

From the National Intelligencer.

TO THE CITIZENS OF S. CAROLINA.

It is confidently asserted by the friends of nullification, that intense distress prevails in your State; that it is the necessary and obvious result of the tariff, which restricts your trade, and limits the sale of your grand staple by the heavy duties levied on the imported articles received in returns; that the duties on those imports, to the amount of about 30 per cent. are paid by the producers; and that, in consequence thereof, the cotton, tobacco, and rice planters, contribute to the support of government, at least \$12,000,000 per annum.

That distress exists in the State, particularly on the sea-board, may be admitted—but I am credibly informed that it is greatly exaggerated, and that the upper country is in a prosperous situation.

If the distress and suffering were as great as is supposed—if they could be traced to the tariff—if there was no hope of relief, from the government—and if the alternative were, a continuance of that state of suffering, or a secession from the Union, it might perhaps be conceded that self-preservation, the first law of nature, would warrant you in attempting to relieve yourselves from so unequal a burden. It might then be justifiable to "calculate the value of the union," and see whether those disadvantages did not far outweigh, so far as you are concerned, all the benefits it confers.

But if I can prove satisfactorily, even to Judge Cooper and Mr. M'Duffie, that whatever may be your distress, it has no necessary connexion with the tariffs of 1824 or 1828, (the tariff of 1816 is allowed, on all hands, to have been a tariff almost altogether for revenue)—if I can incontrovertibly trace the origin of the distress, to a source entirely different and perfectly adequate to account for it—we may hope, that all good citizens, even those who have been the most ardent partisans of nullification, will exert themselves to dispel the mists of delusion under which your citizens have labored, and, as far as in their power lies, tranquilize the public mind, and allay a ferment, which endangers the peace and happiness of the country, not merely in our day, but in the days of our children and grandchildren.

To give a full view of the subject, it is necessary to take a retrospect of some years previous to the late war, and subsequently to its close; at which latter period, the seeds of distress were sown which have since germinated so luxuriantly.

The average price of cotton in 1809, '10 and '11, was only 15 cents.* In 1812, '13 and '14, it averaged only about 11 cents.* After the war it rose extravagantly—

Table showing cotton prices from 1815 to 1818. 1815: 20¢, 1816: 27¢, 1817: 26 1/2¢, 1818: 32¢.

Tempted by these extravagant prices, the cultivation was greatly extended—negroes and lands were purchased at prices unheard of formerly. The purchases were, in some instances, made wholly, in others, principally, on credit, payable by instalments, with interest, from year to year, in full confidence, on both sides, that this state of prosperity would continue, and that the payments could be easily made.

These high prices, moreover, produced, as is always the case, in similar circumstances, an extravagant style of living, far beyond that to which the citizens had been accustomed.

In the midst of this dazzling scene of prosperity, an awful hurricane arose, which blasted and withered the flattering prospects, and produced scenes of distress and wretchedness, not often paralleled. Cotton fell from 32 cents in 1818, to 22 in 1819, and to 16 in 1820.* To those who had purchased on credit, as the most part had done, and who still owed several instalments, this was certain ruin. With the price of cotton, the price of lands and negroes fell, and somewhat in the same proportion. And so great was the reduction, that in numerous cases, the lands and negroes would not sell for enough to pay the instalments still due; so that the whole amount paid was sacrificed. In some instances patrimonial estates were sold to pay the deficiency.†

It may be asked, to what cause were these ruinous reductions owing? Was there then no tariff, on which to charge the ruin?—to justify nullification, with all its horrors?—or to lead to any "calculation of the value of the Union?"

The answer is easily given.—The fall in 1819, arose from the large importations of East India cotton, in that and the preceding year—amounting to no less than 345,300 bales; whereas, in 1814, '15 and '16, the importation had been but 78,500 bales, or an average of 26,200 bales per annum. It is true, its inferior quality considerably limited the use of it—but still, enough was used, to produce, as we have seen, a reduction of about 30 per cent.

The desolation was completed by the great increase in 1820 of the exportation of cotton from this country, which in 1819 had been only 39,508,270 lbs. of uplands; whereas, in 1820, it rose to 116,291,137 lbs., being an increase of about 40 per cent. It is true, the consumption of this staple, increased in England, and in every part of Europe—but by no means in the same proportion. The consumption in England—

* Pitkin's Statistics, page 133. † Treasury Returns. ‡ Treasury Returns.

Table showing cotton consumption in the United States from 1817 to 1821. 1817: 397,000 bales, 1818: 415,000, 1819: 428,000, 1820: 470,000, 1821: 439,000.

