

From the Rutherfordton Spectator.  
UNION MEETING.

At a numerous meeting of the citizens of Buncombe county, held at the Court House, in Asheville, pursuant to previous notice, on Tuesday and Wednesday of the Superior Court, for the purpose of making a public expression of their opinions and sentiments in relation to the dangerous and revolutionary doctrine of nullification, as now asserted by a member of this confederacy. Col. James Lawry, was on motion, called to the chair, and N. Blackstocks, Esq., appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting having been explained by the chairman, it was moved and seconded, that the chair appoint a committee of five, to prepare and report an address and resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting; whereupon, the following gentlemen were appointed, viz: Col. John Clayton, Capt. David Vance, James Gudgeon, Esq., Gen. Philip Brittain and Rich. E. Fortune, Esq.; who, after a short retirement, reported and read an address and resolutions, when, on motion, the meeting adjourned till Wednesday 1 o'clock.—At the time appointed the people again assembled, when the chairman politely tendered the chair to Col. Robert Williamson, who accepted the same and presided over the deliberations of the meeting. The address and resolutions reported at the previous meeting were now called up, which, after considerable discussion, on both sides of the question, were adopted with two dissenting voices.

ADDRESS.

*Fellow-Citizens:*—A period has arrived in our national existence, when it becomes the solemn duty of all who feel concerned for the preservation of our Republican institutions to take a firm and decided stand. We cannot look upon the alarming and portentous "signs of the times," without being convinced of the imperious necessity of action, of prompt, and vigorous action. Our glorious Union, the great palladium of our political safety, is threatened with dissolution, and our constitution, the firm basis of our liberties, the unequalled production of our renowned and patriotic forefathers, is set at naught and pronounced unworthy of our veneration and regard. The great body of people, for whom and by whom the government was formed, cannot remain mere idle spectators. The importance of the crisis will require all the energy and virtue of the country to save it from impending ruin. The good and the patriotic must unite, the supremacy of the laws and the constitution must be maintained, and the dangerous and treasonable doctrine of nullification put down. We believe this odious and new fangled doctrine, as promulgated by certain politicians of the present day, to be fraught with the most fatal consequences to our liberties, and subversive of the fundamental principles of our government. The doctrine of nullification maintains that a single state in the confederacy has a right, in the exercise of its sovereignty to declare a law deliberately enacted by Congress and sanctioned by the authority of the Executive, unconstitutional, and utterly null and void within its limits—that any state may, upon its own construction of the constitution, by an act of state sovereignty, nullify the acts of the general government, thus assuming to itself the power of controlling the federal compact, and of materially altering the condition of the other contracting parties without their consent. A State, by the exercise of this right, may overrule the Senate, the House of Representatives and the President, thro' all which departments an act must pass before it acquires the force and obligation of a law. Is it not much less likely that the Congress of the United States will pass laws which are "deliberate, dangerous and palpable violations of the Constitutions," than that a single State, may be induced in a moment of temporary hallucination, and under the influence of high party excitement, to nullify a constitutional law. Ours is a government of checks and balances.—The House of Representatives is checked by the Senate composed of two members from the several States, the House and the Senate are subject to the control of the President in the exercise of his constitutional veto, and in the last resort, any citizen who feels himself aggrieved by a law, has a right to call to his aid the judgment of a Court of competent authority; and until that is pronounced, the law cannot be executed. In criminal prosecutions there is still a further appeal to Executive clemency. A more judicious and salutary arrangement of the several departments of our government could not be devised, and to this arrangement is mainly to be attributed its excellence and superiority over any other government in the world. But where, we would ask, is the check by which this right of a state to nullify the acts of Congress is controlled? If one State has a right to nullify another, and another, and another, so that the sovereignty of the Union and the action of the general government is made subservient to the control of each State, and that too when the State claiming the right, (as is the case in South Carolina) is nearly equally divided in opinion among its own citizens. We cannot recognize in the South Carolina doctrine of nullification any thing like a peaceful or constitutional remedy against the Tariff Laws. On the 17th day of September, 1787, that state expressly de-

