



## TARBOROUGH

SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1833.

Our next number will be issued on Saturday, which hereafter will be our regular day of publication. We contemplate also removing our office in a few days—persons having business with us, if we are not in our present office, will please apply at the corner immediately opposite the entrance to the Bank. March 19.

*The Revenue Collection Act.*—The reader will find on our first page this Act, which in its origin and progress has been denounced by its opposers as "the bill to repeal the Constitution," "the enforcing bill," "the Boston port bill," "the bloody bill," &c. As it has already been, and probably will continue to be for some time, in conjunction with the nullification and proclamation doctrines, the theme of fruitful discussion, we thought it advisable to present it entire to our readers, that they might judge for themselves of its provisions. The following is a statement of the votes by States, on the final passage of the bill. It will be recollected that the Senators opposed to the bill, with the exception of Mr. Tyler of Va. absented themselves when the final vote was taken.

	H. of Rep's.		Senate.	
	Yeas.	Nays.	Yeas.	Nays.
Maine,	7		2	
New Hampshire,	4	1	2	
Massachusetts,	13		2	
Rhode Island,	2		2	
Vermont,	5		2	
Connecticut,	5		2	
New York,	25	3	2	
New Jersey,	1	2	2	
Pennsylvania,	26		2	
Delaware,	1		2	
Maryland,	8		1	
Virginia,	7	14	1	1
North Carolina,	8	4		
South Carolina,	3	6		
Georgia,	1	6	1	
Kentucky,	7	4		
Tennessee,	7	2	2	
Ohio,	11	1	2	
Indiana,	3		2	
Illinois,			2	
Missouri,	1			
Alabama,		3		
Mississippi,		1	1	
Louisiana,		1		
Total,	149	47	32	1

*Georgia and the Cherokees.*—Under this head in a late U. S. Telegraph we find some remarks, from which we extract the following:

We shall have the mortification of seeing the head of our Government refusing to execute the laws which he himself called upon Congress to pass, and which he signed, if he did not approve—or we shall be cursed with the horrors of a civil war; or the people will have to be taxed to pay to the Cherokees ten times the value of their land.

The Cherokees now feel that they have the control of events in their own hands; and Mr. Worcester and the missionaries may now operate on Georgia, at their own will and pleasure, since they have the strong arm of Andrew Jackson to support them.

It is generally understood here, that certain sections of the bloody bill were introduced expressly to cover the Cherokee case. As it was believed that the Cherokee delegation were fully authorized to sell their land, and as there was some prospect of a sale being made, there was less repugnance to the introduction of these sections, than there would have been under different circumstances. The delegation, either aware of the movement, or being directed by those who were so, played their game accordingly, until the President was so far committed that he had no retreat. They then very coolly told the Secretary of War that they would go home and consult their people. It is understood that the delegation came to Washington prepared to take six hundred thousand dollars; but immediately on the passage of the bloody bill, they said that they could not think of taking less than five millions for their land; eight times as much as it is worth.

We have understood, that in order to induce the Cherokee delegation not to leave the city without the settling of the controversy, the President agreed to give them the enormous sum of two and a half millions! They refused, calculating, no doubt, upon forcing him to give more.

We perceive it announced in a Georgia Journal, that the counsel for the Cherokees are about taking steps to bring up the question again. This is, no doubt, in conformity with arrangements made here, or directions proceeding from this place.

*South Carolina.*—The second Convention met at Columbia, agreeably to appointment, on the 12th instant, and was opened by an address from the President. He stated the object of the meeting, and said, that if the act modifying the Tariff "is not in all respects satisfactory, as coming up to that measure of justice to which the South had a fair claim, and is liable to some important objections, it nevertheless provides for the commencement of an early though gradual amelioration of that system, against which we have so long complained, and for an ulterior recognition of the constitutional principles upon which our rights are assumed to rest." The President attributed this measure of compromise to the spirited doings of this Convention. The enforcing act, he said, will stand as a dead letter on the statute book, but shews that the character of our Government is changed, and that a military despotism is placed at the disposal of the Executive, which must not pass without notice by the Convention. The President concluded by resigning his situation as President of the Convention, and Gov. Hayne was elected in his stead.

