

Table with 2 columns: Description of expenditures and amounts. Total amount shown as \$97,324.40.

RECAPITULATION. The foregoing statements, show balance of cash on hand to the first Nov. 1832. Am't. as public Treasurer, 7,021,731. Do. Treas'r of Lottery fund, 82,536,323. Do. do. of the fund for Internal Improvement, 813,401. Total: 907,324.40.

SOUTH CAROLINA. The Convention met, and was organized on Monday 19th Nov. His Excellency James Hamilton, Jr. was elected President, and Isaac W. Hayne, Esq. Secretary. A Resolution was adopted, to appoint a Committee of twenty-one persons, to take into consideration the act of the last legislature annulling this Convention, & to consider and report upon the several acts of the Federal Government laying duties upon imports, for the protection of domestic manufactures.

AN ORDINANCE. To provide for arresting the operation of certain Acts of the Congress of the U. States, purporting to be Laws laying Duties and Imposts on the Importation of Foreign Commodities.

Whereas the Congress of the United States, by various acts, purporting to be acts laying duties and imposts on foreign imports, but in reality intended for the protection of domestic manufactures, and the giving of bounties to classes and individuals engaged in particular employments, at the expense and to the injury and oppression of other individuals, & by wholly exempting from taxation, certain foreign commodities, such as are not produced or manufactured in the United States, to afford a pretext for imposing higher and excessive duties on articles similar to those intended to be protected; both exceeded its just powers under the Constitution, which confers on it no authority to afford such protection, and both violated the true meaning and intent of the Constitution, which provides for equality in imposing the burdens of taxation upon the several States and portions of the Confederacy.

And, whereas the said Congress, exceeding its just power to impose taxes and collect revenue for the purpose of effecting and accomplishing the specific objects and purposes which the Constitution of the United States authorizes it to effect and accomplish, hath raised and collected unnecessary revenue, for objects unauthorized by the Constitution; We, therefore, the people of the State of South Carolina in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the several acts and parts of acts of the Congress of the United States, purporting to be laws for the imposing of duties and imposts on the importation of foreign commodities, and now having actual operation and effect within the U. States, and more especially the act entitled 'an act in alteration of the several acts imposing duties on imports, approved on the nineteenth day of May, 1820, and also an act entitled 'an act to amend and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports,' approved on the fourteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, are unauthorized by the Constitution of the U. States and violate the true meaning and intent thereof, and are null, void, no law, no binding upon this State, its officers or citizens; and all promises, contracts and obligations made or entered into or to be made or entered into with purpose to secure the duties imposed by said acts, and all judicial proceedings which shall hereafter be had in affirmance thereof, are and shall be held utterly null and void.

And it is further ordained, that it shall not be lawful for any of the constituted authorities, whether of this State or of the United States, to enforce the payment of duties imposed by the said acts within the limits of this State; but that it shall be the duty of the Legislature to adopt such measures and pass such acts as may be necessary to give full effect to this ordinance, and to prevent the enforcement and arrest the operation of the said acts and parts of acts of the Congress of the United States, within the limits of this State, from and after the first day of February next, and the duty of all other constituted authorities, and of all persons reading or being within the limits of this State, and they are hereby required and enjoined to obey and give effect to this ordinance and such acts and measures of the Legislature as may be passed or adopted in obedience thereto.

And it is further ordained, that all persons now holding any office of honor, profit or trust, civil or military, under this State, shall within such time, and in such manner as the Legislature shall prescribe, take an oath, well and truly to obey, execute, and enforce this ordinance, and such act or acts of the Legislature, as may be passed in pursuance thereof, according to the true intent and meaning of the same, and on the neglect or omission of such person or persons so to do, his or their office or offices, shall be forthwith vacated, and shall be filled up, as if such person or persons were dead, or had resigned, and no person hereafter elected to any office of honor, profit or trust, civil or military, shall, until the Legislature shall otherwise provide or direct, enter on the execution of his office or be in any respect competent to discharge the duties thereof, until he shall, in like manner, have taken a similar oath; and no juror shall be unpannelled in any of the Courts of this State, in any case in which shall be in question the ordinance, or any act of the Legislature, passed in pursuance thereof, unless he shall first, in addition to the usual oath, have taken an oath, that he will well & truly obey, execute and enforce this ordinance, and such act or acts of the Legislature; and no person shall be sworn into any office or office of honor, profit or trust, civil or military, according to the true intent and meaning thereof.