clared by her representatives, that "the constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any thing in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." Can South Carolina, having made this solemn pledge, so long as she continues under this constitution, rightfully nullify a "law of the land," by "laws of the State?" This would at once amount to an entire prostration of the supremacy of the general government, and defeat the intention of the constitution.—That nullification is a peaceful remedy and does not lead to disunion, are assertions, the truth of which we cannot for a moment admit. If South Carolina nullifies, she will enact laws by her legislature, declaring void, and countervailing the operation of the laws of Congress, which would directly destroy the relation between the Federal and state governments. The object and effect of the nullifying acts would be to prevent the officers of the general government from collecting the public revenue, by inflicting high penalties, and subjecting them to an action for damages, thus preventing the discharge of their duties to the government, and a compliance with the condition of their bonds. These acts on the part of a state thus nullifying, amount to the establishment of a government recognizing no authority superior to its own. South Carolina will go further. She will declare the port of Charleston, a free port to all the world, and invite foreign merchants to come in and partake of the glorious advantages of free trade. By doing this she will again defeat that part of the constitution which provides that the same rates of duty shall be collected at the several ports in the United States. The effect of such an act would be to defeat the revenue laws, throw an unequal burthen upon the ports of Savannah and New-York, and introduce into the country a general and odious system of smuggling. All this may not be disunion, but we must confess we are at a loss to know by what more appropriate name to call it. In every point of view in which we can regard the doctrine of nullification, we are forced to believe it is not justified by the constitution, or compatible with the union of the States. So far from being justified by the constitution, we hesitate not to say, that this doctrine if carried into practical operation, must inevitably produce a dissolution of the government, plunge us at once into all the confusion and horrors of civil war, and finally terminate in despotism. Will the President of the United States suffer the laws of Congress to be resisted and violated with impunity? Will he suffer a faction, an inflated majority in a single state, to control the action of the general government, and even defy his power? He cannot. He must and will enforce the laws. And if South Carolina should resist his authority by force, a scene of horror and bloodshed may ensue which surpasses our power of description. The state seeing her feeble and helpless condition, when arrayed against the combined force of the government, will call upon some foreign power to aid and assist her in the desperate and unequal conflict, and thus involve our country in all the horrors of foreign and domestic war; a war in which the American patriot will be compelled to bathe his sword in his brother's blood. Far be it from us to admit for a moment that we will not stand up in defence of our liberties as freemen. No, that glorious inheritance which has been transmitted to us by a gallant ancestry, which is associated with the name of Warren and of Wayne, of Marion and of Mercer, of Green and of Washington, shall never be surrendered until we shall have found an honored grave in the field of battle, and our hearts be cold in death. Let a foreign enemy invade our land, let the storm of war again visit these happy shores, and thousands will rally round the standard of liberty, prepared to shed the last drop of their blood in defending their country, and repelling the invaders. But our souls sicken at the idea of shedding the blood of fathers and brothers, of friends and relations. We believe in common with our fellow citizens, that the present tariff laws are unequal and oppressive, and so far as they aim at establishing a permanent system of protection, they ought to be met with the most firm and unyielding resistance. But we are far from believing that our labors are so heavy as to justify a resort to the dangerous and revolutionary remedy of nullification, a remedy which involves a violation of the Union of the States. Ours is a government founded in public opinion, in a spirit of amity, compromise and concession, and to a virtuous and enlightened public opinion we look for the correction of ordinary abuses. Restless and aspiring politicians may endeavour to force new and dangerous political experiments; mad ambition may attempt to shiver into pieces our Republican Union, which has secured to us so many inestimable blessings, and which has elevated us to the very summit of political greatness, but the virtue and firmness of an honest community, will interpose the majesty of its power and save the country from revolution and ruin.—We will not despair of the Republic, and in the language of Mr. Jefferson "we will

separate from our compatriots, only when the sole alternatives left are the dissolution of our Union with them, or submission to a government without limitation of powers." When we reflect that ours is the only free government in the world, when we look around and behold the greatness to which we have attained, the unexampled and growing prosperity we have enjoyed under our free constitution, and the boundless and animating prospect before us, can we tolerate for a moment the idea of disunion? When we reflect that by Union we have breasted the storms of two wars, triumphed over the combined power of our enemies, and maintained erect the proud banner that waved us to victory, we cannot but exclaim, let us adhere to the Union. To use the language of a distinguished patriot, "it is justly deemed the guardian of our best rights, the source of our highest civil and political duties, and the sure means of national greatness." And now, henceforth and forever, let our motto be, "our country, our whole country, and nothing but our country."