On the 14th, the Committee to whom was referred the communication of B. W. Leigh, Esq. Commissioner from the State of Virginia, and all other matters connected with the subject, and the course which should be pursued by the Convention at the present important crisis of our political affairs, made a Report (in part) recommending the adoption of the following Ordinance:

"WHEREAS, the Congress of the United States, by an act recently passed, has made such a reduction and modification, of the duties upon foreign imports, as amounts substantially to an ultimate reduction of the duties to the revenue standard, and that no higher duties shall be laid than may be necessary to defray the economical expenditures of the Government:

"It is therefore Ordained and Declared, That the Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to Nullify certain acts of the Congress of the United States, purporting to be laws laying duties on the importation of foreign commodities," and all acts passed in pursuance thereof, be henceforth deemed and held to have no force or effect; provided that the act entitled "an act further to alter an amend the militia laws of this State," passed on the 20th day of December, 1832, shall remain in force until it shall be repealed or modified by the Legislature.

"On motion of Col. Wilson, these were ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day for to-morrow."

A resolution was adopted, appointing a committee to wait on the Senators and Representatives in Congress, to obtain genuine information relative to the proceedings of the General Government towards South Carolina, in consequence of the Ordinance of nullification. A resolution was offered, which requires all officers to be hereafter elected "to take an oath of paramount allegiance to the State of South Carolina"—this was referred to the committee of twenty-one. A resolution passed, assigning B. W. Leigh, Esq. a seat within the bar of the Convention—also, that the Convention should receive Mr. Leigh, "standing and uncovered."

The Union Convention, called to meet in Charleston on the 18th inst. is found to be unnecessary, and will not be held.

*Political Creed.*—The Richmond Enquirer contains an article under this head, in reply to a correspondent, from which we extract the following. We presume it may be looked upon as an exposition of the Virginia doctrines of '98, by the Virginia politicians of the present day professing the same faith:

We believe, the Federal Constitution to be formed by the people of the several States, acting as States.

We believe, that the sovereignty belongs to the people of each State—that in the exercise of this sovereignty, they

have constituted a State government, with one set of trustees or agents to administer certain sovereign powers—and that by compact with the people of the other States, they have created another government for carrying into effect certain other limited powers, which have been specified in the Federal Constitution.

We believe, the grants of these latter powers should be strictly construed, being limited by the plain sense and intention of the Constitution.

We believe, that the States alone are parties to this compact; that there being no supreme tribunal superior to the authority of the parties, they have a right, and are bound, to judge how far their federal agents have observed or violated the compact.

We believe, that when any one State shall deliberately decide the compact to have been palpably and dangerously infringed, she is bound to interpose for arresting the progress of the evil.

As to the mode of interposition, we firmly believe that no one State has the right to nullify a law of the United States; that the effect of this would be, to bring back the very imbecility of the Confederation, which the present Constitution was intended to remedy; and to subject the Union itself to the constant danger of dissolution.

We believe that the modes in which a State should interpose, are, first—an appeal to Congress—by a change of Representatives in Congress and in the Executive, through the ballot-box—an appeal of the aggrieved State through her own Legislature to Congress—to her sister States—by an amendment of the Constitution itself—by a consultation and concert among the aggrieved States in Convention or otherwise—and by a General Convention. But when all these expedients fail; when all the amicable and constitutional expedients are exhausted, then it becomes the duty of the State to warn her sister States of her intention, and to secede from the Union.

We believe, therefore, with our correspondent, that Nullification deserves to be exploded, and that the sentiment of all the States, with the exception of South Carolina, has exploded it; but that Secession on the other hand does not deserve a similar fate—that it will not be exploded—that it was a right expressly reserved by our own Convention, at the time they ratified the Constitution—that it is a great conservative principle to protect the sovereignty of the States against extreme oppression—that, in such a case it is the only rightful remedy—and at the same time we view it as Philip P. Barbour does: "I would say in relation to it, (secession) as I heretofore 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."

