

FOREIGN.

Latest from Europe.—The Caledonia, at New York, furnishes Liverpool dates to the 5th, and London to the 4th ult. A Letter from Liverpool, of the 5th, states that the prices of Cotton are very steady, but the prospect of large importations prevented speculation. The reader will find below some interesting political intelligence.

ENGLAND.

The Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland have commenced their sessions by election, in the House of Commons, of Mr. Sutton as Speaker. The King would deliver his speech on the 5th.

Some of the London papers are fraught with statements of some consequence to the United States. In consequence of the rumors afloat, it is said that a deputation of the West India planters had waited upon Earl Grey, and was told by him that Ministers had determined to recommend the emancipation of the slaves in the British West Indies, to be effected in three years—that in but few cases they would be paid for! that 15,000 troops would be sent to the West Indies, to keep down the immediate mischiefs of the scheme. The Earl would not tell them, whether the King's speech would recommend the measure.

The London papers appear to think that a civil war is actually waging in the United States. New York papers of 21st Dec. were announced on the 22d January. "The agent of a New York paper writes from the seat of government, that in a few days an army of nearly 3000 men, with three men of war and many cutters would appear off the bar of Charleston to restore the order of government.

IRELAND.

O'Connell's National Council met at Dublin, Jan. 17. Twenty-nine Irish members of Parliament were present, including four by the name of O'Connell. The Convention was expected to continue for several days.

Ireland continues in a deplorable condition, the jails being crowded with prisoners in many counties, and the threats and violence of the populace preventing the attendance of juries at the Assizes. In fact, it is stated that the criminal laws are no longer enforced in Kilkenny, and several other counties—so completely has anarchy obtained the sway, and struck with terror the friends of good order.

FRANCE.

Paris, Jan. 27.—Our last accounts from Blaye state that the Duchess de Berri, who had been for some time seriously indisposed, was dangerously ill. Her illness is attributed by every body here to a cause which shall be nameless, and her danger to the unskilfulness of a surgeon who has attended her.

Gen. Lafayette, in an able speech on the election law of France, which he delivered in the Chamber of Deputies on the 15th of January last, made this remarkable observation: "I shall not speak of the Government of the United States, although I am one of those who pay it the just tribute of calling it the *pattern Government*. But we are now told, that what I should call Republican Institutions suit only a vast *continent*, bounded on the one side by the ocean, and on the other by widely extended forests. Formerly, however, it was said that they suited only for an *island*—they are suited to every country where the citizens are intelligent and wish to be free."

BELGIUM.

The London Standard of the 21st Jan. contains a statement that the German Diet has refused to permit the annexation of the Duchy of Luxemburg to Belgium. Austria and Prussia govern the Diet; therefore, that must be the opinion of those two powers. The above paper very significantly states that we shall have the King of Hanover uniting with the confederation to repel the hostilities of England. The Belgian question is therefore far from being settled; on the contrary, it appears surrounded with new and increasing difficulties.

PORTUGAL.

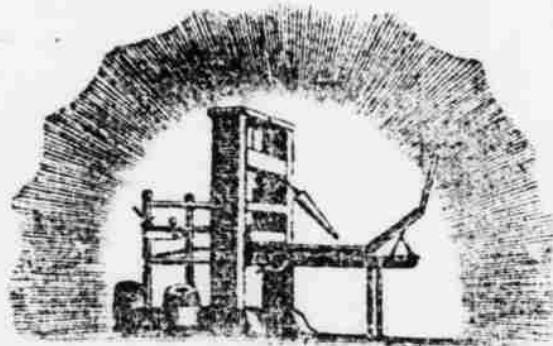
No military movement of consequence at Oporto. The Marquis Palmella had been compelled to resign his confidential station near the person of Don Pedro.

Some say that Lord Hervey's mission to Lisbon has entirely failed—others the reverse, and that the two brothers will quit the kingdom, leaving it with a regency under Donna Maria. Some accounts say, too, that Sir Stratford Canning's embassy to Madrid for the purpose of inducing the Spanish Government to give their assent and support to such an arrangement had been successful, which others deny.

TURKEY.

