

tion it is declared that "whenever it may be necessary, in the judgment of the President, to use the military force hereby directed to be called forth, the President shall forthwith, by proclamation, command such insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within a limited time." On reading these two sections together, it is manifest that they relate entirely to combinations of individuals acting of themselves without any lawful authority.

The power of the President, so far as the subject is embraced, in relation to the army and navy, is exactly co-extensive with that over the militia. By the 1st section of act, of 3d March, 1807, it is expressly provided, that, in all cases of "obstruction to the laws of the United States, or of any individual State, where it is lawful for the President to call forth the militia for the purpose of causing the laws to be duly executed, it shall be lawful for him to employ, for the same purpose, such part of the land or naval force of the United States as may be necessary, having first observed all the prerequisites of the law in that respect."

The annals which record the struggles of freedom, show us that rulers in every age and every country, jealous of their power, have resorted to the very same means to extinguish in the bosom of man that noble instinct of liberty which prompts him to resist oppression. The system by which tyrants in every age have attempted to obliterate this sentiment, and to crush the spirit of the people, consists in the skillful employment of promises and threats, in alternate efforts to encourage their hopes and excite their fears—to show that existing evils are exaggerated, the danger of resistance great—and the difficulties in the way of success insuperable; and, finally, to sow dissensions among the people by creating jealousies, and exciting a distrust of those whose counsels and example may be supposed to have an important bearing on the success of their cause.

These, with animated appeals to the loyalty of the people, and an imposing array of military force, constitute the means by which the people have in every age been reduced to slavery. When we turn to the pages of our own glorious revolution, to keep our fathers in subjection to Great Britain; and such are the means now used to induce the people of Carolina to "retrace their steps," and to remain forever degraded colonists, governed not in reference to their own interests, but the interests of others. Our fathers were told, as we now are, that their grievances were in a great measure imaginary. They were promised, as we have been, that those grievances should be redressed. They were told, as we now are, that the people were misled by a few designing men, whose object was a dissolution of the Union, and their own self-aggrandizement. They were told, as we now are, of the danger that would be incurred by disobedience to the laws—The power and resources of the mother country were then, as now, ostentatiously displayed in insulting contrast with the scattered population and feeble resources on which we could alone rely.

ulation three times as great as that which existed in '76. We are maintaining not only the rights and liberties of the people, but the sovereignty of our own State, against whose authority rebellion may be committed, but in obedience to whose commands no man can commit treason. We are struggling against unconstitutional and oppressive taxation imposed upon us, not only without our consent, but in defiance of our repeated remonstrances and solemn protests. In such a quarrel our duty to our country, ourselves, and our posterity, is too plain to be mistaken. We will stand upon the soil of Carolina, and maintain the sovereign authority of the State, or be buried beneath its ruins. As unhappy Poland fell before the power of the Autocrat, so may Carolina be crushed by the power of her enemies,—but Poland was not surrounded by free and independent States, interested, like herself, in preventing the establishment of the very tyranny which they are called upon to impose upon a sister State. If, in spite of our common kindred, and common interests, the glorious recollections of the past, and the proud hopes of the future, South Carolina should be coldly abandoned to her fate, and reduced to subjection by an unholy combination among her sister States—which is believed to be utterly impossible—and the doctrines promulgated by the President are to become the foundations of a new system cemented by the blood of our citizens, it matters not what may be our lot. Under such a Government, as there could be no liberty, so their could be no security either for our person or our property.

But there is one consolation, of which, in the providence of God, no people can be deprived without their own consent,—the proud consciousness of having done their duty. If our own country is enslaved, let her not be dishonored by her own sons! Let her not "forge chains themselves by which their liberties are to be manacled." The President has intimated in his proclamation that a "standing army" is about to be raised to carry secession into effect. South Carolina desires that her true position shall be clearly understood both at home and abroad. Her object is not "disunion"—she has raised no "standing army," and if driven to repel invasion or resist aggression, she will do so by the strong arm and stout hearts of her citizens. South Carolina has solemnly proclaimed her purpose: that purpose is the vindication of her rights. She has professed a sincere attachment to the Union; and that to the utmost of her power, she will endeavor to preserve it, "but believes that, for this end, it is her duty to watch over and oppose any infraction of those principles which constitute the only basis of that Union, because a faithful observance of them can alone secure its existence; that she venerates the Constitution, and will protect and defend it "against every aggression, either foreign or domestic;" but, above all, that she estimates, as beyond all price, her liberty, which she is unalterably determined never to surrender while she has the power to maintain it.

