

# LIBERTY ADVOCATE.

WHEN POWERS ARE ASSUMED WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN DELEGATED, A NULLIFICATION OF THE ACT IS THE RIGHTFUL REMEDY.—Jefferson.

ES J. GRAVES, EDITOR.

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**INVENTION OF PRINTING.**  
On the 24th July, the Fourth Century of the invention of Printing, was celebrated in the city of Edinburgh; Thomas Campbell, author of the "Paeans of Hope," in the following song, written by Mr. Al. Smith, Printer, was sung with general applause by Mr. Healy, Printer, the music composed by Mr. G. Croal, Printer, and the singing conducted by the composer.

Liberty first sought a home on the earth,  
After the goddess could find,  
Her greatest triumph to printing gave birth,  
And her temple she reared in the mind;  
Phantoms of ignorance shrunk from her sight,  
And tyranny's visage grew wan,  
And she traced in the Volume of Light,  
The pledge of redemption to man.

At the return of the glorious day,  
When freedom her banner unfurled;  
From the Press the promethian ray  
Came forth o'er a slumbering world;  
Science, exulting in freedom and might,  
Gazed on the nations her eye,  
And from her throes, reluctant in light,  
Saw glory that never can die.

A mighty enchantment, whose magical key  
Sought all the fountains of mind,  
Thoughts of the mighty in triumph set free,  
From the port, the ore of the age,  
Came forth from obscurity's gloom,  
And started to life in the wonderful page,  
The glories of Greece and of Rome.

At ark of our freedom! the Press we adore;  
Her glory and power are in thee;  
See thou hast waited to earth's furthest shore,  
To show about the great and the free,  
The slave's galling letters are bur'd by thy might,  
The empire of reason is thine,  
And nations rejoice in the glorious light,  
Which flows from a fountain divine.

*I, for one, do not acquiesce.* I declare that whatever obedience I yield to the laws of the society in which I live, is a matter between, not myself and the community, but my judgment and my will. Any punishment inflicted on me for a breach of the laws, I should regard as so much gratuitous injury; for to those laws I have never, actually or virtually, assented. I know that there are women in England who agree with me in this—I know that there are women in America who agree with me in this.

The principle being once established, the methods will follow easily, naturally, and under a remarkable transmutation of the ludicrous into the sublime. The Kings of Europe would have laughed mightily two centuries ago, at the idea of a commoner, without robes, crown, or sceptre, stepping into the throne of a strong nation. Yet who dared to laugh when Washington's super-royal voice greeted the New World from the Presidential Chair, and the Old World stood still to catch the echo!

### JOHN C. CALHOUN.

Much has of late been said in regard to the course this gentleman has taken on the subject of the Treasury and Sub-Treasury scheme. The fact that the whole country is watching with breathless anxiety, and with avidity every sentence that falls from the lips of Mr. Calhoun, proves that his views and suggestions are worthy of the very first consideration. The *soi-disant* democratic party has blazoned the "good news and glad tidings" from one end of the country to the other. Extracts, supplements, and hand-bills have been printed and circulated with equal, if not greater rapidity than the President's message. This we are glad to see. It shows that the political jugglers, and even the great body of the people, yea the *Democracy of numbers* are willing to do some justice to this noble, high-minded, but much persecuted man. The very tools of a corrupt party who, a few years back denounced Mr. Calhoun as a traitor, an arch fiend, and every thing else loathsome to a freeman, now swell the note of praise. Miserable, pitiful things! Beings, whose political life and political fate depend upon the success of a particular measure, or particular man! They will know, if they do not already know, that Mr. Calhoun sanctions no measure because it happens to be an Executive or popular measure—turns to no party for countenance or support, because it is in the ascendant—courts the plaudits of no people because they have the power to bestow honors. The support of the great principles, which he undertook almost single-handed to establish, has guided, and will guide him in every vicissitude of political life—he cannot be shaken or seduced from the position he long since took, and every breath of praise from those who formerly would have crushed him, will strengthen him in rearing the pillar that will support our government in the darkest perils.