The Turkish army under the Grand Vizier has been entirely defeated by the Egyptian forces commanded by the son of the Pacha. This event appears to have excited great interest in the capitals of the chief European powers. The destruction of the power of the Grand Seignior was seriously apprehended. Russia, it is said, was hastening to his succor, but demanded, as the price of her intervention, the cession of the entire principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia. To this project of aggrandizement on the part of the Emperor Nicholas, England, France, and Austria have, it is asserted, expressed their decided dissent, and that a French fleet, under the command of Admiral Roussin, would be immediately despatched to the Bosphorus, the Admiral being instructed to act as negotiator, or to assume a more warlike character, as circumstances might render expedient. Some accounts say an English fleet would be sent on a similar errand—all agree, that England and France are acting on this occasion with a perfect conformity of views.

Mexico.—We are truly gratified at learning by recent intelligence, that peace and order are establishing; the people being occupied in re-organizing the state and general government. Santa Anna will probably be chosen president. If the government have sense enough to abolish the fiscal monopoly in tobacco, the country may soon rival us both in cotton and tobacco.



TARBOROUGH.

SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1833.

Snow.—On Thursday last, we had a considerable fall of snow—the ground being wet at the time, the snow melted as fast as it fell. The weather becoming cool, we are fearful much damage will be sustained by our gardens & orchards.

South Carolina Convention.—This body finally adjourned on Monday, the 18th inst. having been one week in session. The result of their deliberations are: Resolutions accepting as an offering to the peace and harmony of the Union, the mediation of Virginia and the recent accommodation of the tariff—an Ordinance repealing the Ordinance nullifying the tariff laws—an Ordinance nullifying the Enforcing Act—and resolutions relative to the mission from Virginia. The Resolutions and Ordinances were each accompanied with elaborate Reports, which we are compelled to omit, with the exception of that relating to Virginia, which we subjoin. Thus we see the clouds rapidly passing away, that lowered so portentously of late o'er our political horizon, threatening anarchy, war and desolation.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That whilst this Convention as an offering to the peace and harmony of this Union, in a just regard to the interposition of the highly patriotic commonwealth of Virginia, and with a proper deference to the united vote of the whole Southern States in favor of the recent accommodation of the tariff approved by act of Congress of the 2d March, 1833, the basis of the repeal of her Ordinance of the 24th of November, 1832—Yet this Convention owes it to itself, to the people they represent, and the posterity of that people, to declare that they do not, by reason of said repeal acquiesce in the principle of the substantive power existing on the part of Congress to protect domestic manufactures: and hence, on the final adjustment, in 1842, of the reductions, un-

der the act of the 2d March, 1833, or at any previous period, should odious discriminations be instituted for the purpose of continuing in force the protective principle, South Carolina will feel herself free to resist such a violation of what she conceives to be the good faith of the act of the 2d March, 1833, by the interposition of her sovereignty, or in any other mode she may deem proper.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Convention, that the military preparations heretofore begun by the State should be continued, and that effectual measures should be adopted and completed for putting the State in a firm attitude of defence.

AN ORDINANCE.

Whereas, the Congress of the United States, by an act recently passed, has provided for such a reduction and modification of the duties upon foreign imports, as will ultimately reduce them to the revenue standard—and provides that no more revenue shall be raised than may be necessary to defray the economical expenses of the Government:

It is therefore, ordained and declared, That the Ordinance adopted by this Convention on the 24th day of November last, 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 by the General Assembly of this State in pursuance thereof, be henceforth deemed and held to have no force or effect:—Provided that the act entitled "An act further to alter and amend the militia laws of this State," passed by the General Assembly of this State on the 20th day of December, 1832, shall remain in force until it shall be repealed or modified by the Legislature.

Done at Columbia, the 15th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1833, and in the 57th year of the sovereignty and independence of the United States of America.

Robert Y. Hayne, Delegate from the Parishes of St. Philips and St. Michaels, President of the Convention.
Isaac W. Hayne, Clerk.

AN ORDINANCE.

To Nullify an Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An Act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports," commonly called the Force Bill.

