

# THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY:—ASHBEL SMITH AND JOSEPH W. HAMPTON PROPRIETORS.—[Vol. 16, No. 5.—Whole No. 787.]

AT TWO DOLLARS A YEAR,  
If Paid in Advance.

SALISBURY, NORTH CAROLINA, JULY 4, 1835.

Or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents,  
After the expiration of 3 months.

## The Western Carolinian.

BY ASHBEL SMITH & JOSEPH W. HAMPTON

### TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

1. The Western Carolinian is published every SATURDAY, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of three months.

2. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors.

3. Subscriptions will not be received for a less time than one year; and a failure to notify the Editors of any wish to discontinue, at the end of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.

4. Any person who will procure six subscribers to the Carolinian, and take the trouble to collect and transmit their subscription-money to the Editors, shall have a paper gratis during their continuance.

5. Persons indebted to the Editors, may transmit to them through the Mail, at their risk—provided they get the acknowledgment of any respectable person to prove that such remittance was regularly made.

### TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1. Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted, at 50 cents per square for the first insertion, and 33 1/2 cents for each continuation; but, where an advertisement is ordered to go in only twice, 50 cents will be charged for each insertion. If ordered for one insertion only, \$1 will in all cases be charged.

2. Persons who desire to engage by the year, will be accommodated by a reasonable deduction from the above charges for transient custom.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

1. To insure prompt attention to Letters addressed to the Editors, the postage should in all cases be paid.

## Cash For Negroes.

THE Subscriber is desirous of purchasing a large number of LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES, from ten to twenty years of age, for which he will at all times give the highest prices in Cash.

Persons having such property to sell, would do well to call on him, at Salisbury, or on Mr. John Jones, his agent at Charlotte.

At any time, when he may be absent, Col. R. W. Long, will be found at the Mansion Hotel, in Salisbury, prepared to make purchases.

All letters addressed to him or his Agent, Mr. John Jones, will meet with prompt attention.  
June 25th 1835. J. H. ROBERT HUIE.

## CASH FOR NEGROES.

THE Subscriber, intending to settle himself in the West, is desirous of purchasing ten or fifteen LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES, for which he will pay the highest prices, in cash. He may be found, during the summer, in Statesville, Iredell County, North Carolina. Letters addressed to him there will meet with prompt attention.

JOHN H. GARNER.

May 28, 1835.—t—f

## CASH FOR NEGROES.

I WISH to purchase TWENTY or TWENTY-FIVE NEGROES, for which I will give liberal prices in Cash.

Persons having such property for sale would do well to give me a call, either in person or by letter.—Any communication, addressed to me at Salisbury, N. C., will meet with prompt attention.  
SAMUEL REEVES.

June 27, 1835. t—f

## Current Prices of Produce, &c.

AT SALISBURY.....July 1, 1835.	
Bacon, . . . . .	11 a 12 Molasses, . . . . .
Brandy, apple, . . . . .	40 a 45 Nails, . . . . .
peach, . . . . .	40 a 50 Oats, . . . . .
Butter, . . . . .	10 a 12 1/2 Rye, . . . . .
Cotton, in seed, . . . . .	4 Sugar, brown, . . . . .
clean, . . . . .	14 do, leaf, . . . . .
Coffee, . . . . .	16 a 18 Salt, . . . . .
Corn, . . . . .	50 Tallow, . . . . .
Feathers, . . . . .	30 a 35 Tobacco, . . . . .
Flour, . . . . .	600 a 700 Wheat, (bushel) . . . . .
Flaxseed, . . . . .	100 Whiskey, . . . . .
Linseed Oil, per gallon, \$1 1/2	

AT FAYETTEVILLE.....June 23.	
Bacon, . . . . .	9 a 10 Iron, . . . . .
Brandy, peach, . . . . .	60 a 70 Molasses, . . . . .
apple, . . . . .	50 a 60 Nails, cut, . . . . .
Beeswax, . . . . .	21 a 22 Sugar, brown, . . . . .
Coffee, . . . . .	12 a 14 do, lump, . . . . .
Corn, . . . . .	17 1/2 a 18 do, leaf, . . . . .
Cotton, . . . . .	85 a 90 Salt, . . . . .
Flaxseed, . . . . .	100 a 115 Wheat, . . . . .
Flour, . . . . .	600 a 700 Whiskey, . . . . .
Feathers, . . . . .	33 a 35 Wool, . . . . .