Mr. Calhoun has labored long and strenuously to diminish Executive power and patronage. He has looked upon the power wielded by the Executive as the most dangerous to our liberties. The control of the monied influence gives the Executive absolute power over the destinies of the nation. Mr. Van Buren, in an unguarded moment, it seems, in his message, recommends a divorce of Government and Banks, thus cutting off one of the most fatal of the Executive powers. Mr. Calhoun, at the first blow, nails this to the counter, and clinches it with such additions and amendments as will place the monied influence entirely beyond the grasp of the Executive.

Mr. Calhoun has proclaimed that if we cannot place the monied power beyond Executive control, that he prefers a National Bank as less objectionable than any other plan. Mr. Calhoun is fully aware that a National Bank would relieve the country sooner from the present embarrassments than any scheme yet suggested; but he believes, at the same time, that it is more important to the country to take advantage of the present opportunity of clipping the hair of our Executive Sampson, than to aim singly to the immediate relief of the country.

We give an extract from Mr. C's speech on the subject of issuing Treasury notes, as reported by the Madisonian:—*S. Whig.*

### TREASURY NOTES.

The bill to authorize the issue of Treasury notes was taken up for consideration. Mr. CALHOUN said it was clear that the government had separated, and every consideration was in opposition to a re-union. The government and banks are separated by the operation of law, and cannot be re-united while that law remains in force. Suppose that difficulty overcome, where would you find the advocate of re-union? not among the opposition who predicted the evils which have resulted from the union; nor among those who relied on it. Reason and experience has decided that if there must be such union, a U. States Bank is indispensable. Not only so, but if we treat bank notes

as gold and silver, we are bound to create such a bank. Whatever we make money, will be money, and we are bound to make it uniform. There is no alternative, but total disconnection, or the creation of a United States Bank. A difficulty is raised against this last alternative, in the constitutional objections of a large party in this country, entitled to respect, and another in the number and power of the rival institutions which have sprung up. There would be a necessity that such a bank should have a capital of eighty or a hundred millions, with a due proportion of metallic capital. The collection of this amount of specie would produce another revolution equal to that which we have just experienced. He adverted to the condition of the Bank in 1816, which was very different from what its condition now is, we were then debtors to the bank. He gave a brief history of the financial difficulties and operations of that period. A bankrupt law was then proposed. He was opposed to that measure then and now as harsh, but above all, as unconstitutional. He who would try a Bank of the United States now, would find the recoil overwhelming. He, as one of the States Rights party was opposed to a United States Bank as unconstitutional, inexpedient, and tending to the concentration of power in the government. His own course, in relation to the United States Bank he explained. He had submitted to a Bank under a state of things which he considered irreversible in 1816. There was but one mode in which the government could reunite itself with the banks, but that was eminently objectionable—he meant by calling the Pennsylvania Bank of the U. States the fiscal agent of the government, this would compel a resumption of specie payments in a less disastrous manner than by the establishment of a new bank. But he would oppose this because he would not give his sanction to the creation of an agent wholly under the control of the State; and again he would not aid to give that Bank a triumph over the government, much as he believed the government in the wrong in the late contest between them. He objected to a re-union which would make the credit of the government identical with the credit of a bank. He illustrated his argument by a reference to cases of a supposititious character in private life. As government operations contract or expand, so would the bank circulation. He traced the present disastrous condition of the country back to 1824, when the Tariff system was remodelled. In 1828, the evil was increased and fixed by a new Tariff act. One effect was the expansion of bank currency; another was the increase of Custom House Bonds. These causes swelled the expansion of the circulation of the Bank of the United States in 1831, and it was not the fault of that institution that its issues were thus expanded. The recharter of the Bank of England in 1832, had its effects on the course of things. It was at this time that the President of the United States, not comprehending the real state of things, struck his blow at the United States Bank, a blow which completed the catastrophe. It was remarked, that the three great suspensions of specie payments here, in 1813, and in England in 1797, resulted from the connection of the Banks and the Government. He wished to know on what principle we could lend the credit of the Government to a body of stockholders, in preference to any other of the citizens of the United States. The effect was to give a preference to one body to the injury of all the rest of the community. The increase of banks was enormous, and is still increasing in an enormous degree. The various remedies proposed would be ineffectual to produce relief, and only effectual to increase the evil. He touched on the corrupt practices and corrupt influences connected with legislation on the subject of banks. He then commented on the course of General Jackson; who had produced the intimate connection between the government and the banks in 1834, which had ever since existed, and which would for a long time commingle the national politics and the banks. If then there could be no re-union with the banks, no United States Bank, nothing remains but to recognize the Treasury to meet the new condition of things. He had not looked into the present bill; but he would object to any measure which unnecessarily swells the patronage of the government. The resumption of specie payments, however, under the existing law, would renew the connection with the banks. He would at a proper time submit an amendment providing that after the 1st day of January next, three-fourths of the debts to the U. States may be paid in the notes of specie paying banks, and gradually to reduce the proportion each year until the total separation shall be effected. He objected to the issue of Treasury notes bearing interest, because it looks like debt, but if issued without interest, these notes will form a new currency. He believed that if a total separation with the banks should take place, this should enter into our permanent policy, credit being indispensable, as our business concerns have become too ex-

