

From the Raleigh Star.

Judge Barbour's Opinions.—We have the pleasure of presenting to the public the subjoined correspondence between the Hon. Philip P. Barbour and the Committee of the Shocco Meeting. The letter of Judge Barbour is characteristic of the frankness and independence of its author. It contains a candid, plain and unequivocal expression of his sentiments on the important subjects on which he was interrogated. It will be seen that he distinctly disavows the doctrine of nullification, with which he has been charged by the Van Buren presses from "Dan to Bersheba." As this is the great bugbear which has been used to frighten the people from his support, since it is now shown to be false, without leaving a single "loop to hang a doubt upon," the veracious spirits of the party will be left to invent some new stratagem with which to gull the credulous; to make honorable reparation for their calumnious conduct; or to sneak away in contemptible silence from their prey. But perhaps the Fayetteville Journal will not think its charge answered yet, but continue to yell as if it saw the hideous monster there. We shall see.

We observe nothing in Judge B's letter even intimating a wish that his friends would withdraw his name. So here is another despicable fabrication "nailed to the counter."—We will here remark, that the report that Judge Barbour had written to some individual in this State, signifying a wish to be withdrawn, bears upon its face an absurdity sufficient to refute it. Having accepted the nomination in a reply to an official communication of the President of the State Convention, it is ridiculous to suppose he would announce a determination to withdraw through any other medium.

While this letter will throw a heavy damper upon the spirits of the Van Burenites, it will impart fresh zeal and encouragement to the friends of Barbour, who will overwhelm their adversaries at the polls on the 5th of November next.

States Springs, N. C., Aug. 25, 1832.

SIR: At a numerous meeting of citizens from various parts of our State, brought together by accident, and composed of persons differing in opinion on the several important subjects embraced in the resolutions herewith enclosed, and differing also in their views on the election of a Vice-President of the United States, the resolutions herewith forwarded were unanimously adopted, and we were appointed in conformity with the resolutions, a committee charged with forwarding you a copy, and respectfully soliciting an early reply to the several questions therein proposed.

It is unnecessary for us to add our desire for an explicit avowal of your views on these subjects; for you must be aware that they are producing much excitement throughout our country, and it is a matter of great importance that the public should distinctly understand those who are candidates for high and distinguished stations on all the leading topics which agitate the public mind.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient serv'ts.

JOS. H. BRYAN, JOSIAH T. GRANBERRY, MEMUCAN HUNT.

Hon. P. P. Barbour. A copy of this letter was also forwarded to Mr. Van Buren.

French, Sept. 9, 1832.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your letter of the 25th ultimo, enclosing certain resolutions adopted at a political meeting, held on that day, at Shocco Springs, in Warren County, North Carolina.

In conformity with one of those resolutions, you ask me to state my sentiments in relation to the Protective System, Internal Improvement, the Bank of the United States, and Nullification.

Whilst I should be altogether unwilling to obtrude my opinions in regard to political questions upon the public, I am equally loath to withhold them, when thus publicly and explicitly called upon to express them. I therefore, without hesitancy, proceed to answer the inquiry.

I understand the committee to ask what my opinions are—not by what process of reasoning I have been led to adopt them.

First, then, as to the Protective System, by which I mean the laying of an impost, not to raise revenue, for the sake of revenue, but to support domestic manufactures against foreign competition. I am decidedly and utterly opposed to the whole system, upon the various grounds of its being in violation of the spirit of the Constitution, and being unjust, unequal and oppressive in its operation. I enclose two speeches delivered by me on this subject in the House of Representatives, the first in 1820, and the other in 1824; in which you will see my views at length on all these grounds.

Next in order is the subject of Internal Improvement. I consider that whole system, when attempted to be executed by Congress, whether in the form of construction, or appropriation by way of subscription, to what is to be constructed by others, as unconstitutional, as highly inexpedient,

and as calculated to undermine the independence of the States, and the virtue of the people, in a struggle for the spoils of the Treasury. My views at large upon this subject, will be delivered in two speeches now enclosed, exhibited by me in the House of Representatives, the one in 1818, the other in 1830.