The President denies in the most positive terms the right of a State under any circumstances to secede from the Union, and puts this denial on the ground "that from the time the States parted with so many powers as to constitute jointly with the other States a SINGLE NATION, they cannot from that period possess any right to secede." What then remains of those "rights of the States" for which the President professes so high a reverence?—in what do they consist? and by what tenure are they held? The uncontrolled will of the Federal Government. Like any other petty corporation, the States may exert such powers, and such only, as may be permitted by their superiors. When they step beyond these limits, even a federal officer will set at naught their decrees, repeal their solemn ordinances—proclaim their citizens to be Traitors, and reduce them to subjection by military force; and if driven to desperation, they should seek a refuge in secession, they are to be told that they have bound themselves to those who have perpetrated or permitted these enormities, in the iron bonds of a "PERPETUAL UNION."

If these principles could be established, then indeed would the days of our liberty be numbered, and the republic will have found a MASTER. If South Carolina had not already taken her stand against the usurpation of the Federal Government, here would have been an occasion, when she must have felt herself impelled by every impulse of patriotism and every sentiment of duty, to stand forth, in open defiance of the arbitrary decrees of the Executive, when a sovereign state is denounced, her authority derided, the allegiance of her citizens denied, and she is threatened with a military power, to reduce her to obedience to the will of one of the functionaries of the Federal Government, by whom she is commanded to "tear from her archives" her most solemn decrees, surely the time has come when it must be seen whether the people of the several states have indeed lost the spirit of the revolution, and whether they are to become the willing instruments of an unhallowed despotism. In such a sacred cause, South Carolina will feel that she is striking not for her own, but the liberties of the Union, and the issue of this contest will be an example to freemen, and a lesson to rulers throughout the world.

Fellow Citizens—In the name and behalf of South Carolina, I do once more most solemnly warn you against attempts to seduce you from your primary allegiance to the State. I charge you to be faithful to your duty as citizens of South Carolina, and earnestly exhort you to disregard those "vain menaces" of military force, which, if the President, in violation of all constitutional obligations, and of your most sacred rights, should be tempted to employ, it would become your solemn duty, at all hazards, to resist. I require you to be fully prepared, to sustain the dignity and protect the liberties of the state, if need be, with your "lives and fortunes." And may that great and good Being, who, as a "father careth for his children," inspire us with holy zeal in a good cause, which is the best safeguard of our rights and liberties. In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the state to be hereunto affixed, and have signed the same with my hand.

Done at Columbia, this 20th day of December, in the year of our Lord, 1832, and in the Independence of the United States, the 57th. ROBERT Y. HAYNE.

By the Governor: SAMUEL HAMMOND, Secretary of State.

From the Journal of Commerce.

Idle Curiosity.—Never was there a more mischievous propensity, than is now manifested in reference to the Constitution of the Union. Before we reduce the Tariff, people say, let us test the powers of the Constitution. Let us see whether it is something or nothing. Suppose such a disposition should prevail, and after having made up our minds to yield the point in dispute, we should as a preliminary, go to loggerheads with South Carolina, and all the South, in fact, just, to see whether the Constitution is "a rope of sand." And suppose we should find it cable; would it be any stronger for the experiment? But suppose the strain of the experiment should break the cord which but for that, would have continued to hold us together. Then, indeed, we should "know what the Union is worth." We should understand, as otherwise we probably never should, just how much attraction of cohesion there was in the Constitution, and just how much weight it took to break it.

When little children break their playthings that they may examine the pieces separately, we rebuke their folly, and take care that nothing of value is put into their hands. The man who must needs know what was under the cover, found it a mouse, and it ran away. Our mother Eve, not content with knowing good only was uneasy until she could know evil too. Her curiosity, leading to outright disobedience, has cost us dear. We pray those true children of their mother, who are curious to see how much every thing will bear, to gratify themselves on China ware, looking glasses, and such other articles as if broken can produce no ruin, and can be replaced. The strength of our Constitution is all sufficient, so long as it is unknown. We hope and trust it may never be known. If it should be, the Constitution would have ceased to exist.

A SKETCH FROM REAL LIFE.—BY O. P. G. Half an hour ago I was crossing the Palace Royal when I noticed a lad about 13 years of age, singing as he bustled along with a small parcel under his arm, a popular song, and at the end of each stanza came the word "Liberty."

I stopped the lad in his progress, and asked him the following question:

"What do you mean by Liberty?" "The boy heard my question without anger or astonishment, and looking me full in the face said: "What is Liberty? Why the Liberty I was singing about is the Liberty of saying, and doing, and writing what we please, without being persecuted by the government; but we are not to say, or do, or write any thing which can injure our neighbor or country?" "Admirable boy," I exclaimed, "and what is your age?" "I was twelve years old last May."

"What is your father?" "A porter?" "What is your mother?" "Why a porter's wife?" "What do you live upon?" "I work." "In what capacity are you placed?" "I am an errand boy at a shoemaker's." "Where do you receive your education?" "At a school in the Rue du Cross Chenot." "Are you happy?" "Very much so." "Can I do any thing for you?" "Nothing—but let me run off with this packet." "New do you think this lad is a wonderful exception?" "No, I tell you he is not! I tell you he represents the rising generation of France, the generation so much calumniated and so much dreaded by the advocates of peace at all prices."