It is not therefore wonderful, when the consumption increased only 25 per cent. in five years, and the supply from the East Indies increased seven-fold, from 31,000 bales in 1816, to 227,300 bales in 1818, and 40 per cent. from the United States, from 1819 (213,000 bales,) to 1820, (301,524 bales,) that the price was extravagantly reduced, and that the most intense distress followed.

The following is a statement of the exports of uplands, from the United States, for seven years:

Table showing cotton exports from the United States from 1819 to 1827. 1819: 80,406,270 lbs., 1820: 116,291,137, 1821: 113,549,339, 1822: 133,424,450, 1823: 161,586,582, 1824: 132,843,941, 1825: 198,522,363, 1827: 279,169,317.

Thus it appears that the export was increased more than two-fold from 1819 to 1823—and more than three-fold from 1819 to 1827!

Let us see the effects of this wonderful increase.

The quantity of uplands and sea island exported was—

Table showing cotton exports from 1819 to 1827. 1819: 87,997,645 lbs., \$21,081,769 value, 1820: 144,675,092, 24,035,068, 1821: 173,723,270, 20,445,520, 1822: 142,369,663, 21,947,401, 1823: 204,535,415, 25,025,214, 1827: 294,310,115, 21,359,545.

This table deserves to be very carefully studied. It is fraught with important instruction, on the subject of glutted markets. We see that \$7,000,000 lbs. produced, in 1818, half a million of dollars, more than 173,000,000 lbs. nearly double the quantity, in 1823—that the latter quantity produced a million and a half of dollars less than 142,000,000 lbs. in 1824—that 144,000,000 lbs. in 1822 produced nearly as much as 204,000,000 in 1826—and, finally, that in 1827 we increased only about 17 per cent.!

It is, I trust, impossible to examine the preceding tables, and the deductions from them, with the attention to which the magnitude of the subject is entitled, without a conviction that all the embarrassments, distress and suffering so loudly complained of, to the South, have arisen from one single efficient cause, glutted markets; and instead of wondering that the prices have fallen from 32 cents in 1818, to 16 cents in 1820, and to 9, 10, and 11 cents at present, the wonder is, that the reduction has not been greater.

The foregoing facts would be sufficient to settle the question finally, and forever, and to exonerate the tariff from the foul charges brought against it. But strong, and pointed, and decisive, and irrefutable as they are, fortunately, the mighty question at issue, which is to decide whether we are to continue an united band of brothers, or discordant petty States, rending each other in pieces, like the ill-fated South-Americans, does not rest wholly on them. I submit incontrovertible evidence, to prove that as great, if not a greater, degree of distress and suffering prevailed to the South before the enactment of the tariff of 1824, than has been felt since, and that therefore the nullifiers are disarmed of those plausible, but fallacious pretexts, whereby they have so highly excited the passions of their fellow-citizens, and prepared so many of them to "RENEW THE SCENES OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR."

Extract from a Speech of Mr. Carter, Member of Congress for South-Carolina, delivered April 5th, 1824.

"The prostration of their foreign markets has spread over the face of the South a GENERAL PERVAZING GLOOM. In all that region which stretches itself from the shores of the Potomac to the Gulf of Mexico, where all the arts of civilized life once triumphed, the arm of industry is now paralyzed.—Large and ample estates, once the seats of opulence, which supported their proprietors in affluence and comfort, are now thrown out to waste and decay."

Mr. Garnet, in the same debate, stated that—

"The population of Virginia was driven into distant lands, and reduced to beggary—and that desolation was spread over the face of the land."

Extract of a Letter from a respectable Citizen of South-Carolina, dated Charleston June 25, 1823.

"The peace of 1815 produced a complete revolution in the domestic concerns of this country. Cotton and rice rose beyond the most sanguine expectations of the growers, and in proportion to their value, was every other article sacrificed to them. The indigo vats were destroyed; lumber and tobacco abandoned; even provisions were neglected; and we turned our eyes to Virginia for corn, and to Tennessee and Kentucky for live stock. "This did very well while cotton and rice continued high, and would perhaps have been attended with no serious disadvantage, but from the fact, that land and negroes, the prices of which are in this country regulated by the prices of cotton and rice, rose also uncommonly high. "The quantity of money which the high prices of these articles brought into market, greatly diminished its value, and in proportion increased the prices of lands and negroes. A system of credit, too, found its way into the interior; and the hope of soon realizing a fortune, plunged the people deeply into debt for this species of property, at a price perfectly unjustifiable, even at the then high price it produced. "All classes have become largely indebted, and the fall of cotton left them in a situation by no means enviable. The commencement of this reaction may be dated in 1820, from which period has the planting interest of this country been very much perplexed. Lands that cost \$30 per acre are now sold for \$5, to pay the debt incurred by the purchase; and negroes that cost \$1000, may now be had for \$400."

