

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

REV. EDITOR:

I am one of that class of men called Nullifiers, but who some years ago were called Republicans. Our principles are the same now, as they were in 1793, but unfortunately, we are now called by a name which has made our principles somewhat unpopular. The fact is the Clay men, the Tariff men and the Federalists, who are generally linked together have made a great noise about "Nullification" and have succeeded in making many ignorant persons believe that it is next thing to Old Nick himself. It was just the same case with Republicanism in 1797: A Democrat at that time, was looked upon with terror in many parts of the Country, but in twenty years time a large majority of the people became Democrats and in 1801 North Carolina went for Thomas Jefferson as President, who was a real Nullifier and the very father of Nullification. So it will be with Nullification when it becomes better understood: However, my present object is not to defend Nullification but to give you an instance of the extreme delusions that have been created on this subject by designing men. Being known as a "Nullifier" I have on several occasions witnessed what ridiculous ideas prevail at some places about it. I will give you a short history of a scene that occurred the other day, in which, I acted rather a conspicuous part.

For the purpose of transacting some business, I had occasion to visit a Village far from where I live though in a different county. I am personally known there to some of the citizens, and it appears, I am well known by character to the most of them as a Nullifier. I rode into the Village and stopped at one of the most public Taverns, where I had several times before put up, and of course was known to the Landlord. After ordering my horse away, he scarcely took time to set out the whiskey, as is his practice, before he disappeared. I soon discovered that the children and servants all seemed to eye me very slyly as they passed around, and the lesser children I could discover peeping at me from behind the room doors. I thought all this very odd & to say the least of it an evidence of ill breeding. As no person seemed disposed to come, and keep me company, I took up my hat, and stepped round to the stable to see what notice my horse had attracted; as I passed out I caught the Landlady peeping at me through a back window; as I went by the kitchen I noticed the Cook woman looking through the cracks at me; and in short it appeared to me that I was an object of greater curiosity to the whole establishment than the Elephant himself would be. At the stable I came across the Hostler—an African beyond the middle age—I said to him "Hey! Old Daddy! the people here at the house I guess don't often see strangers: for they are peeping at me as if I was the devil—I myself?—The old genius gave a cunning grin and answered "O! yes massa dey ebery day see stranger, but we often see Nullifier." How is that said I? Oh! I begin to understand it; you mean Nullifier? Yes; massa dat he? you no Nullifier massa? Well old man what harm is there in a Nullifier! Oh! massa you know; dey say he for kill folks! Kill folks! is that all? yes massa dat all! Then old man you tell the folks at the house if they don't quit watching me I'll not only kill some of them but I'll eat them in the bargain—I further learned from the old man that the Landlord had gone down street to let "de people know dat a Nullifier was come."

As I passed down street where my business lay, such a peeping from around corners, from behind doors, and window curtains, was never before witnessed. The Taylors put their Boards, the Shoemakers their lasts, the store boys their counters to get a glance at the Nullifier.

I could see the boys in advance of me, watching my approach and I would run off as I drew near. I got near enough to a corner, to hear Old Crutch, say to another, So, Tom, there he goes, law! how much he looks, lets run—I wont run Bill, said the other, for he don't look like he'd hurt a body—why he looks like any body else.

In short, Mr. Editor, I was an object of universal curiosity, merely because the Landlord had passed down the street and whispered it, as he went, that I was a Nullifier. If one of the humble disciples of the School of '98, could excite such curiosity in the good Village of ———, what would the people do, if the Father of Nullification, Thomas Jefferson himself had passed among them? I think the Village would have been deserted.

I quit the place in disgust, with the ignorant inhabitants, but at the few demagogues, who have so miserably deluded them.

A NULLIFIER.

business, and a check upon their actions, unknown to a large Mother Bank and branches; and that the committee report by bill or otherwise.

The following engrossed bills and resolutions were read the first time, and passed, to wit: A bill to incorporate the Experimental Rail Road Company, in the city of Raleigh. A bill to abolish the office of county trustee in the counties of Buncombe, Nash, Hyde, Guilford, Rowan, Onslow, Columbus and Beaufort. A bill to regulate the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Davidson, Hyde and Onslow counties.

Mr. Ledford introduced a bill, directing the manner in which constables shall hereafter be elected in the county of Davidson; which was read the first time, passed, and referred to the committee on private bills.

Mr. Murray presented a bill to repeal in part an act, entitled an act to amend the law with respect to the collection of debts from the estates of deceased persons, and the law in relation to the levying of executions issued by justices of the peace; and Mr. Bragg introduced a bill to compel executors, administrators and guardians to make due returns of inventories and accounts, under certain penalties; and

Mr. Pierce, a bill requiring warrants issued by justices of the peace, in civil cases, to be returned in the district in which the defendant may reside; which bills were read the first time, passed, and referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

The bill to vest the right of electing the clerks of the County and Superior Courts, within the several counties in this State, in the free white men thereof, was referred to a committee of the whole House, and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SENATE.

