

Domestic.

THE TARIFF.

The Resolutions of Colleton and of Culpeper.—The citizens of Williamsburg and of Culpeper (Va.) propose to counteract the effects of the Tariff by firm but peaceable means—by economy and industry, and by raising among yourselves as many of the articles as they are able to supply. The citizens of the District of Colleton, (S. C.) whose proceedings we this day lay before our readers, propose measures of a very different description. They talk of "open resistance" to the laws—of resisting "openly, fairly, fearlessly and unitedly as becomes a free, sovereign and independent people"—At the same time they deprecate *disunion* and the destruction of the Constitution—but they declare "it is that we may preserve the Union, and bring back the Constitution to its original uncorrupted principles, that we now advise you to resist its violation;" that "from the rapid step of usurpation, whether we now act or not, the day of open opposition to the pretended powers of the Constitution cannot be far off; and that it is *that it may not go down in blood*, that we now call upon you to resist." They call upon the Governor to "convene immediately the Legislature of the State," pledging themselves "to surrender their own opinions of the policy it is incumbent upon (them) to pursue, if contrary to the general voice expressed in solemn council." They pass a resolution of thanks to their representative Mr. Hamilton, for his talents and zeal displayed during the whole of his political life. Such is the spirit of the eloquent papers which have been adopted "by a respectable number of the citizens of Colleton District convened at the Court house in Walterborough on the 12th inst."—The Charleston Mercury of the 18th, in commenting upon these proceedings, says: "The people of Colleton disdain any thing like a mean evasion of the law. They would not form associations to counteract it, nor agreements not to use northern manufactures, nor would they resort to any mode whatever, which, whilst it would go to circumvent the law, would be tantamount to an acknowledgment of the right of Congress to enact it, and thus tend to fix the oppression irrevocably upon the country. They disdain all this, as debasing to their feelings, and as a virtual relinquishment of their rights; but denying its constitutionality, and being determined not to submit to its exactions, they recommend distinctly such "Open Resistance," as becomes "a Sovereign and Independent State." The Address to the Governor calls upon him to convene the Legislature for the purpose of considering the propriety either of adopting some definitive course itself, or of recommending to the people, the appointment of delegates to a State Convention. It is understood that the opinion of the late meeting in Columbia is pretty much in consonance with

that of the meeting at Walterborough, and it has been said, (and we believe correctly) that a similar application has been made to the Governor *from this city*."

We are at some loss to understand the measures which the citizens of Walterborough will deem it incumbent to pursue. Not war, not drawing the sword directly, not disunion; for they deprecate these expedients. They wish to save the constitution *from going down in blood*. Yet they talk of resisting, openly resisting the Tariff. One flying report says, that some of the citizens of South-Carolina talk of declaring Charleston a Free Port. Some projector in the newspapers proposes to lay a tax amounting to a prohibition, to be relaxed in favor of British goods, and to be levied on Northern articles.

Yet, let this scheme be what it may; be it the war of the sword, or the war of commercial regulations—be it the opening of Charleston as a Free Port, or any other attempt to secede from the Union, or openly to resist its laws, we would deprecate the attempt, the strong language in which it is proposed, and the time at which it is suggested. The citizens of the South, we grant, have many causes of complaint. The Tariff law is contrary to the spirit of the Constitution—it is part of a factitious system of society which is at war with its best interests, and the best received doctrines of political economy. It bears peculiarly hard upon the people of South-Carolina—but, does the present condition of things authorize the violent language which they employ, or the measures of resistance to which they would resort? Is this the time, as Mr. Jefferson asks, when we should stand to our arms? Is the oppression so grinding, the despotism so outrageous, the chance of applying a more peaceable remedy so hopeless, as to call upon S. Carolina to resume her rights as a free, sovereign and independent State!—Will her enlightened and patriotic Legislature rush to such extremes without allies or support—and where will she obtain them at the present time? Has S. Carolina exhausted every peaceful remedy, every plan of conciliation? Has she attempted every means of arousing her fellow States by argument and reason? Is she prepared to injure her own cause by any excess—and to strengthen the hands of her enemies by her own indiscretion? Has she forgotten the peaceable and legitimate means of opposing obnoxious and unconstitutional measures, which are marked out by "The Federalist," and revived by the example of Virginia, and the Report of Mr. Madison in '99?