Extract from a Memorial of the Citizens of Charleston, adopted about the close of 1823, and read in Congress Feb. 9, 1824.

"The cultivation of cotton, encouraged by the very prosperity which has just been noticed, has BEEN SO PRODIGIOUSLY EXTENDED in this and other States, as well as in foreign countries, that notwithstanding the unprecedented increase of the trade with England, every market in Europe is already glutted with it; and as the evil is every day growing with the growth of the new countries, into which enterprise is pushing its adventures, there can be no doubt but that, in the course of a very few years, this commodity will, like all others where there is a free competition in trade, be reduced to the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE. In the mean time, the effects that have already been produced here, by this mighty revolution, are deplorable in the extreme. Property of all kinds is depreciated beyond example. A feeling of gloomy dependence is beginning to prevail every where in the lower country. ESTATES ARE SACRIFICED TO PAY THE LAST INSTALMENTS OF THE BONDS GIVEN FOR THE PURCHASE MONEY. Nobody seems disposed to buy, what every body is anxious to sell at any price. In short, it is manifest that the extraordinary prosperity which South-Carolina, in common with the other Southern States, enjoyed some years ago, is gone forever; and it will require all the skill and industry of our agriculturists, in future, to maintain their place in the market, even at the most reduced prices of produce."

WILLIAM DRAYTON, } HUGH S. LEGARE, } SAMUEL FRIOLEAU, } WILLIAM SEABROOK, } Committee.

It is presumed that no man who values his character for veracity will ever, after the examination of these documents, bring it into discredit by charging Southern distress to tariffs. It would be an outrage on the common sense of the nation.

P. S. The increased culture of cotton in this country was in a great degree caused by the destruction of manufactures, by the fatal tariff of 1816, carried in Congress by the predominance of Southern influence. It drove thousands of the manufacturers to farming—converted customers into rivals, and depressing farming—and impelled the farmers in Virginia and Maryland, and the emigrants, into Alabama and other southwestern States, to enter largely into the culture of cotton. Thus the withering policy of the South recoiled on itself.

HAMILTON. Philadelphia, July 12, 1831.

LATEST FROM LIVERPOOL.

NEW-YORK, AUG. 11.—By the packet ship Sheffield, Capt. Hackstaff, which arrived from Liverpool on the 8th of July, we have received Liverpool papers to that date, and London to the 7th.

The bill for Parliamentary Reform was, in the House of Commons, taken up on the 4th of July, and debated until the 6th, when the question was taken—ayes 367, noes 231: majority for the bill 136. During the first day's debate, Sir John E. Walsh moved that the bill be read that day six months. The motion was seconded by Mr. F. Clinton, who supported it by a long speech of more than ordinary ability. He was followed by Sir J. Macintosh on the other side, who spoke at great length, and probably presented the strength of the argument on the side of Reform. Mr. Bruce succeeded him, in a speech of considerable force against the bill; and after him followed Mr. C. Ferguson in favor, and Lord Porchester against the bill. On the second and third days a large number of the most distinguished members addressed the House.

From what we see in the newspapers, we are led to the conclusion, that the fate of the bill in the House of Lords is considered uncertain. Indeed, we should think that there were strong expectations that it might be lost. In that event, it would not be strange if there should be a good deal of excitement in the nation. We should think the Peers would yield to popular opinion, finding such a large majority in favor of the measure, in a House elected with immediate reference to it. All that they could hope to obtain by defeating it, in our judgment, would be partial amendments or modifications, and a great amount of public clamor, which in the end might have a tendency to produce the very evils which they seem to fear, and eventually endanger what remains of the constitution.

Some attempts are said to have been made in France to produce an experiment in favor of the restoration of the exiled Royal Family, and to place the son of the Duchess of Berri, by the name of Henry V. on the throne.

A large body of Prussian Troops was said to be collected, and was expected to be joined by a Dutch force, and the troops of the German Confederation, which would make in the whole an army of 300,000 men, which appears to be intended to operate against the Belgians.

No alteration was expected in the general policy of France. The conclusion of the conferences in London, appears to have been quite ill received, and they appear to be determined to risk all rather than submit. If this Prussian army is intended to bring them to terms, or to reduce them again under the dominion of Holland, they will find themselves involved in as much business as they can attend to; and unless the movements of Prussia should bring on a general war, the Belgians must be conquered.