The Bank of the United States is the next subject. Besides the objection to this upon the score of expediency, particularly the mighty power arising from the concentration of an organized form of countless millions of dollars, I consider this as being altogether beyond the constitutional competency of Congress.

The latitude of construction, which would bring this within the pale of the constitution, would, in my estimation, utterly destroy all those restrictions and reservations which make the Federal Government a limited one. And I feel that I do not state the case too strongly, when I say, that it resolves itself into a question between a supposed convenience to the public in the administration of the finances, and the character of the circulating medium, and the creation of a power by the government, which may sooner or later become stronger than the government itself. The Journals of Congress will show that when the present bank was chartered in 1816, I voted against it.

The last subject embraced in the resolution is that of Nullification.

I understand this term as meant to impart the right of the several States, by interposing their sovereign power, to declare void, within their respective borders, any law which they may think unconstitutional. Thus understanding it, I am opposed to it. I will endeavor briefly to state my doctrine upon the subject. In general, when a question arises, whether an act of Congress is constitutional or not, it belongs to the Judicial Department to decide it, because in general, the question arises in a case, either in law, or equity, that is, in a controversy between parties, which had taken a shape for judicial decision.

But when the question is one of political power, that is, between the Federal Government and the States, whether the former has invaded the reserved rights of the latter, I hold that questions of this kind do not belong to judicial cognizance; that the people of the States, or parties, to the federal compact, in their character of States, that the constitution has not conferred upon the Judicial Department any political power whatever; that, therefore in relation to questions of this character, there is no common umpire. And that, consequently, the States must decide for themselves. This is the right; but what is the remedy? My opinion is, that the only rightful remedy, is that of secession. The argument which attempts to maintain the right of one State to nullify and thus suspend the operation of a law passed according to the forms of the constitution, until three fourths of the States act under the clause providing for amendments, seems to me to be based upon this error. That in every case of a contested power, the question is, what does the constitution grant as it now is; whereas, under an amendment proposed, the question always is, not what the constitution now is, but what it shall hereafter be. I have said, that I hold the right of the States to secede. But this right I consider as the last resort. I would say in relation to it, as I heretofore have said, that as in cases of physical malady, arsenic is never administered but when the patient is otherwise utterly despaired of; so in those of a political character, this remedy should be applied only in cases of hopeless extremity.

I cannot conclude this letter, without offering a fervent prayer to him who rules the destinies of nations, that he would save our beloved country from this sad catastrophe. For come when it may, no tongue can adequately tell the evils which will be hid in the then mysterious future.

With sentiments of esteem, Yours respectfully, P. P. BARBOUR.

MESSES. JOSEPH H. BRYAN, ) Committee of a political meeting at Shocco Springs, Warren County, N. C. JOSIAH T. GRANBERRY, ) MEMUCAN HUNT, )

Deny every thing, and insist upon proof.

—Lawyer Acemody figured at the bar in Essex county, Massachusetts, something like half a century ago. He had a student named Varnum, who having just completed his studies, was journeying to a distant town in company with his master. Acemody, on his way, observed to his student—"Varnum, you have been with me three years, and finished your studies, but there is one important part of a lawyer's practice, of great consequence, that I have never mentioned." "What is that?" inquired the student, "I will tell it," replied Acemody, "provided you will pay expenses at the next tavern." The student agreed; and Acemody imparted the maxim at the head of this article. The supper, &c. were procured, and on preparing to set off from the tavern, Acemody reminded Varnum that he had engaged to pay the bill, "I deny every thing, and insist upon proof," returned Varnum. The joke was so good, that Acemody concluded it best to pay the bill.

On the first of January next, it is estimated that France will have about 39 ships of the line, 35 frigates, and 194 smaller vessels. 179 vessels are in service.

GAMBLING.

A communication appeared in the New-York Journal of Commerce some time since, in regard to gambling houses in that city, which aroused the apprehensions of the fraternity to such a degree, that they threatened vengeance upon the editors, in case the communications were continued. The multitude of these "bells" in New-York has long been a subject of remark, and now and then a case has occurred that produced no little sensation in the community. The most remarkable was that of Mr. Crane, Secretary of the National Insurance Company. In less than two years, he squandered his own private fortune, and defrauded the Company out of about two hundred thousand dollars, nearly all of which was lost at the gaming table. When he found that he could no longer escape detection, he made his arrangements to fly to Europe, but, unable to tear himself from the enchanted table until he had made one desperate effort to retrieve his losses, he was stopped of every shilling, and committed suicide the next day, rather than survive his disgrace.

