

[From the Mason Advertiser.]

THE SOUTHERN.

The South will not be a Disunionist.

After a long and stormy session, Congress has at last adjourned, and the representatives of the people have returned to their homes. The Delegates from the North and East, have again made the South tributary to the Treasury of the United States, and carried with them our blood, sweat, and wealth, to fatten and pamper that overgrown monopoly, the Protective System. The Delegates from the South, who have been contending for an equality of privileges, ever since the Tariff of 1824, they too have returned to their constituents dejected, but not despairing—defeated, but not vanquished. They come to tell us, that for six years they have had no voice in the National Councils—that they have been witnesses of rights barred, and wealth feloniously transferred—that although elected as the Representatives of the people, their people have had no representatives; and they, the people, must now represent themselves.

The South, it is true, at one time consented, in a spirit of magnanimous liberality to grant protection to the Northern and Eastern Manufacturers. This was done in that kind of feeling with which a loan would be given to an unfortunate pauper. The South, however, in thus conceding her charity did not relinquish her natural, constitutional and sovereign privilege of withholding it. But, these protectionists—these splendid papers who have grown rich upon our donations, with an efficiency and alacrity that has no example, have had the unobscured hardihood to tell us that what we have heretofore granted us a boon, they have now the privilege of claiming as a right. Because we protect them to-day, they say we must protect them to-morrow. Thus they are the crowning insult to whom you had once emptied your purse, could not be guilty of a greater outrage upon justice and humanity, if in for the second time boldly thrust himself into your doors and told you—Sir, I begged of you, one hundred dollars yesterday, and you gave it to me. In doing so, you established a precedent which authorizes me to claim from you a similar grant, be it more or less. I now claim it, Sir, and if you will not yield it, I will force it the point of the bayonet!—In this view of the subject, we have given a familiar and unapologetic illustration of the Protective System.

In this condition of affairs then, what must the South do?—If she is true to her self—if she possesses one spark of independence—she must put the question peacefully to the issue, and say to the tax-gatherers of the Protective System who live our support, and through our Custom Houses, "We won't pay the tax." This is what the monarchial reformers of England told a corrupt House of Lords, and in doing so brought that proud aristocracy to a sense of its duty—and shall the republican reformers of the U. States be afraid to do so?—God forbid.

Let us then peacefully and patriotically resist the Tax. We have not the least apprehension that it will lead to any thing like civil war. On the contrary it could only result in the call of an extraordinary session of Congress. This would heighten the North and East generally of their dependence upon the South, and specify we prophesy, put an end to the protective system, and save the Union.

A JACKSON TAKEN BY A QUARTER.

It is a curious fact, that, under the new Tariff Law, every man is to be taxed fifteen per cent, upon every coat he puts on his back, owing to a mistake. We have the information from three different Members of Congress—and, as it is a matter of some moment, that the people should not be without some scientific legislation which is due to no blunders, we will relate the occurrence as we received it.

It will be recollected that, in the bill reported by the Sec'y. of the Treasury, to Congress, on the 27th of April, and which will be found in this paper of 9th May, it was provided that the duty on woollen cloths costing upwards of 50 cents per square yard should be thirty per centum. This bill was referred to the Committee on Manufactures, and constituted the basis of the one reported by that Committee. Now, it is confidently asserted that this Committee, after giving a mature reflection to the subject, decided to fix the duty upon such woollens at thirty-five per centum; but, by some means or other, when the printed bill made its appearance in the House, it was found to contain fifty per centum, instead of thirty-five. The error was immediately discovered by one of the Committee, who mentioned it to some of his colleagues, and it was admitted, as we understand, by all or a majority of them, that the bill was erroneously printed. Upon consultation, however, it was agreed not to have the bill re-printed, but to correct the error by a motion to strike out 50 and insert 35, when the bill should be under discussion.