1st. Therefore resolved as the sense of this meeting that, we regard the Union of these States as the great palladium of our civil and political independence, and that we look upon any attempt to dissolve the same at this time with the utmost degree of abhorrence.

2d. Resolved, that we regard the doctrine of nullification as asserted by a large portion of the people of South Carolina, as unwarranted by the constitution, contrary to the nature of our government, subversive of the fundamental principles of civil liberty, and leading to revolution, civil war and bloodshed.

3d. On motion, Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and countersigned by the Secretary and forwarded for publication to the editor of the North Carolina Spectator and Western Advertiser, and to other prints friendly to the object of the meeting.

ROBERT WILLIAMSON, Chairman.  
N. BLACKSTOCKS, Sec'y.

From the same.

PUBLIC MEETING IN FRANKLIN.  
October 12th, 1832.

According to appointment, a large assemblage of the citizens of Macon county, met in the Court-House in Franklin, on Friday of Superior Court, for the purpose of giving an expression of opinion, on the two great political questions, that so much threatens the Union of these United States, at the present time. When on motion, Gen. Thos. Love was called to the chair, and James Whitaker, Esq. appointed Secretary.

The objects of the meeting being explained from the chair. It was, on motion of Col. Benjamin S. Brittain, Resolved, that a committee of five, be appointed to draw up resolutions suitable to be adopted by this meeting.

The Committee retired for a few minutes, when they returned and presented the following, which being read, was unanimously adopted by the meeting.

Resolved, That we are unconditionally opposed to the present Tariff, as being inexpedient, unequal and highly oppressive.

Resolved, That we view the late doctrine of Nullification, as destructive of the Union of these United States, and of our civil and political liberties.

Resolved, That though, we deprecate the doctrine of Nullification, as founded on principles, subversive of the Constitution; yet, we would willingly and cordially unite, with our fellow citizens, of this and other States, on any grounds which promise a speedy redress of our grievances, without involving the Constitution of these United States.

Resolved, That we adhere to the Federal Union, as the sheet anchor of our political safety.

Resolved, That having full confidence in the integrity, and ability of Gen Andrew Jackson, we yield him our undivided support, for the next Presidency.

Messrs. Guinn, Steelman, Reane and Francis, occupied the attention of the meeting at considerable length, in advocating the doctrines, contained in the above resolutions.

When, on motion of Mr. Guinn, it was ordered that the proceedings of the meeting, be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and that a copy of the same, be sent to the Rutherfordton Spectator, with a request that it be printed; and also, that all editors in this State, opposed to the Tariff, will be pleased to give it an insertion.

When the meeting adjourned.

THOS. LOVE, Chairman.

JAMES WHITAKER, Secretary.

Mr. Error:

I have no doubt, but the views contained in the above resolutions, are in accordance with the opinions of nine-tenths of the people of this county.

J. WHITAKER.

"Westward Ho!"—A party of two or three hundred Indians of the Seneca and Shawnee tribes recently encamped at New Paris in Ohio, on their way to the far west. Among them is a white woman 105 years of age, who has resided for more than a century among the red men of the forest. She had been taken prisoner when five years old in Green Briar, Va. and knows nothing of her former name or relatives.