The affairs of Poland have not reached a crisis. Great exertions are making amongst the Poles to defeat their grand enemy. The new commander in chief, Count Paskewitch, was about assuming the command. It is now said that Marshal Diebitsch died of the prevailing disease, the cholera morbus.

Daily Advertiser.

In the House of Lords, July 4, the Duke of WELLINGTON asked whether the coronation of the King of England was contemplated. Earl GREY replied he had received no commands on the subject. He admitted its importance; but thought the present times would not admit of the expense, and particularly as no injury could result from the postponement of the ceremony.

English Paupers.—Among the recent importations at New-York, is a family of paupers, sent out by the authorities of London, who paid 36l. for their passage to this country. They consist of a man, his wife, and five children. They landed at New-York without a cent, and the whole concern clothed in nothing but the filthiest rags.

From the Newbern Sentinel.

The following extracts from the Journals of the House of Commons of 1797, and the proceedings of the State Convention of 1788, we lay before our readers, to show the grounds on which the people of Raleigh claim that the seat of government shall be permanently located among them. If this be their only claim, we fear it will avail but little when its merits shall have been subjected to the test of examination and debate. The act of the Convention does not, and could not go beyond the limits which govern all deliberative bodies. It merely says that the seat of government shall be and remain at a certain place, till the People, by another Convention, shall decree otherwise. This time, it seems, has nearly arrived; and we think that Raleigh will forfeit the sympathies of the people by claiming as a right, that which cannot by any possibility belong to it. In fixing on a site for the Capital, the general interest and convenience should be consulted; and in no case should these be sacrificed to private considerations. We are very far from wishing that the citizens of Raleigh should lose by the removal of the legislature, but we cannot by any means subscribe to the opinion, that they would thereby suffer unjustly. We do not believe that the holders of property in Raleigh, have any stronger claims to State protection than we have, or than the people of any other section of the State have; and we look upon their purchases there, just as we would on any other speculation. They believed that greater profits would accrue from houses and lots in Raleigh than in other places, and therefore they bought; if they are disappointed, it is ungenerous to impeach the justice of the State. They sought no pledge that their property should always be profitable, for they well knew that none could be given; nor have we heard even their warmest advocates say that any inhabitant of the City had purchased his property for the benefit of the State. Away then with charges of injustice and broken faith. The only claim that Raleigh can possibly have, or that will be listened to with patience, must be predicated on her central situation; and should this be sufficient to influence the Convention to rebuild on the former site, we shall be perfectly satisfied. Before the meeting of that body, however, we shall say a word or two concerning the opinions which have gone forth from this place; they are by no means the sentiments of Newbern. They are those of only a very few individuals.

ORDINANCE.

For fixing the seat of Government of N. Carolina. Extract from the Journal of the House of Commons, Thursday, December 6, 1787.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the people of this State, to authorize and direct their respective representatives, to be elected for the purpose of deliberating on the federal constitution, to fix on the place for holding the future meetings of the general assembly, and the place of residence of the chief officers of the state; which, when fixed, shall be considered the unalterable seat of government of this state. By a Convention of Delegates of the People of North-Carolina, elected pursuant to a recommendation of the General Assembly of the said State, and assembled at the town of Hillsborough, on the twenty-first day of July, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight. An Ordinance for establishing a place for holding the future meetings of the General Assembly, and the place of residence of the chief officers of the State.

WHEREAS, In pursuance of a recommendation of the general assembly, passed on the sixth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, this convention hath been elected by the chief officers of this state as are entitled to vote for representatives of the House of Commons, for the purpose (together with that of deliberating and determining on the new constitution of government for the United States of America, proposed by the late federal convention) of fixing on the place for holding the future meetings of the general assembly, and the place of residence of the chief officers of the state, which place when fixed, is to be considered the unalterable seat of government for this state: And whereas, this convention, previous to their voting for any place for the above purposes, did pass a resolution, in the words following, viz: "Resolved, That this convention will not fix the seat of government at any one particular point, but that it shall be left at the discretion of the Assembly, to ascertain the exact spot: Provided always, That it shall be within ten miles of the point or place determined on by this convention;" And whereas upon a ballot being taken, pursuant to a resolve of this convention, a majority of the said convention voted for the plantation whereon Isaac Hunter now resides, in the county of Wake, as the place at which, or within ten miles of which, a place for the above purposes should be fixed on by the general assembly, agreeable to the above resolution: It is therefore ordained by this convention, on behalf of the people of the state of North-Carolina, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, That the said plantation whereon the said Isaac Hunter now resides, or such place as the general assembly shall fix upon within ten miles of the said plantation, pursuant to the true intent and meaning of the above recited resolution of this

convention, shall be the place for holding the future meetings of the general assembly, and the place of residence of the chief officers of the state, and the unalterable seat of government of this state, except by the authority of the people in convention met for the said purpose: Provided always, That until convenient buildings can be erected on the said place for the said purposes, it shall be in the power of the general assembly, from time to time, to appoint any other place or places for the meeting of the general assembly, and for the residence of the chief officers of the state; any thing in this ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding. Ratified in Convention, the 4th day of August, Anno Domini, 1788.