We, the people of the State of South Carolina in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain that the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An Act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports," approved the 2d day of March, 1833, is unauthorized by the Constitution of the United States, subversive of that Constitution, and destructive of public liberty, and that the same is and shall be deemed null and void within the limits of this State; and it shall be the duty of the Legislature, at such time as they may deem expedient, to adopt such measures and pass such acts as may be necessary to prevent the enforcement thereof, and to inflict proper penalties on any person who shall do any act in execution or enforcement of the same within the limits of this State.

We do further ordain and declare, that the allegiance of the citizens of this State, while they continue such, is due to this State; and that obedience only, and not allegiance, is due by them to any other power or authority, to whom a control over them has been or may be delegated by the State: and the General Assembly of the said State is hereby empowered, from time to time, when they may deem it proper, to provide for the administration to the citizens and officers of the State, or such of the said officers as they may think fit, of suitable oaths or affirmations, binding them to the observance of such allegiance, and abjuring all other allegiance, and to provide for the proper punishment of such violation.

[Done and signed as above.]

REPORT

Of the Committee on the Mediation of Virginia.

The Committee to whom was referred the Resolutions of the General Assem-

bly of Virginia, and the communication of Mr. Leigh to the Governor of the State of South Carolina, beg leave to Report:—

That although circumstances have supervened since the institution of this commission on the part of the highly respected Commonwealth from which it proceeds, which have enabled this Convention to accomplish the object which her Assembly so anxiously and patriotically had in view, we are nevertheless sensible of the friendly dispositions and sympathy which induced the interposition of her good offices at a moment when South Carolina, denounced by the Executive of the Federal Government, and threatened with an extremity of its vengeance, stood absolutely alone in the contest she was waging for the rights of the States and the constitutional liberties of the country.

To this interference and these friendly dispositions, South Carolina desires to respond to a sister, sovereign, and independent Commonwealth, in a tone of candor, confidence and affection. Appreciating thus sensibly, both the motives and objects which influenced the General Assembly of Virginia, to despatch, at a moment so interesting her Commissioner to this State, whose mission, even if the recent modification of the tariff had not been adopted, would have challenged her high respect and profound consideration, she cannot permit the occasion thus offered to pass without making a few declarations which she regards as due to herself and the public liberty of the country.

In the first place, South Carolina desires to stand acquitted, and believes on a calm and dispassionate reflection by her co-States, she must stand acquitted, of the charge of having acted with any undue precipitation in the controversy hitherto pending with the General Government. For ten years, she petitioned, protested, and remonstrated against that system of unjust and unconstitutional legislation which had equally received the reprobation of Virginia before she resorted to her veto to forbid its enforcement within her limits. In exercising this faculty of her sovereignty, she believed she rested on those doctrines which in 1798 and 1799 had conferred on Virginia and her distinguished statesmen, a renown so unfading. She now refers to this subject in no invidious spirit of controversy, but when Virginia asserted in those memorable Resolutions of her General Assembly, "that she viewed the powers of the Federal Government as resulting from the compact to which the States are parties as limited by the plain sense and intention of the instrument constituting that compact, as no further valid than they are authorized by the grants enumerated in that compact, and that in case of a deliberate, palpable and dangerous exercise of other powers, not granted by the said compact, the States who are parties thereto, have the right, and are in duty bound to interpose for arresting the progress of the evil, and for maintaining within their respective limits the authorities, rights and liberties appertaining to them," we conceived she had done nothing more or less than announce the remedy which South Carolina has resorted to, through her State interposition. It is moreover asserted in the Report explanatory of those resolutions, that this right is a constitutional, and not a revolutionary right, and by the whole context of the powerful argument embraced in that Report, the right itself stands forth as separate and independent of the ordinary remedies of procuring a redress for the ordinary abuses of the federative government.

When therefore the General Assembly of Virginia, in the recent resolutions, borne by her Commissioner, which your committee are now considering, state "that she does not regard the Resolutions of 1798 and '99 as sanctioning the proceedings of South Carolina, as indicated in the Ordinance of her Convention," with all proper deference, South Carolina must nevertheless adhere with an honest and abiding confidence to her own construction. It is within the providence of God that great truths should be independent of the human agents that promulgate them. Once announced, they become the subjects and property of reason, to all men and in all time to come. Nor