The circumstances of the ruin of another young man, the agent of an opulent mercantile house in Bremen, were fully detailed by himself to Mr. Recorder Riker, on his application for the benefit of the insolvent law. In the short period of three or four months, he gambled away about ninety thousand dollars, and would no doubt have carried on his operations to a much greater amount, had he not been suspected and arrested in the midst of his mad career. He confessed that he had been in the habit of visiting the gambling table, never losing less than 1,500 or 2,000 dollars a night, and sometimes turning coppers for 50 or 100 dollars each time. Other instances of the most melancholy character might be adduced, to show the startling consequences which flow from the indulgence of this debasing propensity.—Boston Atlas.

A Fact.—A mercantile house in this City a short time since received a draft on Georgia. The brokers required two per cent. to collect it; the United States Bank, by the extent of its operations, was enabled to do it for half per cent. Yesterday the same house received another draft upon the same place. The Bank, in consequence of curtailing a portion of its business, could not collect the draft, and the brokers charged six per cent for the money. Now no blame can attach to the brokers, but plain men can see, without understanding the mysteries of exchange, how the Bank of the United States serves to equalize exchange.—U. S. Gaz.

A Monopoly not to be borne.—A Yankee who was passing through a neighboring village recently in a wagon, was observed to stop very suddenly, jump out, unhook his horse, and, leaving behind him his wagon and harness, pursue his journey (on using a significant Yankeeism) bareback. (On being inquired of why he did so, he replied—"Why, I'll be darn'd if I ride another step in that old rattling thing, it monopolizes every word of the conversation.") N. H. Spectator.

Accident.—One of the hands on board the steamboat Emerald had his leg taken off by the stern line, as the boat was backing off, at the hour of starting, from Race street wharf, on Wednesday. He accidentally stepped on a coil of the line, as it lay upon the deck, with one end fast to the cat head, and the other to the wharf-post. At this moment the engine was set in motion, and by surging the line taut, suddenly amputated the limb below the knee. [Phil. U. S. Gaz.]

A True Anecdote.—Not long since, a yankee pedlar with a head full of notions, whilst driving slowly along through Stephentown, Rensselaer county, was exceedingly annoyed by a boy who sat on a fence by the way side, and ever and anon cried out "Huzza for Jackson." The pedlar, tho' boiling with rage kept silent till he got directly opposite the lad, when he bawled out at the top of his lungs, "Huzza for a Jack-Ass!" That's right," rejoined the boy, "you huzza for your candidate, and I will for mine."

The Boston Traveller says, a lad in Gill, (Mass.) named Cannon, has made a printing press and types, and issued a paper 2 1/2 inches in length, and 2 in breadth! He has also published a book of 27 pages, called "A Treatise on a Dog," ornamented by a cut, carved by himself. He advertises 2 lines for a cent. There is no other printing office in the town.

Language of the Pestle and Mortar.—That wicked satirist, Dr. Wolcott—alias Royal Pindar, who not having the fear of Royalty before his eyes, dared even to write irreverently of his Majesty George III, anent the apple dumplings and other laughable matters, used frequently to relate, that when a young man, and engaged in his uncle's laboratory, his fancy impudently lapsed to the mortars, at which it was his daily task to labor—"Whenever," says he, "I was using the large marble one, I thought it repeated the words, Linger-em long! Linger-em long! But when the little brass one was rung upon, by the pestle, it cried, Kill 'em quick! Kill 'em quick!"

Foreign Intelligence.

LATER FROM FRANCE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—By the packet ship Albany, from Havre, we have papers of that city of September 1st, and from Paris of August 31st. The contents of these papers possess but very slender interest.

It was said that M. de Chateaubriand, whose movements on his journey to Geneva and thence to Bern, had been duly chronicled in the papers, had left the latter place mysteriously, and taken the route of St. Gothard.

