariff, which they say, is unconstitutional, oppressive and ruinous! Until Mr. Clay's project was presented, they pretended great solicitude for a compromise; they were ostensibly supporting Verplanck's bill, not so good as Mr. Clays; but they cannot support his, although Mr. Calhoun and the South Carolina Delegation, whose sincerity cannot be questioned are willing to support it! There never was but one party in this country, capable of the same degree of hollow hearted baseness and frontless duplicity.

Nevertheless, we devoutly trust that this project will rally around it the moderate men of all parties: the sincere patriots from every quarter; all who desire the country to be once more settled in tranquillity all who to this great end; are willing to abate something in their demands. The bill may be defective in details, but who can reasonably be dissatisfied with its principles? Who is unwilling to bear with the Tariff for 9 years, when its pressure will be constantly diminishing in the interval—when permanent relief will follow at the end of that time—when that period is necessary to save the Tariff States from heavy loss—when the adoption of the plan will at once, disperse all the clouds of southern discontent? Can the man be found in Virginia, who will have the hardihood openly to oppose himself to this glorious consummation? No—but there are those opposed to it for all that—earwigs of Van Buren—wretched minions of his ambitious expectations—who had rather see the battlements rocking, and the Union trembling to its foundations, than that Henry Clay or John C. Calhoun should acquire the fame of healing their countrys distractions. These will go to work subterraneously, and endeavor to overthrow by sapping and mining, the work which they will not venture to storm in the face of day.

FROM THE HALIFAX ADVOCATE.

STATE RIGHTS MEETING.

[illegible] Halifax County.

Pursuant to notice, about two hundred citizens assembled at the Academy in the town of Halifax, on Tuesday, the 19th instant. The meeting was organized by appointing Willis Alston, President, Isham Matthews, Vice President, and Thomas P. Matthews and Charles Shield, Secretaries.

Maj. C. Gee introduced the following Preamble and Resolutions:

Whereas doctrines are now being disseminated throughout the country, the more dangerous as they bear the impress of authority which tend to alter entirely the character of the government, from a glorious confederacy of sovereign and independent States, to a consolidated despotism of unlimited powers; it is not only the right, but it becomes the duty of every good citizen to add his voice to the general expression of public sentiment, and to use every effort to preserve pure and untarnished those valued institutions bequeathed to us by our fathers;—

1. *Resolved*, That next to liberty itself, we venerate the Union, and we pledge ourselves ever to cherish and defend it, whenever it shall fulfil the great objects for which it was intended, viz: the security [illegible] every citizen of justice and [illegible] rights and the enjoyment of "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness"—but we shall be ready to abandon it, whenever it shall become an instrument of oppression, or whenever it shall be perverted to improper uses and unholy purposes.

2. *Resolved*, That the Constitution of the United States is a compact between sovereign and independent political communities; "that to this compact each State acceded as a State, and is an integral party, its co-States forming as to itself, the other party" that the General Government is the creature of this compact and the agent of the States, that its powers are defined and limited by the express terms of the Constitution, and all powers not expressly delegated are reserved to the States respectively or to the people."

3. *Resolved*, That whenever the General Government shall assume a power never delegated, or shall grossly abuse the obvious meaning and intent of the Constitution "each State, as in all other cases of compact among parties having no common judge, has an equal right to judge for itself, as well of infractions, as of the mode and measure of redress."

4. *Resolved*, That the Tariff laws are unequal oppressive and unjust, and so far as they are intended to protect domestic manufactures, are gross violations of the Constitution, and as such ought not to be submitted to.

5. *Resolved*, That any State believing them to be unconstitutional, has a right to resist them, as being assumptions of power on the part of the General Government and consequently "unauthoritative void and of no force,"—and it belongs to the people of the State or a majority of them to determine upon the mode of resistance.

6. *Resolved*, That each State having entered voluntarily into the Union, has the undoubted right to secede peaceably and resume the reins of Government, whenever it shall become necessary for the happiness of her citizens.

7. *Resolved*, That we condemn the appearance of the late Proclamation of the President, as unprecedented and uncalled for, as calculated to inflame the public mind; and add to the excitement already existing in South Carolina,—but we condemn still more the principles of that extraordinary document, as being subversive of the rights and liberties of the people, and destructive to the Sovereignty of the States, that surest wall of our defence against the encroachments of federal power.

8. *Resolved*, That we solemnly protest against the Judiciary or enforcing Bill, now before the United States Senate as conferring upon the President unconstitutional and despotic powers—no less than the power to use the army, navy, and military of the country, against the people of a Sovereign State whenever he in his wisdom shall think it necessary & expedient.