These principles he acquired with Lord Brougham's primer! Oh! yes, you cannot teach a child his letters in France, without giving him the power and taste of spelling "Liberty!" I will occasionally give you these sketches of real life. I have hundreds of these delightful adventures, in my intercourse with the people, with what your aristocrats call the "Canaille!" "Canaille, indeed!" Believe me, this "Canaille" shall emancipate the world; for the day of the people approaches, as the day of despotism is drawing to a close. You may swear this!

Ireland.—The celebrated poet, Spencer, who was Secretary for Ireland in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, thus speaks of the apparent fatality which, at that time, as at present, seemed to rule its destinies. "There have been, (says he) divers good plots devised and wise counsels cast already about information of that realm, but they say it is the fatal destiny of that land that no purposes whatsoever which are meant for her good will prosper or take good effect, which, whether it proceeds from the very genius of her soyle, or influence of the stars, or that Almighty God hath not yet appointed the time of her reformation, or that he reserveth her in this unquiet state still for some secret scourge which shall by her come unto England, it is hard to be known, yet much to be feared."

NEWBERN PRICES CURRENT.

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including BEEFWAX, BUTTER, CANDLES, COFFEE, CORDAGE, COTTON, COTTON BAGGING, FLAX, FLOUR, GRAIN, IRON, LARD, LEATHER, LUMBER, MOLASSES, NAILS, NAVAL STORES, OILS, PAINTS, PEASE, PROVISIONS, SALT, SHOT, SPIRITS, STEEL, SUGARS, and TEAS.

PROPOSALS

For publishing at Chapel Hill, the village of the University of North Carolina. A WEEKLY NEW SPAPER, TO BE CALLED THE HARBINGER. TO BE PUBLISHED BY L. C. PATRIDGE, Under the special supervision of the Professors of the University.

PROSPECTUS.

The plan has been already communicated to a number of gentlemen in different parts of the state, and the publisher has been encouraged to the prosecution of it, by letters, not of approbation only, but of urgency. Some of the principal objects will be to diffuse literary information with correct taste; to present the importance of popular and academic education; and explain their best methods; discreetly, but with an independent freedom of structure; but with a view to which it is important to enlighten the public mind; to publish events and circumstances occurring among ourselves, that deserve notice; to exhibit science in popular forms that will solicit curiosity, and be generally intelligible; to promote the cause of Intellectual Improvement; and to give a competent portion of the political and religious intelligence of the day, with a studious exclusion of all that is of a party character.

If we have not misapprehended public sentiment, an opinion has long existed, at least in many parts of our State, that a publication of this nature was properly to be expected from the site of its university; the express purpose of which is to cultivate and diffuse valuable and practical knowledge, as it is already treasured up, and is constantly increasing with the progress of time.

It is a common complaint with the publishers of periodical works, that punctuality in remittance is less apt to be consulted in this than in most other species of business. The one now proposed, will be published without profit to any one, except the necessary remuneration to the publisher, and to those he shall employ for the mechanical execution of the work. A periodical paper in its movements must be very different from a common one, and very expensive, and reflecting man knows the truth expressed by Doctor Johnson, that he who enters the lists with time for an antagonist, must toil with diligence not to find himself beat in. Every one who favours the Harbinger with his patronage, we hope will do it with precise regard to the importance of fidelity in its remittance. On this establishment must depend its support.

The publisher would not enlarge on the qualities of the proposed periodical, even to excite in the bosoms of his fellow citizens a disposition to give countenance and support, lest while consulting that object, he might seem to expose himself to the charge of making vain promises, or raising expectations too high to be fulfilled. But that a paper of such a character as has perhaps been already imagined, in the minds of his readers, is desirable in our state, he cannot but think few will deny.

It is now to be determined after this explanation, whether the proposed publication shall be patronized by a sufficient number of subscribers to warrant its commencement. It is requested of those good men to whom this prospectus is sent, and of others who may be disposed to patronize the object, that they will consent to act for us in obtaining subscribers, either themselves personally, or by some friend who may be willing to undertake the task.

CONDITIONS.

The HARBINGER will be published weekly, on a super-royal sheet, in the quarto form, at THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable yearly in advance, or FOUR DOLLARS, if payment is delayed six months after the commencement of each subscription year. The publication will be commenced as soon as 60 subscribers shall be obtained.

Persons holding subscription papers will please forward the names of subscribers by the first of April next.