And we, the people of South Carolina, to the end, that it may be fully understood by the Government of the United States, and the people of the co-States, that we are determined to maintain this our ordinance and declaration, at every hazard, do further declare, that we will not submit to the application of force, on the part of the Federal Government, to reduce this State to obedience; but that we will consider the passage, by Congress, of any act, authorizing the employment of a military or naval force against the State of South Carolina, her constituted authorities or citizens; or any act, abolishing or closing the ports of this State; or any of them, or otherwise obstructing the free ingress and egress of vessels, to and from the said ports; or any other act on the part of the Federal Government, to coerce the State; that she will, in her ports, destroy or harass her commerce, or to enforce the acts hereby declared to be null and void, otherwise than through the civil tribunals of the country, as inconsistent with the longer continuance of South Carolina in the Union and that the people of this State will therefore hold themselves absolved from all further obligation to maintain or preserve their political connection with the people of the other States, and will forthwith proceed to organize a separate Government, and do all other acts and things, which sovereign and independent States may of right do.

Leaving out of sight. There exists a practice, with the Tariff Party, of advancing their cause by the enunciation of propositions which are true in themselves, but which convey erroneous or false impressions, owing to other correlative truths being left out of sight. Of this number is one which is now going the rounds of the newspapers, in the following words: "It is calculated that, of the cotton raised in the Southern States, 150,000 bales are manufactured in the Middle and Eastern States."

What is left out of sight here, is that, in order that this quantity of cotton may be manufactured in the Middle and Eastern States, the Southern States are prevented from selling double the quantity—that is 300,000 bales of cotton—to foreign nations. If we are asked for the proof of this, we give it thus: "Those 100,000 bales of cotton, which cost 10 cts. per pound, are consigned into cloth, which sells for at least 40 cts. per pound, as may be evident when it is known that a pound of cotton will make five yards of cloth worth 8 cts. per yard. A bale of cotton weighs about 500 pounds, and the quantity contained in 150,000 bales is, consequently, 45,000,000 pounds—for which the manufacturers, at 10 cts. per pound, pay \$4,500,000. But they sell the cloth made out of this cotton, to the amount of four times that sum—that is, to the amount of \$18,000,000. Now, let any one put the question to himself, and ask, whether foreign nations would not most gladly take doubly the quantity of cotton from the Southern States, which our manufacturers take, if we would purchase of them cotton manufactures to the value of \$18,000,000? And would they not, besides, give us their goods much cheaper? There is not a doubt but that the Tariff enables the cotton manufacturers to get at least two cents per yard more for their fabrics, upon an average, than the same quantities could be procured for elsewhere. This increase of price is equal to ten cents or a pound of cloth, the United States, are positively no better off, by the existence of the domestic cotton manufacturer, than they would be if they were to procure all they consume from abroad, and give the foreign manufacturer the raw material for nothing. This assertion may appear strange, but we will substantiate it by a very simple illustration:

A farmer has for sale a bushel of wheat worth one dollar. He wants a yard of cloth, for which the American manufacturer asks \$1. and will take his bushel of wheat in part payment, at one dollar. A foreigner will furnish him a yard of the same quality of cloth for 50c. Now, it is clear, that to the farmer it makes no sort of odds whether he buys of the American

manufacturer, or the foreigner; but the Tariff enables the American manufacturer to charge double the price for his cloth, and thus to pocket the difference between the value of the wheat and the value of the cloth.

manufacturer, the yard of cloth at \$1, and give him the wheat in part payment, at one dollar, or he may take his bushel of wheat, and give him the wheat for nothing. And yet, although there would be no difference to the farmer which bargain he made, although he can perceive that the latter one would be rank stupidity, and the former one lead to precisely the same result—yet because the said farmer is called the American System, he is bamboozled into the belief that it would advantage him for his interest to give his wheat for a nominal price he must pay for his cloth.

Between the case of the flour and the cotton, there is no difference; and, what is true of a bushel of wheat, is also true of 150,000 bales of cotton.