AT CHERAW, (S. C.) June 25, 1835.	
Bacon, . . . . .	9 a 10 Nails and Brads, . . . . .
Beeswax, . . . . .	20 Sugar, brown, . . . . .
Coffee, . . . . .	13 a 16 do, lump, . . . . .
Corn, . . . . .	18 a 20 do, leaf, . . . . .
Cotton, . . . . .	90 a 100 Salt, per sack, . . . . .
Flaxseed, . . . . .	100 a 120 do, bushel, . . . . .
Flour, country, . . . . .	600 a 700 Cotton Bagging, . . . . .
do northern, . . . . .	800 Bale Rope, . . . . .
Feathers, . . . . .	34 a 37 Wheat, . . . . .
Iron, . . . . .	4 1/2 a 5 Wool, . . . . .
Molasses, . . . . .	30 a 38 Whiskey, . . . . .

AT COLUMBIA, (S. C.) June 27.	
Bacon, . . . . .	12 1/2 a 14 Lard, . . . . .
Brandy, peach, . . . . .	75 Molasses, . . . . .
apple, . . . . .	40 a 45 do, . . . . .
Beeswax, . . . . .	15 a 16 Salt, in sacks, . . . . .
Butter, . . . . .	20 a 25 do, bushel, . . . . .
Coffee, . . . . .	14 a 17 Sugar, brown, . . . . .
Corn, . . . . .	100 a 125 do, leaf & lump, . . . . .
Cotton, . . . . .	16 1/2 a 21 Tallow, . . . . .
Flour, . . . . .	800 a 850 Teas, . . . . .
Iron, . . . . .	5 a 6 Whiskey, . . . . .

AT CAMDEN, (S. C.) June 28.	
Bacon, . . . . .	14 a 00 Flour, (N. Caro.) 000 a 000
Brandy, peach, . . . . .	75 a 00 (Cam. Mills) 900 a 1000
apple, . . . . .	35 a 40 Iron, . . . . .
Beeswax, . . . . .	12 a 16 Lard, . . . . .
Cotton, . . . . .	17 1/2 a 18 1/2 Tallow, . . . . .
Corn, . . . . .	100 a 125 Whiskey, . . . . .
Feathers, . . . . .	30 a 50 Wheat, new, . . . . .

## NEAT WORK.

THE Proprietors of THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN would respectfully inform the Clerks of Courts, Sheriffs, Constables, and other gentlemen of business, that they have now on hand, printed in a superior style, on the very best quality of paper, a large supply of

### BLANKS, Of almost every Description.

Which they will sell on very moderate terms. To those who become regular customers—get all their Blanks of us—a very considerable reduction will be made from our regular price. Any Blanks that we may not have on hand, will be printed to order on very short notice. Orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention; and Blanks put up and forwarded in the safest and most expeditious manner.

## JOB PRINTING.

They would likewise inform Merchants and others, that, having an assortment of Fancy Job Type, Cuts, &c., which is probably unsurpassed by any in the State, they are prepared to execute all kinds of BOOK and JOB PRINTING in a very superior style. Such as Books, Pamphlets, Circulars, Cards, Headers, Bills, Labels, Way-Bills, for Stages, &c. &c. All orders executed with despatch.  
Salisbury, June 27, 1835.

## BECKWITH'S Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

THOSE who are afflicted with HEAD-ACHES, HEART-BURNS, and other distressing symptoms of disordered stomach, bowels, and liver, may find relief in Dr. Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills, which can be had at this Office—price fifty cents per box.

The Doctor, who once resided in this place, but now lives in Raleigh, has, after a long and extensive practice, been enabled to compound a most valuable remedy for the chronic diseases of the digestive organs, so common in Southern climates, especially with those who lead sedentary lives.

It would be an easy matter to make out certificates to prove that these Pills are a "sovereign remedy" for "all the ills that flesh is heir to;" but it is not pretended that they are an universal antidote. Certificates of the most respectable Physicians and other gentlemen can be shown to substantiate their efficacy in the particular class of diseases above spoken of; and the Editor of this paper can testify that he has derived speedy and permanent relief, in the use of them, from a most distressing and long-continued head-ache. Some of his friends tried them, at his suggestion, and experienced the same beneficial effects.  
Salisbury, June 14, 1834.—t—f

## Prospectus

Of a Monthly Magazine to be entitled "The Southern Literary Journal," to be Published in Charleston, South Carolina.