tensive for gold and silver to satisfy. He laid it down as principle, that convertible paper is unsuitable for currency. Promissory notes are convenient between individuals; but the measure of safety between individuals is very different from the measure of safety in currency. This position he enforced and illustrated at some length, giving the conclusions to which he had arrived, that a government currency was the best which could be resorted to. In reference to revenue, the patient lies dangerously ill, afflicted with a burning thirst; but fortunately young and vigorous, having more to fear from the doctors than the disease; the disease is debt, and we must find means to discharge it. He looked to the capacity of the cotton and rice-growing States to compensate their energies in abundant. But they required the aid of the government. We have reached a new era. The days of surplus revenue are gone. He prided himself and the small party to which he belonged for the course they had pursued in striking the first blow at the root of the evil. He still rallied under the States Rights banner of 1798. Tattered and torn as it was, it should never be lowered with his consent. He concluded with moving his amendment, although not at this time in order. After the amendment was read, Mr. C. withdrew it, and it was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

**Loco-Focoism Illustrated.**—The way things are done at Washington is finely set forth by a Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer. Specie for Congressmen and office-holders, and paper rags for Revolutionary pensioners, is now the order of the day.—*Natchez Courier.*

The Sergeant-at-arms is seen almost daily parading the House with a bag of gold, paying the members. Contrast this with the fact that pensioners of the revolutionary war were paid, last week, their miserable pittance in the most worthless rags. No matter what you hear to the contrary, I repeat, and challenge contradiction, that the revolutionary pensioners in this city were paid their pittance in paper rags, and although they solicited only a few dollars in specie, it was refused. I conversed this morning with one of them, in his eighty-fourth year, who was thus treated, and this under the eyes of the President and his Cabinet. It is in this way that Mr. Van Buren evinces his regard for the helpless, broken down, unprotected war-worn soldier; while he and his associates fare sumptuously on the bounty of the Government. While such shameful abuses are permitted to exist, prate not to me about the "rich against the poor." It is the Jesuitical slang of the most profligate hypocrites.

AN OBSERVER.

From the Bangor Whig, 23d ult.  
**KENT TRIUMPHANTLY ELECTED.**—We have at last received returns from every town in the State, and the following is the result:

Counties.	25 towns.	Kent.	Parks.	Seat.
York,	25 do	3484	4050	6
Cumberland,	27 do	5061	5071	16
Kennebec,	30 do	6196	3565	16
Somerset,	47 do	3260	2571	
Lincoln,	32 do	4662	3412	42
Penobscot,	54 do	4326	4505	43
Waldo,	5 do	1513	2921	
Hancock,	29 do	1859	2140	
Washington,	40 do	1798	1901	13
Oxford,	40 do	2290	3637	13
	319	34,359	33,873	148

The strength of parties in the Legislature is estimated at 100 Whigs and 85 Tories. In Westbrook, a tory representative was elected by a majority of 21 votes; a fortnight before, the tory majority in the same town was 175.

If Van Buren's friends continue to desert him as rapidly as they have done in Maine, and to abandon and denounce his principles and schemes with the same ardor as they have done in New York, it is easy to foresee what fate awaits his partisans throughout the United States.

**Amos Kendall right for once.**—When Amos Kendall returned to New York from his political visit to Rhode Island, his Loco-Foco friends expressed fears that the Whig members of Congress would be elected. Amos in reply, said—"All is right; we are just as sure of Rhode Island as we are of Maine." And so it turned out, for they lost both!—*Albany Evening Journal.*

The office holders abuse the country for making use of banks, on the alleged ground that banks injure the quality of the currency. What would be thought of a swarm of mosquitoes, that should abuse their victim for living on water gruel, alleging that injured the flavor of his blood and rendered it less agreeable to their epicurean stomachs?