All letters to be addressed (post paid) to the publisher at Chapel Hill, North Carolina. Chapel Hill, January 26, 1832.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE subscriber intending in a short time to remove from the State, will sell at Auction, in Newbern, for cash, on the 13th day of February, about fifty of the lots in the Town of Lenoxville, at the entrance of North river, in Carteret County, in such numbers as may attract the attention of the capitalists and enterprising. This Township was laid off by the late James McKinley, Esq., and the subscriber. The lots are 110 by 200 feet square at right angles; the streets are 90 feet wide, affording at each corner three water views. The harbour admits at all seasons of the year, about 2 feet water to the ocean, which is 5 miles distant, and can at a very moderate expense be deepened to 15 feet. Vessels may load with perfect safety, and equal dispatch at this place as at any other, and can at present lay within 20 feet of the shore to load, from whence they may be at sea in one hour's time with a favourable wind from N. W. Eastwardly, to S. E. The situation is high and airy, and is one of the healthiest spots in the country. It is never over-taken by the storm tides. A survey has been effected by the U. States, under Capt. H. Bache, of the Engineers, upon the practicability of opening a canal to connect Neuse and North rivers, which would open near Lenoxville; and if ever the anticipated Central Rail Road is accomplished, it must in all probability commence at this place. These projects have warm and influential friends not only in Craven and Carteret, but in Congress and other places, and those who are desirous of connecting the link of the Northern and Southern communication, are particularly solicitous on the subject. Lenoxville is now a good stand for retail stores, and an eligible situation for Steam Mills,—and it has one of the best Mullet Fisheries in the County.

As this place is unquestionably the most desirable of any other on the sea board within the State for a Township, and must, from every consideration, become of magnitude and importance, this sale may afford an opportunity of a speculation worthy of attention, particularly as the present depression in business will be a cause of its being sold at very inconsiderable prices.

The subscriber begs leave to refer those who may require further information to J. H. Bryan, J. Burgwyn, and J. P. Daves, Esquires, of Newbern.

H. M. COOKE. Beaufort, Jan. 22, 1832.

FOR SALE.

A neat second hand Carry-all and harness, with seats for four. It may be used with one or two horses. Enquire of T. WATSON Dec. 29.

BANK OF NEWBERN.

JANUARY 7th, 1833.

AT the late annual meeting of the STOCKHOLDERS of the BANK OF NEWBERN on the first Monday of this month,—It was

Resolved, That a Dividend of twenty-five per cent. on each and every Share of the Capital Stock of said Bank be, and the same is hereby declared and made payable to the Stockholders, or their legal Representatives, on and after the first day of March next, under the following rules and regulations, to wit: First—All payments shall be made at the Principal Bank to the Stockholder, or his Attorney, duly appointed, on production of the original certificate. Second—Payment of Dividend of Capital shall be evidenced by the receipt of the Stockholder or his Attorney, in a Book prepared for that purpose. Third—All payments of Dividend of Capital shall be endorsed on the Certificate of Stock, by the Cashier at the time of making payment. Fourth—The transfer Book shall be closed on the twentieth day of February next, and remain closed until the first day of March following, and no Share on which a Dividend of Capital may be paid, shall thereafter be transferred on the Books of this Bank. Extract from the Journal of the Stockholders. JNO. W. GUION, Cashier. January 18th 1833.

GARDEN SEEDS.

A general assortment of Fresh Garden Seeds, warranted good, received and for sale by WILLIAM SANDERS. January 25, 1833.

LIVE OAK TIMBER.

NAVY COMMISSIONERS OFFICE, 15th January, 1833.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office, sealed and endorsed, till the 31st of March next, for the LIVE OAK TIMBER, required to complete the frames of one frigate, and of one sloop of war, to be delivered at Portsmouth, N. H., and for one entire frame for a ship of the line, to be delivered at the Navy Yard, New York; there will be required to complete the two frames to be delivered at Portsmouth about 16,000 cubic feet.

Moulds by which the timber is to be cut, will be furnished to the Contractors; persons wishing to offer, can obtain, by applying to the Commandant of the nearest Navy Yard, a schedule of the pieces which have been furnished. The offers must state separately the prices per cubic foot for each frame, the whole to be subject to the usual inspection and measurement and to be delivered on or before the 1st day of June, 1833.

Ten per cent. will be reserved from each payment to be made, as collateral security, in addition to the bond which will be required, and will not be paid until the whole quantity is delivered, inspected and approved, unless specially authorized by the Board of Navy Commissioners.

To be published twice a week in the Globe, National Intelligencer, U. S. Telegraph, Eastern Argus, New Hampshire Gazette, Commercial Gazette, Hartford Times, Rhode Island and Republican Herald, New York Evening Post, New York Standard, Pennsylvania, Baltimore Republican, Norfolk Beacon, Newbern Sentinel, Charleston Patriot, Savannah Republican, Pensacola Gazette.

Jan. 26—1st M.