It was said that the Carlists near Toulon made no vendee of their projects to organize a new Vendee in the south. The belief was, that they were organized under chiefs who had been appointed; that their place of rallying were fixed upon, and the place of the campaign known to all. Their correspondence abroad was kept up, notwithstanding all prohibitions. The chateaux of several noblemen were mentioned, where they resorted openly. Subterranean caves were constructed, believed to be the depots of arms, by the peasantry. Sardinian and Genoese fishermen visited the coasts constantly, escaping the notice of the maritime police: They were principally from Nice, where an active correspondence was kept up with the Carlists at Leghorn.

Prosecutions are vigorously carried on by the government against the press. The Revue calculates that the total of the condemnations for offences by the press in the month of August, amounts to 480 months' imprisonment.

The editors of the National, against whom it will be recollected, the Government had instituted a criminal prosecution, had been acquitted. Gen. Lalayette appeared as a witness on the trial. M. Carrel, the chief editor, had on the following day published an article developing his principles at great length. He states that he advocates the adoption of the American Constitution in France, because it appears that an hereditary monarchy is not compatible with the fundamental principle of the government of the nation, by the nation, or its delegates duly authorized.

By the following from Rome, it appears that the whole of the Bonaparte family are assembling there. The voyage of the Count de Surville to Europe had perhaps some view to this object.

Extract of a letter of the 19th instant, from Rome.—"The death of the Duke of Reichstadt will cause a meeting of the whole family of Napoleon around their mother at Rome. Lucien and Jerome Bonaparte are already here, as well as the Countess Camerata, daughter of the Princess Eliza Baccocchi. Louis, the ex-king of Holland, and Madame Murat, are hourly expected. Their object is to induce her to make a new will to dispose of her immense property, which she had bequeathed to her deceased grandson. Cardinal Fesch will, in all probability, make use of his influence to induce his sister to form an equitable distribution. It is said that the confessor of Madame Letitia is a Jesuit, and that his counsel will probably direct her determination."

October 10.

LATER FROM EUROPE.—The ship Huntsville arrived last evening, furnishes London papers of 7th, and Liverpool of 8th ult.: they impart no news.

It is stated in the London Court Journal, that Joseph Bonaparte had taken for one year, the house of Gen. Sir George Ashle, No. 23, Park Crescent.

A second division of recruits, raised in England, left the rendezvous in Westminster on the 2d Sept. to join Don Pedro. The division consisted of 170 men, most of them farmers. They went out in steamers.

During the first week in September, the rains had injured the crops in several of the districts in England, but the latest accounts left a favorable state of weather. The Hops had also suffered.

The cholera, in most parts of England continued to exist, but, among the intelligent, produced very little excitement; and yet, one of the Cholera Hospitals, at Manchester, had been nearly destroyed by the lower and ignorant classes, who had assembled in a mob, in consequence of a supposed irregularity as to the disposition of the remains of one of the deceased patients.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Aug. 29.—The sales of Cotton to day are estimated at 4000 bales, viz:—320 Brazil, Perams, 941 Bahia, 73 to 80; Maranhao, 74 to 80; and 3500 in American descriptions, 6 to 8d.

Sept. 5.—There has been a considerable improvement in the demand for Cotton the last ten days, and the sales have been made at full prices; bonded 6 a 7 1/2, Orleans 6 1/2 a 7 1/2.

Sept. 8.—The sales of the week are 25,830 bales at an improvement of 1/2 on American descriptions. Import 5533 bales.

Sales of Cotton at Liverpool, Monday 10th, 5000 bales; 11th, 4000; 12th, 5000—at full prices.

Melancholy Accident.—We learn by a letter from New York, that on Monday evening last, as Mr. Barnum Bailey, an English gentleman of great respectability and wealth, was retiring to his chamber in the third story of the North American Hotel, in that city, he heard a violent knocking at the door which excited his attention, lifting up his chamber window to ascertain the cause, lost his balance, fell out, and was instantly killed.—Phil. Gaz.

We had a very slight frost in this town on Tuesday night last.—Camden Journal.

FROM ROCK RIVER.

We have pleasure in stating, that by advices received from Gen. Scott, dated Sept. 16th, it appears that the Cholera had entirely disappeared at Rock Island and the vicinity.