WHILE numerous Literary Periodicals are issued from the American Press, and liberally patronized, it has been a subject of general regret, that, since the discontinuance of that able work, the Southern Review, there has been no Magazine establishment in South Carolina, affording a suitable medium through which the opinions of our best writers might be brought to bear directly and usefully upon the public mind. It is with a view to meet the demand that the publication of this Journal is proposed, and that the general and substantial support of the citizens of the South is respectfully solicited.

The proposed Magazine will consist of Original Communications on Literary and Scientific subjects, of notices of recent publications, particularly in the department of light or fugitive Literature, of popular Tales, suggested by historical and local associations, of Poetry, and Political Intelligence. Its columns are intended to afford a vehicle for the free, but temperate discussion of all questions, which, from their importance, interest, or attraction, are deserving of the attention of an enlightened community. If it shall become what its name imports, a Journal of strictly Southern Literature—if it serve to place upon record a true account of the opinions, feelings, and general tone of thinking, of an enthusiastic and high minded people—if, under the inspiring inspiration of the genius hour, and with the approving smiles of the generous and the fair, and the concurrence and effective aid of the learned and talented men among us, it shall contribute in any small degree, to secure for the South that elevated Literary position to which it is entitled, and which it is capable of maintaining, its design will then be fully accomplished.

This work will be conducted by the Subscriber, assisted by several literary gentlemen, who have pledged themselves to contribute constantly and liberally to its columns, who are interested in its success, and who think the present a favorable period for the commencement of such an enterprise. It will be printed in an octavo form, on fine paper, in monthly numbers of fifty-six pages each, and will be put to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained to authorize its publication. The Journal will be furnished to subscribers at five dollars per annum, payable at the expiration of six months from the date of the first number. Charleston, 1835. DAN. K. WHITAKER.

## PROSPECTUS OF The Cheraw Gazette.

THE subscribers propose publishing, on or about the first of November next, a weekly newspaper, in Cheraw, intended to meet the wants of the town and the country around.

We shall endeavor to be accurate in publishing the Prices Current and Commercial Intelligence; and diligent in selecting other topics common in a country paper; and particularly such as may promote the cause of Religion, Temperance, and the public good.

The Gazette will be published on an Imperial Sheet, and will cost \$3.00 per annum, if paid within three months, and \$3.50 if paid after that time.

The paper will be continued at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid.  
JOHN C. COIT,  
JOHN WRIGHT.

Cheraw, May 28.  
**To Hire,**  
A NEGRO WOMAN, who understands the duties of Cooking, Washing, Ironing, &c.—Apply at this Office. June 27.—t—f

## POLITICAL.

From the Charleston Mercury.

The Nashville Banner contains a long and admirable letter on Politics and Parties, in which there is more thought than it is often our good fortune to encounter in newspaper lucubrations on the signs of the times. The writer expounds, with deep perspicacity, the philosophy of the rise and fate of Parties in Free States; and makes his application to the present state of things in the American Confederacy with unerring truth and justice. The hinge of his observations is the President's letter, in favor of VAN BUREN as his successor, which was written to the Reverend Mr. GWINN; and the indecorous and anti-republican character of the epistle is made manifest to every reader of patriotism and intelligence. He speaks of the Amendment of the Constitution, which Jackson recommended, to give the People greater control over the Executive—and which Jackson predicted would meet its greatest opposition from the Executive himself; and he asks, who defeated it? This question the writer does not answer, but few men can have forgotten how soon the President fulfilled his own predictions, when Mr. McDUFFIE took him at his word, and gave him an opportunity of proving the sincerity of his democratic professions, by applying them to himself—and none ought to be suffered to forget how the same amendment of the Constitution was defeated at the last Session of Congress, by that fitting tool, Plummer of Mississippi, being employed to speak against time. The writer thus proceeds:

"Our Constitution assumes the elective form to be the best. It is meant to be real, not fictitious. The election is to be truly a free and pure election; i. e. it is designed to approach freedom and purity as nearly as human passion and infirmity permits. Whatever exerts an extraneous influence violates the Constitution in principle. Nor is it otherwise in practice. Our Presidents, heretofore, have carefully forborne from meddling with the question of succession. If any preference existed, far from being ostentatiously avowed, or even dexterously insinuated, it was studiously concealed. Even the Father of his Country gave his countrymen no advice; and the Apostle of Independence suggested no plan to preserve Republican Ascendancy. The victor of New Orleans was elected without a caucus, and in spite of a caucus. The Presidency, then, is to be truly and purely elective. All influence, direct or indirect, by the actual Chief Magistrate—however specious the pretext—is interdicted by the spirit of the Constitution, and the practice under it. Every act, savoring of such influence, is in so far an abandonment of the elective and an approximation to the hereditary principle. It may be good or bad. As you please! If you are for a permanent Executive, it is good. If the contrary, it is evil. But whether good or evil, it is an innovation. Its merit or demerit, importance or frivolity, will be estimated by every one, according to his peculiar turn of thought. The novelty, however, is not less a novelty, whether it is beneficial or mischievous. Whether it is to be held the one or the other, depends upon a controversy as old as society. What is the best form of Government? If you prefer a permanent Executive, then whatever tends to a permanent Executive is advantageous.—If it cannot be introduced directly, because there are prejudices in the way, you seek its introduction covertly—insensibly. If you oppose a permanent Executive, you resist whatever impairs the freedom or purity of the elective principle. Force—fraud—corruption—patronage—political gambling—executive influence—no matter what. In each instance, you are consistent and act on your own principles. If the President for the time being, then, designedly says or does any thing to affect the election of his successor, he swerves from the spirit of the Constitution, from the elective principle, and such bias will be deemed a useful or dangerous innovation according as the person judging, favors or condemns a permanent Executive.

Nor is this all. The President is not merely to be elected. He is to be elected by the People.—When elected, he is the President of the People.—The Constitution did not intend that the election should be taken out of the hands of the people by the machinery of a party, or that the President, when elected, should be the President of a party. There is no provision in the Constitution looking to party organization or party ascendancy. To preserve and perpetuate the dominion of any party, however virtuous and patriotic many of its members may be, is no where inculcated by the Constitution as a political duty. No one has given better lessons on this subject than Gen. Jackson himself, at a former period of his career. What said he to Mr. Monroe in 1816? "Every thing depends on the selection of your ministry. In every selection party and party feelings should be avoided.—Now is the time to extirpate that monster called party spirit. By selecting characters most conspicuous for their probity, virtue, capacity, and firmness, without any regard to party, you will go far to eradicate those feelings which, on former occasions, threw so many obstacles in the way of government, and perhaps have the pleasure and honor of uniting a people heretofore politically divided. The Chief Magistrate of a great and powerful nation should never indulge in party feelings, his conduct should be liberal and disinterested, always bearing in mind that he acts for the whole, and not a part of the community. By this course, you will exalt the national character and acquire for yourself a fame as imperishable as monumental marble. Consult no party in your choice, pursue the dictates of that unerring judgment which has so long and so often benefited our country, and rendered illustrious its rulers."

No candid man of any party, however strong his attachment to the President, will hazard his reputation by maintaining that the opinions of Genl. Jackson in 1816, in his letter to Mr. Monroe, accord with the opinions of 1835, in the letter to Mr. Gwin.

In the one instance, he urges Mr. Monroe to dis-

regard party—to extirpate the monster. In the other, he considers it his own duty to prevent divisions in the republican party, and to maintain its ascendancy. In 1816 he thought the Chief Magistrate of a great nation should never indulge in party feelings. In 1835 he considers the support of any distinguished citizen for the Presidency, otherwise than through the nomination of a party convention, an attempt to divide the great body of Republicans. He repeats, as an injury, every thing which connects him with such an attempt. He asserts that he has endeavored to advance certain great principles, which are those of the party attempted to be divided; he urges a convention as the true policy of that party in the choice of his successor, and inculcates the necessity of looking beyond persons in any exigency that threatens the ascendancy of the party. In 1816 he exhorted Mr. Monroe to make selections for office among characters most conspicuous for probity, virtue, capacity, and firmness, without regard to party.—In 1835 he tells the people they should look beyond persons when ascendancy is threatened. In 1816 no party should be consulted. The Chief Magistrate should never indulge party feelings.—That monster should be extirpated. In every selection party spirit should be avoided. In 1835 to maintain the ascendancy of the Republican party is a duty. An attempt to divide that party is a fault, if not a crime. To connect him with such an attempt is an affront. He is not in a situation to mate the party, and in that convention persons are to be overlooked because party ascendancy is in danger. But the President has a perfect right to correct his views of men and things. Granted. Confessing an honest change of opinion is blameless. Change itself may be good or bad. He may be right now, and wrong formerly; or he may have been right formerly and wrong now. What concerns the people is the correct solution of a great political problem, not a petty effort to shew the President's inconsistency.