The Inquiry of the Restrictive System. The philosophers of the American System seem to consider that the great end to be accomplished, by Government, is that people should be compelled to work. The lead men amongst them, however, by their political office-seeking, seem to be rather anxious to avoid work themselves; and, as to the capitalists, we all know that they look upon labor as all mankind regard it, as a thing that nobody would engage in if he could help it. We speak of manual labor, and not the labor of the head, or that species of light occupation which some men, from a voluntary principle, undertake for amusement. Indeed, so far from labor being a blessing, it is truly a punishment, as we find it denounced in the 2d Chapter of Genesis—"In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread till thou return into the ground." If Governments could be justified at all in interfering with the private pursuits of industry, it could only be by devising measures whereby the people could have the suffering resulting from labor mitigated. But this they cannot do. The necessities and comforts of life can only be procured by labor, and only by the sweat of the brow can they be brought into existence. It is not, therefore, unwise—is it not cruel?—to say, as it is wicked—for Governments to compel people to labor for two days to procure the bread or the clothing which one day's labor could command if they were left free to employ their industry in the way known by them to be most conducive to their private interest? Think what they please of it, the advocates of the Restrictive System, wherever they may exist, are inflicting a wound upon the body social, which a long life of repentance cannot heal. In England, they are starving the laborers; in this country, they are freezing the laborers. In England, they say, that, in order to enrich the wealthy land owners, the laboring people shall pay a shilling for a sixpenny loaf;—in this country, they say, that, in order to enrich the wealthy manufacturing capitalists, the laboring people shall pay for a yard of flannel double the price at which it can be had in other places. In no country is it called the Corn Law System, in the other the American System; but both lead to precisely the same result—an aggravation, by human means, of the primitive sentence of condemnation.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS. RIGHTS OF WOMEN.

Mr. Hunt presented a petition of Miss Mary Smith, of Standmore, Yorkshire, praying that she and other spinsters might not be excluded from the rights of women, but have a voice in the election of members (laughter).—The prayer complained specifically of the "wido wretches" who remained single, and yet excluded spinsters from a due participation in the benefits of the constitution, although they were compelled to contribute to the taxes (cheers and laughter). The Hon. member saw no good reason for excluding women from justice.

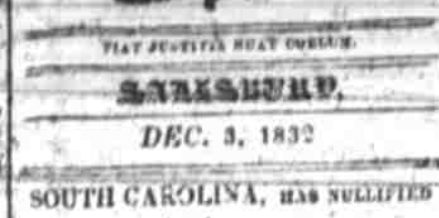
Sir F. French observed, that there might be an awkwardness if juries were to consist of an equal number of men and women, in looking them up without fire or candle (laughter). He feared that it would operate as a delay of justice, and as an impediment in many cases with juries not to make a speedy decision, however clear the evidence (laughter). After a few remarks from an honorable member—

Mr. Hunt, said, that he saw no objection to the mixture of men and women on juries, he had no doubt that the Hon. member (Sir F. French had often been all night in the company of women without doing them the least harm (cheers and laughter).—Sir F. French: But we were not locked up (laughter). Mr. Hunt moved that the petition of Miss Mary Smith, of Standmore, praying a vote in the election of members, be printed.—Mr. Stanley said that it was against the Standing Orders of the House to print the petitions of individuals. Mr. Hunt observed that Miss Smith was a spinster, and had nothing to do with Standing Orders besides she was a lady, and—

SALESLING.

The Boston Daily Advertiser contains the following statement: "The import of British manufactured goods, paying 2 1/2 per cent duty, into Montreal, during the quarter ending on the 10th of the last year, by \$20,537 14c. 7d. sterling. That of the July quarter of this year exceeded that of the same quarter of last year, by \$135,500 10c. 6d."

The Tariff is not yet so much reduced that a profitable business of smuggling cannot be done. These smugglers are generally much more astute partisans for Henry Clay and the "American System," than the manufacturers themselves.



Our last, we informed our readers, that the "proves of South Carolina," by their Delegates, were then in solemn convention assembled, for the express purpose of interposing the SOVEREIGNTY of the STATE, to preserve the FEDERAL CONSTITUTION, and their own rights, against Federal usurpation, and oppression. We can now announce, what we then anticipated,—that on the 21st inst., the Convention adopted an ORDINANCE, declaring the Tariff acts, unconstitutional, and, that the same shall be NULL, and VOID, within the State of South Carolina, after the 1st day of February next. The ORDINANCE, itself, will be found in another part of this paper; we ask our readers to give it a careful, and attentive perusal. It is drawn up with great care, and provides against every possible case of evasion: The language is mild, and dignified, and the whole Ordinance, shows that it is the work of hands, and hearts, that understand their rights, and dare maintain them.

Thus, the die is cast! the democratic PATRIOTIC!—and the GALLANT little State of South Carolina!—She who suffered, and died so freely in the paths of 76, now again, has thrown herself in the breach of Liberty, and of the Constitution, with a hope to preserve both! She stands in the pass of a political Thermopylae, the champion of State Rights! If she succeeds in checking the march of FEDERAL USURPATION, on the reserved rights of the States, and the liberties of the People, then FREEDOM will be safe, and our glorious REPUBLIC, may exist for ages, on as good a basis as ever, but if she fails, the Union is at an end, and the Constitution will be no more.