Friday, Nov. 30.

Mr. Higon presented the following preamble and resolution, which was read and adopted:

Whereas it often happens that the Widows and infant Children of intestates, are left in possession of some property, but too inconsiderate in amount to be an inducement to any person to administer, or to undertake the settlement of the debts of such intestates by reason of which such widows and children cannot lawfully dispose of any part of such property, upon which to subsist:

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of giving the right to such widows, of filing petitions for such year's support, and have the same laid out in the same manner as if administrations had been granted on such estates; and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

The bill, concerning the removal of causes for trial, was read the second time, and referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

The engrossed bill declaratory of the law now in force giving to the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the several counties within this State, the power to alter and fix separate places of election, was read the first time and passed.

Saturday, Dec. 1.

The engrossed bill declaratory of the law now in force, giving to the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, of the several counties within this State, the power to fix and alter separate places of election, was read the second time and passed.

Mr. Moore presented a bill to repeal an act to prohibit the circulation in this State, after the 4th day of July 1832, of Bank notes under five dollars issued by banks of other States; which was read the first time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, Nov. 29.

Mr. S. T. Sawyer introduced a bill to alter and amend the Criminal Laws of the State, which was read the first time, passed, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Courts presented a bill vesting in the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the several counties within this State, the right of establishing additional places of Public Sale in their respective counties.

Mr. Allison, a bill to repeal in part an act, passed in the year 1808, entitled an act to revise the Militia Laws of this State, relative to the infantry.

The bill to vest the right of electing the Clerks of the County and Superior Courts within the several counties of this State, in the free white men thereof, was read the second time; and after several amendments made thereto, Mr. Edmonston moved to amend the bill by adding after the words "Superior Court Clerks," the words "and County Solicitors;" which was rejected. Ayes 33, Nays 101. Mr. McLeod to amend the bill, by adding after the word "Clerks," the words "and Constables;" which was also negatived. Yeas 21, Nays 103. Mr. Outlaw moved that the said bill be postponed indefinitely; which was decided in the negative. Yeas 30, Nays 91. The question was then put on the passage of the bill the second time as amended, and decided in the affirmative Yeas 98, Nays 28.

Friday, Nov. 30.

Mr. McLeod submitted the following resolution, which was read and rejected.

Whereas the Charters of the present Banks are already so near their end, as to render their usefulness as such to the commerce of the State of but little benefit; and whereas the continuance of the United States Bank, any longer than the period of its present charter, is put beyond a doubt, a duty therefore devolves upon this Legislature to provide other and new means for a currency of this State; and whereas, both experience and the nature of our government present us a cautious admonition against the creation of any single banking corporation, with a capital large enough for the demands of the State, and with power to establish its branches in various sections of the State, such an institution may, and will, in times suited for such an occasion, either directly or indirectly influence the first privileges of the citizens through its various branches, and those connected with them.

Resolved, therefore, that the joint select committee on Banks be directed to inquire into the expediency of creating distinct and various banking corporations, located in the different sections of the State, and each with such a capital only as the commercial exigencies of such locations may actually require, with ample provisions for the soundness of their issues, by a retained supervising power of the legislature; thus creating a competition in the

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they have freedom of intercourse, the superiority of each country in its own pursuit is a benefit to every other. It is a benefit to Ireland that the people of England, by their peculiar skill, are enabled to produce cheap manufactures; it is a benefit to England that the people of Ireland can raise cheap food—because, by the free and easy intercourse between the countries, Ireland buys cheap manufactures with its superfluous agricultural produce, and England can get food more easily than it would otherwise obtain it, by the manufactures which it does not consume at home. The mistaken policy of nations has often been to lessen the benefits of commerce, and to counteract the arrangement of nature under which each nation has some peculiar advantage in productions, which, by means of freedom of trade, becomes a common blessing to the human race; but when neighboring countries already enjoy freedom of intercourse, it would be a more than ordinary folly to deprive them of the advantages of it.

London Globe.

JOSEPH BONAPARTE.—The "good society" of London are quite shocked at the "American habits" of the Ex King. Being invited to the house of a leader of the ton, he actually took leave before the rest of the visitors arrived. The hour of half past ten found the Royal Lion somewhat sleepy, and he went home! He has lately made a visit of curiosity to the Banks of England. It is very natural he should like to look at the strong box where he means to keep his money.

FOREIGN EXTRACTS.