The writer then shows, (at too great a length for our limits,) that the President was right in 1816, and wrong now—that his former doctrine tended to mild and pure government, his present to violence, proscription, and corruption; and that it is absurd to talk of liberty, while every other consideration is sacrificed to party ascendancy, and slavish and implicit submission is paid to every possible party usurpation. We subjoin the conclusion of this excellent letter:

"His former opinion was much more correct. The difference between them is this. In 1816 he exhorted patriotism to crush party spirit. In 1835 he thinks party spirit is the patriotism. More than one friend of the President finds it difficult to believe that these are his genuine unsuggested sentiments. The voice is the voice of Jacob, but the hands are the hands of Esau. Let me repeat it, however, the question is not the President's consistency, but the soundness or unsoundness of his present doctrines. My view of them is stated. Apply to it the rule prepared by an eminent philosopher, as the test of such discussions. If the facts adduced are true, and the theory advanced is reconcilable with them, and explains them; and they can be explained and reconciled by no other theory—the presumption arises that the theory is correct. It can be brought into doubt only by the addition of new facts, or the suggestion of a new theory equally reconcilable with the old ones. You will not expect me to enlarge on the singular spectacle our government would exhibit under the new rule civil duty proposed. A President of the United States, virtually appointed by a party—not elected by the people—when appointed the President not of the People, but a party—and suggesting to his party, how to preserve their power in the choice of a successor! Half the people without interest in, or sympathy with, the Government, except to obey laws and pay taxes. Proscribed interests, excluded from office and honor by party discipline, for the sake of preserving "the Republican ascendancy." You know I am a Republican, and have been so from my boyhood; but mine is the Republicanism of the old school, which professed at least to enquire only—"IS HE HONEST? IS HE CAPABLE? IS HE FAITHFUL TO THE CONSTITUTION?" To superadd to these requisitions, has he been nominated by the Baltimore Convention? is like the winking up of the fisherman's eulogy on the Earl's family in the Castle Spectre. "Ah! they were excellent people! so pious! so charitable! and so fond of fish."

It is useless to touch on Presidential interference in the choice of a successor, as a matter of seemliness. If the people are not deficient in acuteness and sensibility, public opinion will pronounce a just judgment. If these qualities are wanting in our countrymen, or are stifled by party spirit, no argument can create or revive them. What nation, what individual was ever reasoned into delicacy of feeling? There is another reason for avoiding it. 'Tis always better to deal with substance than ceremony. It is a bad sign to see a republic forget the essentials of freedom, yet cling to its decorums and proprieties. Decency grows fastidious as manners become corrupt; and modesty, driven from deeds, takes refuge in words and forms.

In this respect, liberty is like character. "When we begin to feel tender of our reputation, we may be sure it is already half lost."

## From the Richmond Whig.

### A SKETCH OF THE NEW CANDIDATE FOR THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

Richard M. Johnson is offered to the Northern Fanatics as a man after their own heart. Are they Abolitionists? Are they AMALGAMATIONISTS? What more would they have than a man whose life illustrates, whose practice carries out, the maxims of their school? A man who has never had any wife but a negro? Who has reared up a family of mullatto children under his roof? Who has recognized their mother as the mistress of his household? Who has endeavored to force them into the highest circles of fashionable society? Who has

done, and is daily laboring to do, more than any other man to realize the dangers which afford his Northern allies a pretext for meddling with our affairs?