Upon referring to the proceedings, we cannot however, discover that any such motion was ever made; and the bill was suffered to pass with the fifty per centum. For a moment it was the inexpert testimony of the bill in so important a particular, lest it might lead to other changes that would be fatal to it. For as the bill, when reported by the Committee, was pronounced to be the fabled paper, a compromise amongst the Committee, which conferred on it the only character that gave it a chance of a favorable reception by the House, it was probably thought that the fewer changes were made, the better.—Be this as it may the duty of fifty per centum was retained in the bill because it was reported by the Committee; and all our informants agree

that the bill would not be certainly have passed had the error been found in the printed bill at fifty-five per cent. How the error arose, is not precisely known—but it is not believed to have been the result of design. We should like to see the matter explained by some of the Committee; and we would recommend Congress, when they pass such bills in future, to put at the bottom of them, as the merchants do to their accounts, "errors excepted."—Eas. Con.

LETTERS CANNOT REPORT MORE GOODS THAN THEY CAN BUY FOR.

It is a curious notion that a million of letters imports more goods than it can pay for; but it is a mistake, founded in a want of acquaintance with the details of commerce. In point of fact, no nation ever imports more than she can pay for. These individuals within the country into which they import goods, do not import them into another country. If their letters in the future, they must procure the foreign goods by paying for them at the time of purchase, or they must buy them on credit. If they pay for them at the time of purchase, no debt is created. If they buy them on credit, they either pay for them when the credit has expired, or they do not. If they do not pay them, the debt is cancelled. If they do not pay for them, it is because they become bankrupt; and this only proves that the persons to whom they were unable to comply with their engagements, but by no means proves that there is not wealth enough in the country to pay for them, in the hands of some body. Such bankruptcies may take place even in the most prosperous times, as they often have done; and it would take a good deal to persuade an English creditor that he has lost his money, and because a man was unable to pay him; for it would be as once manifest to him that the nation could at least have given him back his own goods, if it had not the means of giving any thing else.

If the importer be a foreigner, who carries his goods to an over-seas market, the words that can imagine, to him as that he should be obliged to take them back. This he will do if he cannot sell them for immediate payment, or upon satisfactory security on credit. In the latter case, he never inquires whether the country has imported too many goods; but whether the persons to whom he sells are required to pay for them, or not. Thus, it is by individuals, and not by nations, that importations are made, and by whom debts are contracted, and it may very well happen that the markets of the wealthiest countries may be overstocked by which great losses may occur to foreigners; and it is, therefore, a great error to suppose, because a hundred merchants fail from over trading, and their capitals, that this is evidence, that the country has imported more than it can pay for.

A circumstance was related by General Hayne, in his speech on Monday last, which ought to be generally known as it speaks volumes. As well as our memory serves us, he stated that Judge Martin of the Senate, having arrived at Washington after the passage of the Tariff bill, was accompanied by several numbers of Congress, who requested him as one who had retired from political life, and cause fresh from amongst the people of Carolina, to say candidly whether or South Carolina would not satisfied with the new arrangement of duties, and that he solemnly believed, it would be resisted. "Good God!" exclaimed the gentleman—"if we had only known that you were so decided by your own nullification papers, and from a host of letters from your State asserting that the excitement was only that of a faction, and that nullification would be the result of it!"—Charleston Eves. Post.

[From the Charleston Evening Post.] Does the editor of the Patriot intention ally assert—or is it a "verbal blunder" when he asserts as he does in his paper of last evening, that under the Tariff of 1832 no article pays a higher duty than 50 per cent. We quote the words in which this grossly incorrect assertion is made—"there would no doubt be the increased rates of duties, respectively, if all articles paid 100 per cent duty, but as some pay higher than 50, the extreme increase cannot be more than 21." &c. What does the Patriot say to Genl. Hayne's motion that no duties should exceed 100 per cent rejected by the Tariff majority?—What does it say to the duty on coarse Flemings ranging from 45 to 225 per centum?—What does it say to the duty on the lowest qualities of Cottons, 150 per cent amounting to utter prohibition?—On Salt from 50 to 100 per cent. On Sugar from 50 to 100 per cent. Lead 100 per cent. Iron from 30 to 200 per cent.