General Lafayette was lately seated at a dinner next to a bishop. "Sir," said the General, "shall I help you to some particular?" "I thank you," replied the Bishop, "this is Friday." "You need not be afraid, they were prepared *a la maigre* purposely for you." "They are like your citizen monarchy then," replied the prelate, "which was dressed *a la republique*, to induce you to accept it."

The health of M. de Polignac has suffered lately from his captivity. It has been preying on his mind, in spite of his fortune and of the constant and affectionate attentions of his excellent lady. She is at Ham, and permitted to visit him from 11 to half-past 1 in the afternoon. He is on friendly terms with M. de Guarnon Ranville, and their other fellow prisoner; but M. de Peyronnet seems to have seceded from their company. Government has deprived the last named gentleman of his newspapers, on account of his being admitted to the *Chateau de Peyronnet*.

One Day Later from England.—The British *Narcod*, Cap. Atkins, which arrived at this port yesterday, brought files of English papers, London to the 16th, and Liverpool to the 17th October, together with shipping lists to the latest dates.—These papers furnish very little political news in addition to that already published.

The new French ministry is said, upon the authority of the latest French papers, not to be improving either in the good graces of the politicians or in the confidence of the moneyed people of the capital—and the press seems almost unanimously to have sworn the destruction of the new cabinet. Since its formation no less than 59 new peers have been created.

The unsettled differences between Holland and Belgium continued to excite much interest in England, and the commercial interests, particularly, were tremblingly alive to the possibility of a continental war.

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The packet ship *Algonquin*, which was sunk in the same gale of the 8th ult. had been raised and taken into dock.

The increase on the last quarters revenue over the corresponding quarter of last year, was £296,846 sterling.

Chas. Em. Post.

STEAM BOAT TO FLY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON.

It will be perceived that an enterprise of no small importance to the speedy communication between New York and the South, has been set on foot.—The David Brown, a neatly built steam boat, well calculated for speed, by light and narrow construction, and under the charge of an experienced commander, Captain Poyner, will set out on her first trip to Charleston in the course of next week.—The passage will be made directly to Charleston, without touching at any intermediate port. It

NEW TARIFF.

Boston, Oct. 3, 1820.

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A long and interesting report was read from the committee appointed at a former meeting which concluded with the following resolves.

Resolved, That we have regarded with pleasure the establishment and success of Manufactures among us, and consider their growth when natural and spontaneous, and not the effect of a system of bounties and protection, as an evidence of general wealth and prosperity.

Resolved, That relying on the ingenuity, enterprise, and skill of our fellow citizens, we believe that all Manufactures adapted to our character and circumstances, will be introduced and extended as soon, and as far as will promote the public interest without any further protection than they now receive.

Resolved, That no objection ought ever to be made to any amount of Taxes equal to be apportioned, and imposed for the purpose of raising revenue necessary for the support of the Government; but that taxes imposed on the people for the sole benefit of any one class of men, are equally inconsistent with the principles of the constitution and with sound policy.

Resolved, That the supposition that until the proposed tariff or some similar measure be adopted; we are, and shall be dependent on foreigners for the means of subsistence and defence is in our opinion, unfounded.

COMPOSITION OF THE SENATE, AFTER THE 4th OF MARCH NEXT.

Jackson, Opp.	Johnson, Opp.
Maine, 1	S. Carolina, 0 2
N. Hamp. 1	Georgia, 2 0
Vermont, 0 2	Alabama, 1 1
Mass., 0 2	Mississippi, 1 1
Connecticut, 0 2	Louisiana, 0 2
Rh. Island, 0 2	Missouri, 2 0
New York, 1 1	Illinois, 2 0
New Jersey, 0 2	Indiana, 1 1
Pennsylvania, 1 1	Ohio, 1 1
Delaware, 0 2	Kentucky, 1 1
Maryland, 0 2	Tennessee, 3 0
Virginia, 2 0	
N. Carolina, 2 0	Total, 21 27

It is true there is some difficulty in marshalling such men as Moore of Alabama, Buckner of Missouri, and Henderson of Indiana, not to mention Bibb of Kentucky, or Robinson of Illinois. They have the qualities of the Irishman's pig, which ran about so that he could not count it.

If it be a wise ordinance of Providence that one nation is dependent on the prosperity of another, it is a foolish ordinance of man which endeavors to counteract that superior decree. Countries when left to themselves flourish in those branches of industry for which their several positions, soils, climates, and the different genius of their inhabitants are best suited, and if

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Rh. Island, 0 2	Missouri, 2 0
New York, 1 1	Illinois, 2 0
New Jersey, 0 2	Indiana, 1 1
Pennsylvania, 1 1	Ohio, 1 1
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