*Afflicting.*—On Sunday afternoon about 5 o'clock as Miss Margaretta Potter, daughter of the late Wm. W. Potter, was returning with another young lady from the church of the Rev. Mr. Chambers, she was seized with a sensation of faintness, and remarked to her friend that she felt extremely ill. The young lady addressed turned towards her companion, and found her in tears. She became momentarily worse; and on reaching the corner of Chestnut and Tenth streets, was assisted into a drug store, hard by. Here a physician of the neighborhood was sent for, who ordered her to be taken instantly home, as her house was nigh at hand. She was placed in the physician's carriage, in a state of complete exhaustion, but able to comprehend objects in the street. In passing along, she observed her mother, who had been sent for, hurrying to the shop whence she had just been removed. She called to Mrs. Potter in a feeble voice, and this recognition was the last of her life. She was conveyed home, and except the repetition of her mother's name, she never spoke again. In ten minutes she was a lifeless corpse. This mysterious dispensation of Providence has removed an amiable, beautiful, and accomplished young lady from a circle of almost adoring friends. A most affecting incident was connected with her dissolution. A young gentleman, a friend of the family, had engaged to accompany her to church in the evening. He called at the appointed hour, and on enquiring if she was ready, was answered, "she is dead." He could not believe it; and on entering the room where she lay as if asleep, in her morning dress, he burst into a paroxysm of tears, and, with many others, "refused to be comforted."—*Phil. Gaz.*

*Caution to Witnesses.*—At the late Circuit Court in Queens county, an action was tried, in which John Peletreau was plaintiff, and C. C. Moore defendant, for damages sustained by the plaintiff in consequence of the defendant's not having appeared as a witness in a case pending between the plaintiff and C. R. Colden, at a Circuit Court, held at Troy in March last. The defendant had been subpoenaed and was a very material witness for the plaintiff in the action, and in consequence of his absence, the damages obtained were alleged to have been much smaller than they would otherwise have been. Several points were made on the trial, of no particular interest to the public; and we advert to the case only as a warning to witnesses of the consequences of disobeying legal process. The defendant undertook to prove sickness as an excuse for his absence, the weight of the evidence being against him, the jury after a clear and impartial charge by Judge Edwards, returned into court with a verdict for the plaintiff of \$1457 damages and costs of suit.—*N. Y. Courier.*

*The Curious Case.*—In noticing various curious things at the late Fair, we spoke of a curious cane, which had been wrought with great labor. It has since been left with us a few days for further examination. It was made by Mr. Gilbert Griswold, during the cruise of the frigate Hudson, on the coast of Brazil. Mr. G. was attached to the band of the Hudson. The cane is the trunk of a coffee shrub, entwined by a bitter-sweet vine. A serpent, with 2 heads, is entwined around it, raised in relief, and it has a great number of ornamental figures and flowers also in relief. Among the former are—a South-American lug-boat; a dove with a leaf of olive in its mouth; a mermaid; a pot of flowers; a dolphin; the figure of Fame sounding her trumpet; Franklin's motto, "Where Liberty dwells, there is my Country," cut in letters that would do credit to a type-founder; an Indian with his spear; King Philip with his Indian armor, spear, tomahawk, quiver, &c. a double heart; an anchor; the American arms; a Marine Venus, reposing on a rock; the American Eagle; and the Emblems of the Master Mason's Carpet, with a slip sailing towards it—filled, probably, by Anti-Masons, endeavoring to run down the wicked emblem. The top of the cane contains a snuff-box. The ingenious maker ought to be paid well for it. It may be seen at this office.—*N. Y. Dai. Ad.*

*The Dress of a Dandy 400 years ago.*—"What could exhibit," says Dr. Henry, "a more fantastical appearance than an English bean of the 14th century? He wore long pointed shoes, fastened to his knees by gold or silver chains; hose of one color on the one leg, and another color on the other; short breeches, which did reach to the middle of his thighs—a coat, the one half white, the other half black, or blue; a long beard, a silk hood, buttoned under his chin, embroidered with grotesque figures of animals, dancing men, &c. and sometimes ornamented with gold and precious stones." This dress was the height of the mode in the reign of King Edward III.

*Anecdote.*—A little miss about 14 years of age, attended a writing school, and had made considerable proficiency in her chirography. The master set her copies alphabetically, and after finishing the word "Union" which was given her, she artlessly looked up in the face of her teacher, and inquired if he did not think she would make a pretty good union in the course of a couple of years? "I rather imagine you will," was the reply.