FROM THE BALDWIN STATE. It is in vain that the friends of Mr. Van Buren attempt to identify the supporters of Mr. Barbours with the enemies of Genl. Jackson. It is obvious to every man of the least discernment, that their object is to deliver those whose predilections are for Mr. Barbours from coming out in his favor; and we are surprised and mortified to find that there are some in the Jackson ranks who are capable of descending to the use of such a contemptible artifice—in artifice which men of magnanimous and single feeling will turn their backs upon. No one will presume to question, will at once show its want of truth, and explode the whole device. The West has more than once more manifestly supported Jackson than any other section of

States. The Van Buren presses the measure and he wishes to admit that the result of the next election will discover any divisions of the President's popularity in that quarter. And yet present signs indicate most clearly that the West will give its overwhelming vote for Barbours. This is attested by the unusually large and respectable Jackson and Barbours meetings which have just been held in many of Western countries. The unanimity with which these Barbours counties supported General Jackson in 1824, may be seen from the following statement of the votes, given by some of them, taken from the official registers:

Table with 3 columns: Name, Jackson, Crawford. Rows include Burke, Davidson, Haywood, Lunenburg, Montgomery, Raleigh, and Rockford.

Now, then, can any man of fair and honest mind, assert that the Barbours party is composed of "Catholics and Catholics?" stated, as our veracious friends of the Fayetteville Journal declare, "for the purpose of distracting, dividing and enfeebling the friends of the republican party throughout the Union, and embarrassing the President in his administration of the Government." The last is so gross, there are but few who would stoop to swallow it. The truth is, if either party may be justly suspected of a want of sincerity in their professions of friendship for Genl. Jackson, it is that which advocates the election of Mr. Van Buren. In the contest of 1824, they not only opposed Genl. Jackson, but were his most virulent and scurrilous revilers and persecutors. They scrupled not to stigmatize him with every epithet that could defame and blacken the character of a man; and deprecatd his conduct as the greatest curse that could be brought upon the nation. Nor did they come over to his support until a short time before the election in 1828, when they found it impracticable to bring out a separate summary of the country were de-stituted of numbers, their admiration of his talents and principles, and their gratitude for his services, by bestowing upon him their suffrages, amongst all their other competitors.

We have stated that those who now claim to be the exclusive friends of Genl. Jackson, were opposed to him as long as they had the least hope of success; and of the truth of the remark, we offer incontrovertible evidence. Where do we find the strength of the Van Buren party? In those countries which have been most violent and obstinate in opposing Jackson. Take the counties of Warren and Caswell for example. In 1824, Warren gave for Crawford 496 votes and 132 for Jackson; Caswell gave 1036 to Crawford and only 90 to Jackson. A majority in these counties, it is concluded, will now go for Van Buren!

PUBLIC MEETING AGAINST THE TARIFF.

In pursuance of the resolutions passed on the 15th day of July, a very large and respectable assemblage of the citizens of Rowan took place in the Court House on Thursday 23rd inst.

On motion of CHARLES FISHER, Esq. the meeting was organized by calling Dr. JOHN SCOTT to the chair and by appointing Genl. WILLIAM H. KERR, Col. ROBERT MACKENZIE, JAMES SMITH ABERNETHY and JAMES LYRLEY Esquires, as chairman and JAMES E. KERR Esq. Secy.

By vote of the resolutions of the meeting held on the 4th July, Charles Fisher, Esq. had been appointed to open the proceedings of this meeting by an address explaining the unequal and unjust operations of the Tariff on the people of the South; but as soon as the meeting was organized, and before Mr. Fisher could reach his stand to commence his address, Hamilton C. JONES, Esq., an advocate of the Tariff, offered a string of resolutions which he held in his hand. Before however, he had time to read them, Bayton Craig objected to the resolutions being then heard, and charged Mr. Jones with a design, by this extraordinary step, to interrupt the proceedings of the meeting; after some remarks Mr. Jones withdrew his resolutions.