We do not consider a reform of the present Tariff law as hopeless. It is odious in many quarters of the nation. It has strong enemies in Maine, in Massachusetts, in New-York, in the West and in the South. A calm, powerful and argumentative remonstrance may be addressed by all the dissatisfied States to the justice of the next Congress—and unquestionably it is infinitely better to make this direct appeal,

than talk of "open resistance;" or to menace any measures whose consequences may touch the holy ark of our covenant, when perhaps the very persons who propose them might be the first to deprecate the dissolution of our Union. But the good citizens of Colleton should pause. They are falling into the very plans which their enemies are most anxious for them to adopt. Remonstrance, not threats, is the language which they should employ. Reason, not passion, the weapon which they should wield. Appeal to public opinion; attempt to enlighten it—address it in a calm and constitutional manner—but let no man rashly or passionately jeopardize the Union of the States, or array our countrymen into arms! We are almost sure that it will not be—that South-Carolina herself will be the first to prevent it—and that the danger, which has been magnified by false panic or crafty politicians, has no real foundation.—*Richmond Enquirer*.

The Tariff in New-York.—The excitement occasioned among our citizens (says the N. Y. Evening Post) by the passage of the new tariff, is but just beginning to be felt. It is not a feeling of temporary indignation, such as sometimes makes a choleric man fume and chafe to-day and leaves him cool to-morrow. It will grow stronger as the mischiefs of the tariff are more sensibly felt, and six months hence it will be even more decided and general than it is now. When the numerous individuals belonging to the more laborious classes of our community find themselves deprived of their employment and their bread by an arbitrary law, they will most assuredly complain and loudly too. Already we begin to see something of the effect the new duties may be expected to produce. Let any person who desires to satisfy himself on this point go among the ship builders, riggers, sail makers and caulkers of this port, a numerous and industrious class of the community, and enquire what they think of the new tariff. He will find that already great numbers of them are out of employment in consequence of the check given to commerce by the passage of this law, and others are expecting the same consequence to themselves. The framers of the law expected that the iron manufacturers would derive a great advantage from the new duties. They forgot that, if they destroyed our commerce, there would be no occasion for the use of anchors, chain cables, &c. in our shipping. The law attacks the interest of the iron manufacturer, by destroying the commerce on which he depends for a market. We are told that, within a fortnight, a large establishment in this city, for the manufacture of anchors and chain cables, dismissed one hundred of its workmen, and in a few days, it is probable, will be obliged to dismiss another hundred. Such is the short-sighted policy of those who would provide for one occupation by imposing burdens on another. Both are ruined by the experiment. We understand that

the owners of several valuable ships in this port, rather than that they should lie rotting at the wharves, have offered the use of them, without compensation, until better times, to any person who will employ them, with the sole stipulation that they shall be returned without any other injury than the decay of time and the wear of the voyage.

The Tariff in Boston.—The Boston Commercial Gazette closes some remarks, in relation to the excitement in the South produced by the Tariff, as follows:

"We are sorry to see the excitement so violent at the outset. We are still more sorry to see the misapprehension, under which the southern men labor with regard to the opinions of the people of the north, but we cannot say that we think them wrong in refusing at all events to be the victims of intrigue or of the aggrandisement of partial interests. We trust that the spirit of the south will communicate some spark of generous fire to the sufferers by the tariff in the north, though we should wish the flame to be kept under control. The majority of the people of the north, feel with their brethren of the south in relation to this measure. Curses not loud but deep, are constantly thrown out against the tariff bill, its authors and supporters; and we trust the time is not far distant when it will be repealed by acclamation, and when its memory will become a hissing and reproach among the people."

Foreign.

From Europe.—French papers to the 15th May, have been received at New-York. There is little additional news by this arrival from the seat of war. The Gazette de France of the 14th, says:

"The Russian armies have crossed the Pruth—they will cross the Danube, and are now in full march for Constantinople. Instead of 40,000 men, who would have been sufficient to invade Wallachia and Moldavia, 250,000 are in motion. The Black Sea is covered with vessels. Odessa is filled with provisions and warlike implements. The sword is unsheathed, and at the head quarters of the Russian Commander-in-Chief alone must the Turks acknowledge their submission to the treaty of Akerman, to the treaty of the 6th July, and to the promise of paying the expense of the war; if they wish to arrest the torrents which threaten to overwhelm them."

Accounts from Bucharest of 23d April, state, that according to advices from the Russian frontiers, the entry of the Russian troops would be retarded for some days. Constantinople dates to the 16th, say, that the Seraskier had set out for Choumla, and that the Grand Vizier would soon follow him. The Turks on the borders of the Danube, were as tranquil as in time of peace.

The Paris Moniteur contains a Royal Ordinance of the King of France for the levy of 60,000 men of the class of 1827.