The President of the United States, in an Address from a Committee of friends of the Administration in Connecticut, is invited to visit New England—the President in the following terms intimates an intention to make such a visit in the course of the present or next year:—

"Could any thing add to the desire I have long indulged to visit New England and examine the republican institutions which her sons have raised up with so much public spirit and success, it would be the satisfaction I should expect to derive from a personal intercourse with the citizens themselves. I am at present unable to say when I can embrace an opportunity to gratify this desire; but I trust it may be in my power in the course of the present or next year."

*North-eastern Boundary.*—The Legislature of Maine recently requested the Governor to communicate the report of the commissioners on the North-eastern Boundary. On Friday last, the Governor, by message, declined to comply with this request, on the ground that "the publication of these documents, at this time, would not fail to be prejudicial to the success of the negotiations instituted by the President in relation to that boundary."

A resolution was subsequently passed which refers any arrangement that may be made on the subject, to the votes of the people instead of to those of the Legislature.

*Greenville, March 16.*—The Superior Court for this county, sat in this place last week, Judge Strange presiding. Elijah Moore, a free mulatto man, was convicted of petit larceny, and sentenced to receive 39 lashes—and was sold to pay the fine imposed on him.—Patriot.

At Granville Superior Court, at which Judge Settle very satisfactorily presided, negro Washington, the property of Mr. Richards, was convicted of the murder of Charles Daniel, the particulars of which were mentioned in the Register some weeks ago. The principal witness was a negro boy of about ten years of age, who was present when the murder was committed. He was sentenced to be hung on Friday the 5th of next month.

The same day is fixed for the execution of Washington Taburn, for horse-stealing—an old offender.—Ral. Reg.

*U. States Bank Stock.*—After Congress had concurred so decidedly in the late report of the committee of ways and means in favor of the flourishing condition of the Bank of the United States, the price of its stock in New York, advanced in one day from \$105 to 109 per share.—ib.

*"Old Virginia never tire."*—We understand that the South Carolina challenge, Julia by Bertrand, against any horse in the United States, for \$10,000, four mile heats, has been taken up by a Virginia Turfman; and we shall probably be enabled to acquaint our readers with all the particulars in the course of a few days.—Pet. Times.

As I have seen a challenge from "Julia," by Bertrand, the favorite of the South, and understand that a similar challenge has been made by "Medoc," the favorite son of "Eclipse," the champion of the North, each to meet on their respective courses, any nag that can be produced, for the sum of ten thousand dollars—four mile heats; and as it is not possible for me to accommodate both parties, and not wishing to make an invidious distinction between the two: I therefore propose as the best means of affording a general accommodation, to meet them both in a sweepstake next fall, over the Broad Rock Course, with Mary Randolph, by Gohanna, four mile heats, ten thousand dollars entrance, half forfeit, to close on the first of May next, and free for any horse, mare, or gelding, in the world. William Wynn.

N. B. The above Course is named not only because the part owner of the mare is the proprietor of the Course, but because it would be a central ground.

*Divorces.*—The Legislature of Georgia at its late session, separated twenty-seven couple.

A hair-breadth escape—it divorces Mary Hare and Willis Hare.

Not so well—and loosed the marriage knot of William and Jane Sowell.

Double-barrelled no longer—and parted William Gunn and Polly Gunn.

A bursting of ordnance—and split Catharine Cannon and John Cannon.

A beau that did not stick—and released S. Bostick from Sarah Bostick.

A fair division of gains—and separated H. I. Gains from Mary Gains.

No longer a belle, or bell that won't chime—and interrupted the matrimonial chords of Elizabeth Bell and Thomas Bell.

And Abraham Brown was divorced from Harriet Brown.

While she was young and debonair,  
I made her Brown while she was fair;  
But since I'm old and wiser grown  
I will no longer have her Brown.

We notice, in the case of a trial in New York for assault and battery on the keeper of a drinking house, the Court held that if a person is ordered out of another's house, he must go, whether he is right or wrong in any discussion which gives rise to the order. The owner can put him out, and is authorised to make use of as much force as may be necessary to force him from the premises.—U.S. Gaz. [If there was any principle of common law more clear and undisputed than any other, we should suppose it to be that