Mr. Fisher then commenced his speech, and in a clear and eloquent manner explained the unequal bearing of the Tariff upon the people of the South. He then proceeded to show to the meeting that the Tariff of 1832, was not, as its friends say it is, a bill of compromise, but a more unequal system of taxation than the Tariff of 1824. And after occupying the attention of the meeting for about an hour and a half, Mr. Fisher took his seat amidst a universal burst of applause, except from the friends of the Tariff, who had numerous times during the meeting, evidently with a preconcerted design to break it up.

Mr. FISHER then offered the following resolutions for the adoption of the meeting:—Whereas, it was the intention of the Free People of the Sovereign States of this country in forming the Constitution, to give equal protection to every part of the Union, and to every class of citizens; and to oppose one Section for the purpose of enriching another, nor to tax the Farmers, Mechanics and all other classes of

the community to give them a monopoly over their fellow-citizens. And whereas, a majority of the members of Congress irresponsible to the people of the South, have assumed the power to impose heavy taxes on us when there is no need of the money to support government, nor for the payment of the public debt, but solely, and avowedly for the purpose of protecting and enriching the manufacturers of the North; Therefore resolved, That we consider the Tariff acts, so far as they impose taxes beyond what is required to support government, as unjust, unequal and highly oppressive on the people of the Southern States. Resolved further, That a committee of six persons be appointed, to prepare a memorial to Congress setting forth in plain, manly, but respectful language, our grievances, and our objections to the Tariff, and asking that body to take the subject under consideration, and reduce those taxes to the wants of the government; and to change the objects of taxation, so as to take the duties off of the necessities of life such as salt, iron, nails, brown sugar, and greatly to reduce them on cotton, and woollen fabrics, and on such other articles as are generally used by the great mass of the community; and for the purpose of revenue to increase them on the luxuries of life, such as silks, satins, wines, jewelry, and all other articles not necessities of life, but which are mostly consumed by the rich, who when they indulge in luxuries should not complain to pay the duties.

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Resolved further, That the memorials when prepared, be placed in the hands of committees of five persons to be designated by the committee of Ten, in each Congressional District, for the purpose of having them signed by the Free-men of the county; and when completed; that these memorials be delivered to the committee of Ten to be forwarded by them to our Senators in Congress, with a request to lay them before that body. Resolved further, That the Committee of Ten acting as a Committee of vigilance are hereby instructed to correspond with the friends of liberty, and equal rights in the other counties in this State, urging them to get up meetings of the people co-operating with us in our efforts to obtain relief to the oppressed, and suffering people of North Carolina, and all the Southern States; Further, that they, from time to time, communicate to the citizens of Rowan, such facts, and information as they may deem of value, and as may concern the rights, and liberties of the people; and, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of any printing that may be necessary, the committees of Five in each District, are instructed to receive small contributions from each Freeman who may choose to give his mite in a cause where his dearest rights are at stake,—which contributions shall be handed over to the Committee of Ten.

As soon as these resolutions were read, Mr. Jones again addressed the meeting. He objected to the resolutions and delivered a labored speech in defence of the Tariff system, which lasted about an hour and concluded by moving to set Mr. FISHER's resolutions aside and to adopt his in their place.

Mr. FISHER replied to Mr. Jones's speech, and in a strain of the most impassioned eloquence, riveted the attention of the meeting for about thirty minutes. In the course of his reply he was frequently cheered by the meeting, and again sat down amidst a universal roar of applause. Mr. Richmond Pearson now arose and commenced a labored speech against the resolutions and in defence of the Tariff system, at the close of some remarks he Tariff friends sprang from their seats in the bar and began applauding his speech, by stamping and yelling, which drew some remarks from Mr. CRAIG, and a short personal altercation ensued—whereupon Mr. David F. Caldwell proposed that the friends of the union retire from the meeting. Mr. FISHER called on the real friends of the union, and the friends of liberty and equal rights to remain, and that all the friends of the Tariff go out with Mr. Caldwell. They accordingly retired to about a dozen in number, leaving the immense crowd in the C. House. As soon as a separation took place Mr. FISHER moved that the question be taken on his resolutions, which was accordingly done, and carried by general acclamation, whereupon the chairman formally adjourned the meeting and left his seat.