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

New Summerville.—A little more than a year ago, the Rail-Road Company purchased a tract of Pine land, of about 1500 acres, situated on a high sandy ridge, between Cooper and Ashley Rivers, and about 21 miles from town, at 37 1/2 cents per acre.— This purchase was made for the timber which was upon it. The land being adjoining a settlement established by the planters of the neighborhood for their Summer residence, it being but an hour and a half to two hours ride on the Rail-Road from town, and a healthy, airy and pleasant situation, the Rail-Road Company resolved to lay off in town lots, three hundred acres of their land, and offer a portion of them for sale at public auction, with a view of inducing settlements. Accordingly, a town has been laid out, with streets (none of which are less than 100 and two are 200 feet wide) crossing each other at right angles, making squares of four acres each—each of these squares are divided into lots of one acre each.

The Company resolved to sell alternate squares on both sides of the Rail-Road, which runs through the centre of the town, and accordingly, on Wednesday last, the lots were offered at public auction in this city, when 138 one acre lots were sold for \$3654. The purchasers doubtless calculate that this spot will become the summer retreat for the inhabitants of Charleston, and when we take into consideration the health of the situation, the abundance of excellent water to be found there, the contiguity to the city, and the facility the Rail-Road will offer of communicating with it, such calculation appears not to be unfounded.

In any event, the company have made a good speculation. They paid about \$600 for the land, from which they have already received, we understand, timber to the value of about \$3000. They have now sold town lots to the amount of \$3600 and upwards. Besides this, the Company have reserved a large body of wood land, which may yet afford them a considerable amount in timber, and as they have reserved alternate squares in the town, it is probable the lots reserved are worth as much money as those sold. Upon this calculation, the Company have received or now hold property worth 10,000 to 12,000 dollars, for which they only paid about \$600.

Should this new town succeed, it cannot be doubted it will materially operate against the value of property on Sullivan's Island, which is considered by many to be a dangerous residence, from its exposure to autumnal gales.

We shall be pleased if New Summerville shall afford all the advantages expected from it, among the chief of which is a safe, convenient, and pleasant retreat to the unaccustomed inhabitants of our city, during seasons when the Stranger's Fever may be amongst us.

From the New-York American.

MR. EDITOR.—The King's "Polish" is so terribly mangled that I am induced out of regard to my suffering country, and the memory of my brave comrades, whose names are daily taken in vain, to send you the following rules for Polish pronunciation:—"All vowels are sounded, as in French and Italian; and there are no diphthongs, every vowel being pronounced distinctly.—The consonants are the same as in English, except W, which is sounded like v, at the beginning of a word, thus Warszawa, Var-sa; in the middle or at the end of a word it has the sound of f, as in the instance already cited; and in Narow, Nar-f. C, like tz, and never like k; thus, Pac, is sounded Patz. G, like g in Gibbon, thus Oginski, Ch like the Greek x or k; thus Lech, lek. Cz like the English tch pitch; thus Czartorski, like Tchartor-ski. Sz, as sh in shape; thus Staszcz, Stasz-hytz. Szw, like shch, and Szczerbiec, like Shcherbiets.—Rz, like j in je, with a slight sound of R; thus Rzewuski, like Ryer-ski." These remarks are taken from a book in your own language, Fletcher's History of Poland, and may prevent in future the necessity of making us anonymous, or something just as bad; for you know, "Give a dog a bad name," &c. Yours, with esteem,

SKRYZNECKI.

Belgium.—M. DE BLARGNIES, a member of the Belgian Congress, lately addressed that body in a speech which is said to have produced extraordinary sensation throughout Belgium; and to have had the effect of detaching from the party of Leopold, a number of persons who had determined to support his nomination to the throne. M. DE BLARGNIES pronounced the Conference at London to be derogatory to the Belgic Constitution; and offensive to the national honor; and in this latter sentiment, every American must coincide with M. DE BLARGNIES. History must not record the humiliating fact, said the intrepid and patriotic speaker, that the Belgians, after having