9. *Resolved*, That we deprecate the resort to force on the part of the General Government against South Carolina or any other Sovereign State of this confederacy it being a power withheld from the General Government by the framers of the Constitution in Convention as being totally at war with the genius of our institutions as well as repugnant to the enlightened spirit of the age.

10. *Resolved*, That we approbate the conduct of our Senators in Congress Messrs. Brown and Mangum for the very independent and fearless manner in which they have defended the rights of the States against the usurpations of power.

The 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th Resolutions were unanimously adopted; the 5th was carried by a large majority and to the 6th there were but two dissentients.

On motion, *Resolved*, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Roanoke Advocate, and that the Norfolk Herald, Richmond Jeffersonian, U. S. Telegraph and all the papers in this State friendly to State Rights be requested to copy them.

WILLIS ALSTON, *Prest.*
I. MATTHEWS, *V. Prest.*
CHARLES SHIELD, THOMAS P. MATTHEWS, *Sec'ys.*

FROM THE U. S. TELEGRAPH.

PRINTER TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

It will be seen that we have paid the penalty for an honest maintenance of our principles. The shock does not come on us unawares. To say that we do not feel, and sensibly feel, this reverse of fortune, would be a ridiculous affectation. But we will say that having chosen the alternative which led to it—we are not *subdued* by it. It brings with it this consolation: It is another test of the sincerity of our attachment to those principles which this press has labored, feebly we admit, but ever zealously and fearlessly, to maintain. It gives us renewed claims upon the confidence of our fellow-citizens; and may we not say upon their gratitude? for, in these times of subserviency, is not he entitled to the gratitude of a free people, who maintains the freedom of the press, in an independent support of truth and liberty? We could have retained the Executive patronage; we could have also retained the patronage of Congress, if we had preferred our own emolument to public liberty. We have made our election, and we will not repine, for this would be to despair of the republic.

We are not without hope. So long as we were in the receipt of the patronage of Congress, we were too proud to appeal to the public to support this press; but to withhold that appeal *now* would be to betray the great interest which it is our duty to support. We have held our press as a trustee for the public. Were we to permit its failure, without due notice to those interested in its continuance, we should fail of our duty to them, as well as to ourselves,

One of the most painful considerations connected with the loss of the public printing, is the necessity of disbanding that little community which have become identified with our establishment. Yet, in this country, honest industry will command a competency, and that must be their consolation, as it is ours.

One other consideration weighs upon us. It is, that in consequence of the persecution of those in power, who, not content with withdrawing all the patronage within their control, have hunted up our subscribers, and *forced* many of them to discontinue their subscriptions. We add, that in consequence of this persecution, this paper has been, for the last two years, printed at a loss of several thousand dollars per annum; and we are bound to announce the mortifying truth, that unless the people will take it under their patronage, it will be discontinued. We trust that no one will believe that this fact is announced, *now*, for the purpose of enlisting public sympathy. It is a truth which our relation to the public makes it our imperious duty to state. We have not flattered power; we have not bent before Congress; we would not purchase their patronage by subserviency; we should not be suspected of saying, what we now say, for effect. We ask no man's pity; so long as we have health, we can earn an honest subsistence; but if, after having stated the fact that the subscription to the paper does not defray the expense of its publication, the people do not interest themselves to extend its circulation, and thus contribute the means for its continuance, none can censure us for relinquishing it.

We ask again, will the people permit the Telegraph to be discontinued? We do not believe that they will—for, surrounded as we are by the corruptions of the day—mortified as we admit ourselves to be by the reverses that have come upon us—we are cheered with the consciousness that they bring with them an assurance of the firmness of our principles, and of the uprightness of our purposes, commanding for us the confidence of our countrymen. Assailed, deserted, and persecuted, as this press now is, by those to whose unmerited elevation it has so largely contributed, it has now no other hope but in the magnanimity, the generosity, and, may we not add, the interest and gratitude of the people!—Relying on their patronage, we ask all and each of our subscribers to constitute himself as our agent—we ask each to bear the condition of this press in remembrance and, by extending its subscription, make it as independent in fact as it is in principle. We promise, on our part, an unabated zeal in the cause of liberty.

CALHOUN AND WEBSTER.

A Letter from Washington.

(FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.)

"Washington, 17th Feb. 1833.