John Scott, Chairman. W. H. Kerr, R. McNamara, J. Smith, s. n. Jacob Lyrley, Abel Cowan, James E. Kerr, Secy.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN. MR. CRAIG: Every man in this County—every man in North Carolina—every man in the Southern Country should have heard on Thursday last, that master-piece of Eloquence delivered by our fellow-townsmen, CHARLES FISHER, against the injustice and oppression of the Tariff. Never in my life did I hear such a torrent of true native unaffected eloquence. I have heard the first Orators in their most exalted moments, when surrounded by many things

which were calculated to arouse the feelings of man, but never in my life did I feel so strongly the effects of Eloquence, as when listening to CHARLES FISHER. There was no flimsy—no gow-wow in his Speeches, but profound and logical reasoning, attended with his action and vehemence of Dromontienne and Henry. We have no man in North Carolina who can compare with him in native powers. The gentleman who followed him in reply, were dwarfs in intellect and genius. Mr. FISHER is a self-made man. They have had all the advantages that men could ask and yet the difference between Mr. FISHER and these men, is as "the Ocean and the inlet."

North Carolina should be proud of such a genius. She should buy him to her bosom. He should be honored before every other man. A firm and consistent Republican, he has ever opposed the infractions of the constitution and raised his voice against tyranny and oppression. Mr. FISHER when in Congress had no opportunity of exerting his great powers of eloquence. It is only such great occasions, as the present crisis in our affairs presents, that are sufficient to awaken in him the spirit of his own peculiar modulations.

Mr. CRAIG, I cannot do justice to Mr. FISHER's eloquence and patriotism. I only wish that the oppressors and the oppressed of all countries could have heard it—they would have dragged, as Virginius did Appian Claudius, every Tyrant from his throne, and have worked out their own Emancipation. I am glad that we have discovered the hidden treasure we have in our town. May he reap the reward of his great and powerful oration on Thursday. A SPECTATOR. Salisbury, August 24th, 1832. FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN. MR. CRAIG: I observed in the last Carolina Watchman a letter from J. L. Henderson, vindicating the right of the Inspectors of Election, to adjudge or decide upon the competency of voters in the Boroughs. It is strange how men of intelligent minds can be so far deluded by the spirit of party, as to lose sight of every rule of decision and legal reasoning in the solution of a question so plain as that, presented on the day of the Election, seems to be. Mr. Henderson admits, if I mistake not, that before the passage of the act of Assembly, creating and appointing Inspectors of Election, that the Sheriff had the right of deciding upon the competency of voters. I will reason this matter upon the supposition that this point is admitted. It is established that the Sheriff once possessed the right of decision. Where is the law that takes this right from him? Does the act of Assembly creating Inspectors of Election take it from him? It does not, if my recollection of the import of the statute is not erroneous; but barely declares that there shall be Inspectors to open the polls and superintend the election. Mr. Henderson is a man of considerable legal attainments and must know where the Legislature appoints persons to the performance of any trust, and does not point out particularly their duties, that the persons so appointed shall perform that course in the discharge of those duties, which persons in other relations of life perform in the like or similar situations. What is the meaning of the word, Inspector? It is an overseer. What then are the duties of an overseer? He watches over and makes report of the conduct of the overlooked; if they behave improperly. What is the duty of Inspectors of Election, when the law has not pointed out any to them? It is their duty to inspect or overlook the conduct of the Sheriff and indict him if he acts corruptly. But there is another strong reason in favor of the right of the Sheriff to decide upon contested votes—his impartial relation to the rival candidates. He has no vote, except in case of a tie, and must necessarily be free from bias than Inspectors, who are voters and may and have been Electors. It is said by some that the custom has been to leave the decision to the Inspectors. Perhaps so. But is custom to sanctify wrong? Perhaps a necessity or strong reason never existed before why the Sheriff should undertake the discharge of his own duties in toto. The Sheriff owns the propriety of his conduct in the particular instance; and was mainly and determined and impartial in his decisions, as several adjudications against Mr. CRAIG will satisfy every man not predetermined to believe otherwise. Inspectors duties are in every respect similar to those of Overseers of Plantations. A VOTER. "BE JUST AND FEAR NOT" Ed. Editor, With pain and disappointment I dis-