We, are not of that class of men, who ever were disposed quietly to submit to the iniquitous Tariff.—On the contrary, we have held that the Tariff must come off. We however, could have wished that our sister REPUBLIC, had delayed the action of her sovereignty, at least, one year longer, in order to give the now Congress an opportunity to do justice to the SOUTHERN, however, the people of South Carolina, have thought proper, not to bear the yoke any longer, but to throw the State on her reserved rights, we say,—may the God of Liberty prosper her,—for her whole is our cause,—the cause of the whole South,—of FREEDOM itself!

We call the attention of our readers to a communication, in this paper, on the Cholera, by our fellow citizen Dr. Smith, who has been extensively conversant with this disease—having been officially attached to one of the Hospitals of Paris during the prevalence of Cholera in that city—and who witnessed it subsequently in London, & still more recently in the city of New York. When we consider the talents and attainments of Dr. Smith, his habit of close and minute observation, and the opportunities he possessed in Europe, particularly in Paris—we are inclined to think that no physician in this country can impart more accurate & useful information relative to the Cholera than he can.

As an evidence of his assiduity while engaged in the Necker Hospital, we subjoin a certificate, from the superintendent of that institution, which we found prefixed to a pamphlet on "Cholera" published by Dr. Smith in New York.

THE CHOLERA, IN NEW-ORLEANS.

The late accounts from New Orleans, are of the most appalling nature. The Cholera, Yellow-Fever, and Cold Plague, seem all to have met there, and prove destructive beyond all former example. For a time, there were 200 deaths per day. Whole families have been swept off in the course of 24 hours—coffins cannot be made fast enough; many are buried in boxes, and others merely cast out, and thrown into open ditches. We make the

following extracts from letters and papers: Extract of a letter from a commercial house in New Orleans, dated 8th inst. "The sickness has abated in a measure since my last reports to you, and we expect it will altogether subside in a few days and that our city will assume its usual active appearance at this season of the year. The epidemics have given a severe blow to this State, and it will be some time ere she will recover from it. It is said that twenty eight hundred Negroes have died in this City since the commencement of the Cholera. Very many have died on the plantations, and the planters and merchants are so connected, the misfortune of the one must necessarily affect the other. There will not be much business doing here before the middle of December."

The New Orleans Advertiser of the 7th inst. says: "We are happy to state, on the authority of many respectable and experienced Physicians, that the sickness which has spread concenteration in our city for the last few days, has considerably abated. That those cases which occur now are more manageable and therefore the destruction by the complaint is not as extensive. We are induced to hope that from day to day, from the present, we shall have the agreeable task of announcing a diminution in the mortality. A letter, dated 2d Nov. depicts the following horrible state of things in New Orleans: "The sickness at this place continues to increase to an alarming extent, yesterday we had 177 deaths, the day before 123 and on Tuesday 110; where it will end God knows. The inhabitants are completely panic struck—bon-fires of tar and pitch are now burning in every street, and continual firing of cannon; what effect all this will have upon the atmosphere remains to be seen. Yesterday, at night, there remained nearly 153 corpses unburied in the church yard."

Table showing statistics for Cholera at New Orleans from Nov 24th to 1st Nov. Friday 26th Oct. 105, Saturday 27th " 115, Sunday 28th " 127, Monday 29th " 134, Tuesday 30th " 169, Wednesday 31st " 165, Thursday 1st Nov. 234.

This day about the same as yesterday. One day later.—An extract of a letter from New Orleans received by this day's mail, dated the 31st inst. states that there were on the second inst., 170 internments, & a great many not reported, being buried in the night in the vacant lots about the city. The negroes on the plantations is called are dying fast, also the Cattle. The Artillery Companies were firing Cannon, and the streets blazing with fire, kindled in them from Tar, which had burnt two large houses and injured others.

VIRGINIA.

Two Senators will be elected, by the Legislature at its next session. As Mr. TYLER's term will expire next March, and Mr. TAZEWELL, has resigned.

WHAT NOW IS TO BE DONE?