At a meeting of the citizens of Marshall county, held during their recent court, Mr. Prentiss made a speech of great eloquence; and after he concluded, the vote being taken, and out of upwards of 300 citizens, only five voted against him.—*Woodville Repub.*

**MURDER AND ROBBERY.**  
On Monday night last, between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock, a most inhuman murder was committed in the county of Simpson, attended with the robbery of a large amount of money.

Mr. Samuel Brown, aged 36 years, and his partner aged 84, had retired that night, as usual, to repose, shielded by the respect due to age and the laws of the land. During the night some unknown villains entered the house, took them from their bed into the piazza, and most inhumanly tomahawked and murdered them. They next proceeded to murder all the negroes they could find, but succeeded in destroying only three, whom they afterwards burnt. Two negro women and eight or ten children escaped to spread the intelligence of the sad catastrophe.

Mr. Brown had from seven to ten thousand dollars in specie in the house, which he had lately procured some younger persons to count over for him; also a considerable amount in bank notes. The former was all stolen and the latter left. The scoundrels were anxious to leave no clue by which they might be traced. But an incensed community is awake and on the alert. Suspicion, we are told, is fixing on various persons. Some think the occurrence is due to some of the famous Murel clan, others attribute it to different characters. We know nothing; but trust that deeds which scarcely have a parallel in the black catalogue of crime, may be traced to the real actors, and condign vengeance overtake them.—*Brandon Republican.*

### MURDER IN MISSISSIPPI.

We understand by a gentleman recently from Mississippi, that an affair of a most sanguinary character occurred in one of the adjoining counties in that State, in which three lives were lost. According to the statement of our informant, it appears that three brothers of the names of Dixon, had entertained for some length of time an enmity against a gentleman of the name of Peters. They all unfortunately met at some public resort in their neighborhood, when an altercation commenced between the parties, and the Dixons, who were armed, compelled Peters to leave the place without his horse, and to walk six miles to his residence. On arriving at home, he armed himself with a double-barrelled shot-gun, pistols and bowie-knife, and immediately returned to the place where the brothers had compelled him to depart. Peters saluted the Dixons in a civil and complaisant manner on his return, and received in answer, a discharge from a shot-gun, two balls from which took effect in his breast, and two struck against his bowie-knife. He returned the fire and shot down two of the Dixons, and felled the other one to the ground with the butt end of his pistol, after this he immediately sunk down and expired. One of the Dixons expired on the spot, the other lingered a short period, when death put an end to his suffering; the one who was felled to the earth recovered. This dreadful carnage has created great excitement in the neighborhood.—*Livingston (Ala.) paper.*

We regret that it has become our duty to announce the death of C. C. MAYSON, Esq. of Jackson. He was a native of South Carolina, and a descendant of a family of the highest respectability. He was educated in New Haven, Connecticut, after which he returned to his native State, and was honored with a seat in the lower branch of the Legislature.

About six or seven years ago, Mr. Mason came to this State, and established the first State Rights paper published in the great Valley of the Mississippi. At the commencement of this enterprise, he had strong and obstinate prejudices to encounter. The old State Rights doctrines of Jefferson, Taylor, and Madison, were almost totally lost sight of, except in the State of South Carolina, and she stood as "one crying in the wilderness," the victim of the denunciation, detraction, and hate, for her principles, of even her Southern sisters, which if she had sunk, must have inevitably perished with her. Under all these disadvantageous circumstances, Mr. M. having to endure the prejudices which existed against his native State, and her political opinions, he continued to sustain his paper, with much industry and ability, until he was elected State Treasurer. On being elected to this office, whose duties he continued faithfully to discharge until his death, he sold his press, there being nearly one half of the papers in the State, at the time, advocating the State Rights doctrines.

It must have been gratifying to Mr. M. to have lived long enough to see his principles, if not in the ascendant in the State, certainly sustained by a strong party.—*Woodville Republican.*

United States Bank Stock, on the 3d instant, at New York, sold at 118. American Gold at a premium of 5 a 6a. Treasury drafts at 5.—*Natchez Courier.*