"Dear Sir—Yesterday, was a day full of interest. Early in the morning, the Avenue was thronged with persons going to the Senate Chamber; before 10 o'clock the galleries were full to overflowing. Many persons were unable to obtain admission. The floor of the Senate, and the Colonade behind the President's chair, were occupied by the beauty and fashion of the city. At eleven, Mr Calhoun commenced his remarks, which were concluded at two. Mr. Webster rose, and addressed the Senate until half past seven, with a recess of two hours. Yet, such was the intense interest excited, that this [illegible] attention. Yesterday being Saturday, and it being known that Mr. Webster was to speak, the Hickory Club, the kitchen as well as the parlor Cabinet, William B. Lewis, Kendall and the Globe, notwithstanding his defeat of the previous day, came out with all the power of the offices. The conclusion of Mr. Websters speech was followed by a show of approbation from the galleries,—Mr. Poindexter rose to move an adjournment—Mr. White, the President, pro. tem., refused to receive the motion, until the galleries were cleared! Andrew Jackson's clerks clapping Daniel Websters demonstration, that this government is a "Supreme Government," "a consolidated Government," that it is not, and never was intended to be a confederacy!! Such was his declaration—and his special friend, as President of the Senate, giving a stage effect to it by refusing to receive a motion to adjourn, until the galleries were cleared, "is something new under the sun!"

Mr. Webster is a great, a practised, and a powerful speaker,—few have such a command of tone, words, or expression; and he several times attempted to look unutterable things; it was apparent that he [illegible] the lofty aspirations of a high ambition hung upon the issue of the contest, and could he be less than eloquent? He was eloquent, in look, in manner and expression—but differing with him, on the principles, as I do, I considered his argument a failure—nor have I seen one, and I have heard many speak of it, who are not of opinion, that in all, his speech of yesterday, fell below his former effort. His speech on Foote's resolution was the harvest, that of yesterday the gleanings. In both he labored in the ultra federal field, and the grain which he reaped is filled with cockle and cheat. Proud in the new strength, in the triumph which his principles had achieved, through the proclamation and the transfer of Jacksons popularity; he said that as he grew older in years, he grew younger in affection for this Government! My own mind asked why? but yesterday Mr. Webster was in despair of this government—but the day before he was wielding the whole of his commanding talents, his eloquence, and tact to weaken its arm, although that arm was raised in defence of his own fire side—although the *invading* foe had possession of the soil of Massachusetts herself. What has produced this change? Why is it, that as Mr. Webster grows older in years, he becomes younger in his affections for this government? Is it not that he entertains more hope that it is to become such a government as he has always wished it to be. Is it not because he is in favor of a "consolidated Government," and expects to make it so by engrafting his principles on Jackson's popularity, and extending both behind the purse and the sword of the *nation*—by placing in the hands of the President the Revenues, the Army and Navy, and the *Militia* of the country!! Will the land of our fathers—will Old Virginia become his convert? He is the bold apostle of consolidation—even the term has lost its terrors to him, and he boldly avowed it in the face of the American Senate and of the world. Will Virginia surrender her reserved rights at *his* bidding? I do not believe she will; but is it not time that she had awakened from her slumbers? If she sleeps *now*, it will be the sleep of death.

Of the power and eloquence, the clear, lucid and unanswerable argument of Mr. Calhoun, I will not now speak. None who heard him, can doubt his patriotism, his speech was a lucid analysis of the principles of the Government, & clear & conclusive demonstration that ours is the best of governments, only because it is a confederacy. It was eminently calculated to arouse his sleeping countrymen, and particularly those of the South, from their most culpable lethargy—and will add a new and imperishable wreath to perpetuate his fame. Mr. Poindexter follows Mr. Webster tomorrow. Mr. Mangum and Mr. Grundy have yet to speak, and Mr. Calhoun intends to reply to Mr. Webster.

A word about your young Senator. If there had been any doubt before, Mr. Webster yesterday explained his course. He adopted Mr. Rives' speech, with a slight modification, and that he attributed to early education. Mr. Rives having thus been admitted as a disciple, is the link which is to bind Virginia to the car of ultra Federalism. Mr. Senator Hill yesterday asserted that the election of Gales & Seaton as printers to the House had given so much offence to the Administration, that the Northern friends of the President had resolved to defeat an adjustment of the Tariff.

U. S. Bank Stock.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce of Friday afternoon, says, "Seven hundred shares of U. S. Bank stock were sold to-day at the Exchange Board, at 104½ a 104, being an improvement of one per cent. upon prices of yesterday. This advance is attributable to the refusal of Congress to bring their 70,000 shares into the market at present."