Are these things so? Are they not notoriously so? I am not the man to offend decorum, by drawing aside the curtain, behind which a lingering sense of decency hides things that ought not to see the light. In some such cases the head and front of the offence against the public is in shameless, unblushing openness; and where privacy has been sought, he who tears away the veil of concealment makes himself a partaker in the sin he rebukes.—But here has been no veil, no disguise, no secrecy, no affectation of concealment. The thing has been openly and wilfully avowed, for the very purpose of making the popularity of the father available for the advancement of the children; and thus in denance to all decency, and to the peril of the life and property of every Southern man.

It is asked, how Col. Johnson retains his popularity under these circumstances? I ask in turn, how came he by it? Has he talent? No; not enough to write a decent report for a committee.—He knows it. His report on Sunday Mails is a tacit acknowledgement of it. Had he not been conscious of his own insufficiency, would he have engaged another to write it? Had he possessed a particle of decency or proper pride, would he have claimed the authorship? Had he had the least sense of what constitutes the excellence of composition, would he suppose that any, who could distinguish the bray of an Ass from a Lion's roar, would believe the claim for a moment! Were he not familiar with the silent scorn of all men of sense and honor, would he venture to strut about in borrowed plumes, and when detected, puffed, and derided, would he not have the grace to hide his head?

Has he ever rendered any public service? Oh yes! He killed Tecumseh!!! And is this the key to his popularity? Ask any man in Kentucky if he believes that story. I have seen fifty who had been in the battle, but never one who believed it. I have seen hundreds who talked with them who were there, but never one who believed it. What then? Do not these people despise him? Perhaps they do; but they have use for him. While he uses his influence at Washington, for the benefit of those who affect to believe these things, they will give currency to any lie that he may uphold his influence. What is the secret? For more than twenty years he has been the pimp and pander of every Administration, in the business of corrupting the people. He is the go-between man; the man that fetches and carries between the seducer and the seduced. His business at Washington is that of a Treasury Solicitor. His annual journeys are peddling trips, in which he barbers so much patronage and so many votes, for so much influence and so many votes. Ask the Treasury Officers of any Administration. Compare the blue-book with the list of his friends and adherents.

Has he a high character for private integrity? Ask Col. Benton if he was not one of three arbitrators, who unanimously awarded that Col. Johnson should pay \$60,000 to the Bank of St. Louis, being so much money filched from the coffers of the Bank by swindling collusion with the Cashier.—Ask Col. Benton.

And how does the man bear up under all this? Even as I have said. His indefatigable industry in playing at the Treasury, makes him the first favorite with all the office-hunters in the West, and his popularity secures the success of his applications. And what qualifies him particularly for this snugg business? Nothing but supple ness and impudence—total want of principle. Besides, it is a business best carried on by one man. The more of it he does, the greater his popularity, and therefore the more effectual his solicitations. He is in it, and will hold it while he lives. No rival can rise up. When he goes off the stage some other man may take it. Not before.

Now, here is a full length likeness of our future Vice President. And why is he taken up for that office? In the West, for the reasons I have mentioned. If he claimed to have killed Julius Caesar, the western office-hunters would swear to it; if he claimed to have written the Bible, they would not deny it. They just as much believe both as they believe that he killed Tecumseh, or wrote the Report of Sunday Mails.

## From the Philadelphia Examiner.

### HAS A MAJORITY A RIGHT TO GOVERN?

One of the most common errors prevailing amongst our citizens, and to which may be ascribed a large portion of the heresies which have crept into the republican creed, is, that a majority has in all cases a right to govern. The proposition, at first sight, appears so plausible, and so reasonable, that few men who have not reflected upon the rights of minorities, discovered its unsoundness and mischievous tendency. As we consider it of importance, as connected with the due preservation of the Rights of the States, that this subject should be presented in a proper light, we will beg the reader's attention whilst we examine it minutely.

It will be manifest to any reflecting mind, that there exists no natural right in any set of individuals, to decide upon the rights of another set. If any right at all exists, it must be a conventional right, that is, a right conferred by an agreement or compact between all the parties. If three men accidentally fall in company together, who would pretend that any two of them had a right to make the other submit to any requisition they should impose upon him, merely because they were a majority? No one would pretend this. If, however, three men should unite in an agreement for the accomplishment of some particular object, in which it was stipulated, that the decision of two of them should be obligatory on the third, in that case the minority would be bound to submit; but this right in the majority to rule, it is clear, would result from the compact.

This being the case, it is also clear, that the parties to a compact or agreement, may make what