SOUTH CAROLINA having interposed her SOVEREIGNTY power, to protect her reserved rights, against federal usurpation, the question now forces itself up, what will Congress do? The unthinking part of the Tariff faction at the North, and, indeed, their allies here, answer, why, let the GENERAL GOVERNMENT put her down! Men, who, for years, have been heaping every species of abuse, and contumely on Genl. Jackson, now cry out,—ah! the old Hero, will soon put her down;—He will soon blockade her ports with "Revenue cutters," and a "Frigate!" The more thinking portion however, of the Tariff men, already see that this will not do. "I raise my voice in advance," says Daniel Webster, "against the employment of force;—there is a dignity in State Nullification, says the great Philadelphia Lawyer, Horace Binney,—there can be no dispute, says the RICHMOND WHIG,—(Mr. Clay's leading paper) but that Nullification, is the Republican doctrine of 1798.—In short, the thinking ones, every where, begin to see that it will not do to employ force against South Carolina. What then is to be done? A little reflection will show us that Congress has three alternatives to choose from.—1st. The arbitrary employment of force.—2d. The repeal of the Tariff, to a strict revenue point, and, thirdly, to call a Convention of all the States, the parties to the compact, and submit the question to their decision. As to the first alternative, the employment of force, it is not probable that, that will be resorted to,—for, the best of all reasons,—Congress has no right to do so. The Constitution gives the General Government no power, to use force against a Sovereign State. That the Government has a right, and it is its duty, to put down combinations of turbulent individuals, in any part of the country, who resist the laws,—such as the whiskey insurrection in Pennsylvania, or, Shay's insurrection in Massachusetts, is beyond a shadow of doubt;—but when a SOVEREIGN State alleges that her joint agent, the

Federal Government, has overstepped its bounds, and assumes the exercise of powers not given in the Constitution; when the people of a State, peaceably assemble themselves together, in solemn Convention, and then, and there, declare the act unconstitutional, and, consequently, null and void,—where, we ask, is the article, sentence, or word, in the constitution, that even by single implication, gives Congress power to put her down? It cannot be found. If the Federal Government attempts to put South Carolina down by force, it will be an arbitrary act,—the act of tyranny, and South Carolina, will find friends springing up for her in every State of the Union.

The States are the parties to the Federal compact—they created, gave form, and existence to the Federal Government; they are the PRINCIPALS, while the Government is only the agent to execute certain powers specifically given to it in that written article, called the Constitution of the U. States. Is the agent greater than the principal? Has the creature become more powerful than its creator? Shall the agent be permitted to overstep its limits, and do acts oppressive to one, or more of the PRINCIPALS, and then when those principals complain, resort to the layout to enforce its usurpations? If so, then the Federal Government has indeed become the judge of its own powers, and we have a government without limitation of power, a worse evil says Thomas Jefferson, than disunion itself.

The Federal government has no power to coerce a sovereign state, and the Tariff consolidationist, may search for it, in the constitution until doomsday without finding it.

In the convention, which framed the Federal constitution, several attempts were made by the monarchial party, as Luther Martin, calls them, to give the General Government the power to enforce a refractory State, but the proposition was always rejected. One of these propositions stands on the Journal in the following words: "If any State or body of men in any State, shall oppose, or prevent the carrying into execution such acts or treaties of the Union (as the federal executive shall be authorized to call forth the powers of the confederated States, or so much thereof as shall enforce, or compel the obedience to such acts, or obedience of such treaties." This proposition was promptly rejected. Here, then we see that the power to coerce a State was attempted to be given, and expressly refused to the Federal government; and yet there are men among us, who claim the power for the general government, and are anxious to see it exercised against a sister State! What shall we think of such persons? They must be long to that school of politicians, who in the words of the Virginia Resolutions wish to see—"our Republican system of the U. States transformed into an absolute, or at best a mixed monarchy." The Federal government then has no power to use force against South Carolina, at least, no constitutional power. But, suppose that the Tariff party in Congress, having a majority, should so far forget themselves, as to pass an act to employ force either, on land, or water against South Carolina, will President Jackson, give his signature to such an act? We answer no! he will not; and we have his own authority in an analogous case, for answering us!

When the pious philanthropist of the North through their still more pious agents Worcester, and Butler, now snugly lodged in the Penitentiary, were stimulating the Indians to resist the laws of Georgia, and urging the General Government to put Georgia down by military force, what did Genl. Jackson say to them? In his talk to Ross and the other Indian Delegation in April 1829, he says "The sword of the U. States might be looked to as the arbiter in such an interference. But this can never be done. The President cannot, and will not beguile you with such an expectation. The arms of this government can never be employed to destroy any State of the Union from the exercise of those legitimate powers which belong to her SOVEREIGN CHARTER."—

It is a solemn avowal of Genl. Jackson, can any one suppose that he would employ force, even if so authorized to do, by Congress.

But this is not all. If, his first message to Congress, he expressly asserts that this government is "a CONFEDERACY of twenty-four SOVEREIGN STATES." He gives it as his opinion, where Congress is in the exercise of any power considered doubtful by a sovereign state, it is the duty of Congress to submit the dispute to the sacred of all power, namely a convention of the States.