The Commissioners, Gen. Scott, and Gov. REYNOLDS, concluded a Treaty with the Winnabagoes on the 15th ult., by which the removal of the tribe west of the Mississippi was secured, and a valuable tract of country extending from the mouth of the Peckee-to-la-ka, up Rock river to its source;—thence to the Grand Chute, and up Fox river to Winnabago Lake; thence to the easterly bend of Lako Puck-away, thence to the place of beginning, was obtained.

The consideration paid for the tract, which contains about three millions and a half acres, consists of a reservation of ample extent between the Mississippi and Des Moines rivers, an annuity, allowances for schools, and teachers and physicians, for agricultural implements, agriculturists, and blacksmiths, &c.

The payment of the annuity will be suspended, until certain Winnabagoes, known, or supposed to have been engaged in the murder of American citizens, are delivered up.

The Winnabagoes further agree not to reside, plant, fish, or hunt, upon the ceded territory after the 1st of June next, the time designated in the Treaty for their removal.

The Commissioners, intended to commence a negotiation with the Sacs and Foxes on the 17th ult.—Globe.

The New-Orleans Argus of the 27th ultimo says—"There is no longer any doubt that the Yellow Fever is prevailing in our city to a very considerable extent." Even crocods and acclimated persons are attacked.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the plantation he now lives on, situated two miles east of Charlotte, on Little Sugar Creek, adjoining the lands of Joseph McDonough, the heirs of Henry Maudslayi, dec'd. and others, containing about two hundred acres. There is 80 or 90 acres cleared and under good fence, six of which is first rate meadow, the balance is woodland and well timbered. The improvements are a good two story dwelling-house, a good barn and all necessary out-houses. The payment will be accommodating and made to suit the purchaser. If desired, I will sell my crop and stock with the above possessions.

THOS. L. HUTCHISON.

Elysian Grove, 4th Oct. 1832. 7d

NOTICE.

FOR SALE, a family of likely young Negroes. A Man, Woman and 4 Children will be sold cheap. Apply to the Printer. Oct. 12th, 1832. 7d

NEW GOODS.

SAMUEL M'COMB & SON

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Charlotte and Mecklenburg county, that they are now opening and receiving a large and entire new STOCK OF GOODS, from Philadelphia and New-York, consisting of

Dry Goods, Hard-ware, Crockery-ware & Groceries,

of all kinds generally used in the country. Our Store room is repaired in comfortable and neat style on the lower story, where we will keep out new stock of Goods and pledge ourselves to sell as low for cash as any of our neighbors in our line of business. We have set up in great order the second story of the house we occupy, where we now keep our old stock of goods, and where we intend to keep them separate from our new stock, and will give great bargains in them, as we are determined to sell them at cost and thereby articles less than cost. The most of these goods were purchased last fall and are as good as any in market, give every attention to those who will call and favor us with their custom, hoping from our stock of goods and acquaintance generally throughout the county, to receive a share of custom.

SAM'L. M'COMB & SON.

Charlotte, Oct. 1, 1832. 6d

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of John Woodruff & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business in future will be conducted by John Woodruff alone. M. M. BROWN, THEODORE SCUDDER, JOHN WOODRUFF. Charlotte, Sept. 31, 1832. 6d

Do You Want It.

250 GALLONS Pickling Vinegar for sale by N. Peabody, nearly opposite Boyd's Hotel. Sept. 4, 1832. 6d

PUBLIC SALE.

ON Tuesday, 23d October, I will sell at my Plantation in the lower end of Iredell county. Live Stock of all kinds, 800 or 1000 bushels of Corn, A quantity of Wheat, Rye, Oats, Fodder and Hay,

and many other articles not mentioned, when due attendance and terms made known on that day by the subscriber.

SAM'L. S. SLOAN.

October 1, 1832. 6d

Commission Merchant & Forwarding Agent.

THE subscriber located in Camden, S. C. (late of the firm of Winn & West) has determined to devote his attention to the Commission & Forwarding business. Merchants and others having goods to forward to any part of the country may rely on having them dispatched by the first opportunity. He respectfully solicits, and hopes by his attention to business, to merit a share of patronage.

JOHN C. WEST.

Camden, S. C., Aug. 1832.