*Nullification.*—Error has more heads than the fabled Hydra, whilst truth has but one. Among the agitators of the South, the doctrine of Nullification has already appeared under a hundred different shapes and aspects. With some it is a Constitutional remedy, with others a revolutionary proceeding. One party contends that it amounts to secession from the Union; another, that it is the very chain which binds the Union more strongly together. Some say that it arrests and makes void the act of the General Government against which it is directed; others that it only suspends for a time its operation until the decision of the rest of the States in Convention, is obtained. Besides these, we could enumerate a score of other questionable shapes it has assumed, but these may suffice. In this conflict of opinion, there is safety.—There is more probability that the differing parties will get into the right track, than that they should fall in with each other.—In politics as well as morals, the extremes are nearer to each other than the means.  
*Frederick (Md.) Times.*

*Wholesale Emigration.*—The Stuttgart Universal Gazette of Sept. 2d, announces that a plan is in progress in the south west of Germany, to make up a State and ship it over to the United States, to become a twenty-fifth member of the Confederacy.—The following notice of the project appears in that publication:—"According to accounts from the south-west of Germany, a society of liberal men are organizing a grand plan for emigration to North-America. The emigration has hitherto been precarious, because it did not rest on any solid foundation, and because the means were not concentrated. But now it is different, as the object is to form a New-Germany beyond the ocean, which is to receive all those whose hopes and claims to liberty and right are disappointed in Old Germany. In order to be admitted into the Confederation of the United States of America, the law requires the number of free inhabitants, above 25 years of age, to be 60,000, [40,000 without distinction of age.—Eds.] and this number is to be assembled before any further measures can be taken. Many of the Germans established in North-America will join their countrymen, and the plan is so popular in Germany, that scarcely any doubts are entertained of its being successful."

*True Eloquence.*—Our readers undoubtedly recollect the splendid specimens of eloquence which were elicited from some individuals in almost every populous town in the Union, when, "our own Lafayette" visited this country. Many of the addresses delivered on that memorable occasion were precious morsels, full of far-fetched ideas and bombastic phrases, literary curiosities, well worthy of being preserved in the Cabinets of the learned.

When Washington, while travelling through the N. E. States, visited the town of Salem (Mass.) Mr. Northey, a worthy member of the Society of Friends, was appointed to deliver the address on that occasion—and with a correctness of taste which deserves commendation, he avoided all complimentary remarks, or oratorical flourishes, yet his speech was as comprehensive as if couched in the language of and Hamilton, an Adams or an Ames. It was as follows:

"Friend WASHINGTON, we are glad to see thee, and in behalf of the inhabitants, bid thee a hearty welcome to Salem."

What language could have conveyed a more feeling welcome, or would have been more acceptable to the illustrious Washington?—*Exeter News Letter.*

*Mortality of Slaves.*—It appears from a statement of Mr. F. Buxton, just published, that the British Sugar Plantations are carried on with a fearful waste of human life. It appears that in 1817, the total number of slaves in the West India Sugar Colonies was 730,112, of whom 369,577 were males, and 360,535 females. After a lapse of eleven years, the number in the West India Sugar Colonies are 678,527, of whom 333,527 males, and 344,993 females. In the Mauritius, 76,774, of whom 47,057 are males, and 29,717 females. The decrease in thirteen West India Colonies is 47,534; in the Mauritius, 10,767; together 58,301. But in two Colonies there has been an increase, viz: Dominica H, and Barbadoes, 3,966; together 5,977; deducting which from the decrease, we have for the total decrease in the slave population, in the Sugar Colonies, on an average of eleven years, 53,324.

*ST. LOUIS, OCT. 6.*—*Steamboat Accident.*—We have just received the painful intelligence that the splendid steamboat Louisville, of this port, on her way to N. O. was snagged and sunk, about thirty-five miles above the mouth of the Ohio.—The passengers and crew, and a greater part of the cargo, the engine and furniture saved. The loss is attributed to a snag concealed, some four or five feet under the water, on which the boat struck.—Her hull is said to be wholly lost.

The boat was owned and commanded by our enterprising and worthy fellow citizen John Simonds, Jr. She was we are informed, partly insured at the St. Louis Missouri Insurance Office, and partly at Louisville.