cover in some of our friends a manifestation of the efforts of the Tariff, and the benefits and the burthen of the grand divisions of our United States—North and South—the former being injured by injurious trade, and the latter being benefited by the same. I do believe that the Tariff has done more to bear disappointment and to render grievous, when justice is done. An unfavorable decision before the board does not deliver them from the burthen of carrying it before another jury world—the Tariff.

In Congress the Republican principle are in the minority. Their great and glorious history of people, administration of the government based upon principle, have been done in numbers since the term of Mr. Monroe expired. While he was at the head of affairs party distinctions of light of the two parties were gamanted, the government has been tending towards consolidation.

Two parties are necessary in all governments if they are formed upon principle. They serve to balance and restrain general and state governments from the out of their prescribed orbits. But let not the Republican party be discouraged. Energy and zeal and they all we want to restore to us all that we have lost—Neither Nations, Individuals, Societies nor Societies can expect to enjoy uninterrupted prosperity and happiness. Every thing human is subjected to change and nothing more so than political justice. The Republicans have had a glorious glorious, because when their Sun was in its zenith, their acts were tempered with justice and moderation,—their power was not abused—they were not intoxicated with prosperity. Aiming only at the public good, they calmly relied on the public sentiment for support. They invited their opponents to investigate their measures with freedom; and reposing in the conscious rectitude of their motives, they smiled contentedly on all those who called those motives in question.

But their opponents, the Federalists were ambitious beyond example. They were not disheartened by defeat. They stuck at no means, however base. They were not abashed by detection. They have advanced by degrees, since their defeat, headed by the "Alien and Sedition Laws" Adams, until they have at length gained the ascendancy in Congress. Viewing the two parties, as they now stand, could Republicans see any cause of despondency? Nay, have they that the strongest confidence that their political opponents are soon to become their own executioners. The Federalists in Congress have now arrived at that giddy height from which they must eventually fall by their own infatuation—if not the People will soon get them down. Mad, intoxicated, heated by rage and passions, they lose sight of prudence—they turn their power into an engine of persecution—they put a cog in the mouth of truth and stop the voice of reason, whilst they strive to crush every sense of justice and humanity.

The tariff party, in and out of Congress who are the Federalists of the "Alien and Sedition Law" School, contumeliously taunt their vanquished enemy with being factionists, disappointed aspirants, and every odium they can possibly heap upon them. Selfish, jealous and distrustful, they will quarrel among themselves for the spoils gained in the victory of numbers, not of reason or justice—they can have no confidence in each other, who are robbers and plunderers—they must inhabit a crazy and divided house, which cannot stand long, however possible and quiet all within may appear at present. The moderate and reflecting men of the party will start back with horror from the scene of desolation which will be presented to their view, and sicken at the thought of having been instrumental in bringing about such a state of things. Safety must finally be sought under the banners of Republicanism and State Rights. Sub. Inc. sign. rinces.

There is enough of intelligence and virtue among the people to enable them to discern where the evils of our government lie and to apply the cleansing power. I have great confidence in the spirit and ability of our people to defend their rights from aggression. They are rapidly awakening to a sense of their wrongs and sufferings, and nothing is now wanted but honest and intelligent spirits to lead them to the achievement of a second independence. THE SPIRIT OF HAMPTON