

SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.
AN ORDINANCE

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

Whereas, the Congress of the United States, by various acts, purporting to be acts laying duties and impositions on foreign imports, but in reality intended for the protection of domestic manufactures, and the giving of bounties to classes & individuals engaged in particular employments, at the expense and to the injury & oppression of other classes and individuals, and 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, hath exceeded its just powers under the Constitution, which confers on it no authority to afford such protection, and hath 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 impositions on the importation of foreign commodities, and now having actual operation and effect within the United States, and more especially an act entitled "an act in alteration of the several acts imposing duties on imports," approved on the nineteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, and also an act entitled "an act to alter 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 United States, and violate the true meaning and intent thereof, and are null, void, and no law, nor 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 the said acts, and all judicial proceedings which shall be hereafter 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 residing 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 in no case of law or Equity, decided in the Courts of this State, wherein shall be drawn in question the authority of this Ordinance, or the validity of such act or acts of the Legislature as may be passed for the purpose of giving effect thereto, or the validity of the aforesaid acts of Congress, imposing duties, shall any appeal be taken or allowed to the Supreme Court of the United States, nor shall any copy of the record be permitted or allowed for that purpose, and if any such appeal shall be attempted to be taken, the Courts of this State, shall proceed to execute and enforce their judgments, according to the laws and usages of the State, without reference to such attempted appeal, and the person or persons attempting to take such appeal may be dealt with as for a contempt of the Court.

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 any 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 and 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 impanelled in any of the Courts of this State, in any cause in which shall be in question this 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 and truly obey, execute, and enforce this ordinance, and such act or acts of the Legislature, as may be passed to carry the same into operation and effect, 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, the 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, shut up her ports, destroy or harass her commerce, or to enforce the acts hereby declared to be null and void, otherwise than thro' 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 thenceforth hold themselves absolved from all further obligation to maintain or preserve their political connexion 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.

FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship *Hibernia*, Capt. Maxwell, which left Liverpool on the 15th ult we have London papers to the evening of the 16th, one day later than before received. We do not find any news in them. It is still affirmed, that measures were to be forthwith adopted by England and France, to bring the King of Holland to terms with Belgium—and that Prussia and Russia had assented to such a measure. If such be the case, it seems scarcely probable that the King of Holland will long remain obstinate, or that the general peace of Europe will be endangered by this controversy. On this subject, we annex an article from the *London Times*.

The Paris papers of the 15th, contain a list of 59 new peers, created since the formation of the new Ministry.

From the *London Times*, Oct. 16.

We have received Dutch papers and letters of the date of Saturday last. From the Hague correspondence we extract the following account of the proceedings of the Conference on the 1st inst. It is stated to be the concluding part of the protocol, No. 70, signed on that day, and we believe it may be regarded as substantially correct; at least the tone of the language attributed to Lord Palmerston and the French Plenipotentiary is perfectly consistent with the resolution which has been since adopted by the two Governments:—

"The English Minister expressed his regret at feeling himself bound to notify his refusal of the propositions of the Plenipotentiaries of Russia, Prussia, and Austria, which have been entered in the present protocol, notwithstanding that they are fully sensible of the advantage which would result from an unanimous transaction by all the members of the Conference. Influenced by the same consideration, the English Minister on a former occasion, declared his preference of means of pecuniary pressure to measures of more forcible compulsion, in the hope that those means would obtain the approbation of the Conference. But in the present state of affairs the English Minister is persuaded that the maintenance of peace demands decisive and prompt measures on the part of the high contracting powers to the treaty of the 15th of November, for the guaranteed fulfilment thereof. It is painful to perceive in the propositions of the three Powers nothing that is calculated to meet the pressure of circumstances.

"The propositions for continuing to negotiate having been made after it had been ascertained that the negotiations would be fruitless, and that all efforts on the part of the aforesaid three Courts to influence the resolutions of the Government of the Netherlands by their counsels or admonitions were vain, the English Minister cannot concur in measures tending to produce still further procrastination. Wherefore, reserving to England the right of following such course of action as may be judged proper for the fulfilment of her existing engagements, he must content himself with testifying his regret that the Plenipotentiaries of the three Courts are not prepared to co-operate conjointly in efficacious means for carrying into execution a treaty which has been ratified by all the Powers, and the continuance of which in an inoperative state is daily presenting serious danger to Europe."

"The French Minister.—I concur in all that the English Minister has said. Like him, I regret with regret the propositions of the three Courts of Russia, Prussia, and Austria, and I still adhere to what I have already proposed in the Conference, reserving to France every competent means of action for the execution of the treaty concluded with Belgium, consistent with the rights possessed in virtue of the obligations entered into, and in such way as the interests of France shall require."

The hint here given of the non-assent of Russia, Austria and Prussia to co-operate with England and France in coercive measures, had some foundation at the beginning of the month; but since Lord Durham's return, the assent of those Powers has not only not been withheld, but has been cordially given.

PORTUGAL.

From the *London Courier*, Oct. 15.

Colonel Bacon (son-in-law to the Earl of Oxford,) who holds a distinguished command in the army of Donna Maria, has arrived from Oporto for the purpose of purchasing cavalry horses and warlike stores for the service of the Constitutional forces. The gallant officer is indefatigable in his exertions to raise a regiment of cavalry.

A steam vessel left the river on Saturday afternoon, Oct. 13th, with three hundred fine young men, several officers, and a quantity of guns, shot, small arms, and other stores, destined for the service of Don Pedro at Oporto. Our countrymen appeared full of enthusiasm for the cause of Don Maria, the rightful Queen of Portugal, and were loudly cheered by their friends as the steam packet got under way, which they returned with right good will. A ship sailed from the Thames on the same evening, with horses for the cavalry regiments now forming by Don Pedro. A small schooner left the port of London yesterday, ostensibly for a French port, but in reality for Portugal, with gunpowder, Congreve rockets, and other warlike stores for the service of the Constitutional forces.

MARKETS.

London, Oct. 16th, twelve o'clock.—The letters received from Holland by the steamer yes-

terday afternoon, bring the result of the Dutch East India Company's sale of coffee at Amsterdam on Friday. There were 27,000 bags, all consisting of Java, put up 54s. 8d. per cwt. of which only 8,600 were sold very little above the upset price. The remainder was taken in by the expositors, which has inspired confidence in the holders here.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 16, 1832.

The sales of Cotton last week, were on an equally limited scale with the preceding, viz. 130 Sea Island at 11 a 13; 40 Stained at 9 a 9; 4,640 Upland at 6; 1850 Orleans at 8 a 8; 0 at 3; 1760 Alabama at 7 a 7; 1830 Brazils at 7 a 9; 170 Egyptian at 8 a 8; 140 W. India at 7 a 9; 800 E. India at 5 a 6; with the exception of 100 American on speculation, the business was wholly to consumers, who did not however appear disposed to operate freely, and on the other hand, holders contended for the full previous currency, and refused to sell at lower rates, and we do not therefore alter our quotations for any description; the import of the week was 13,100 bales. The sales on Saturday were estimated at 3000 bales, (including 800 American, on speculation) and yesterday 2500, the market firm.

[From a London Paper.]

Tithe war against the People of Ireland.

Again is the question of Irish Tithe, the fruitful source of bloodshed in its most aggravated form rushed upon our consideration by the events of the week. We give elsewhere the details of another slaughtering of the Irish peasantry, by the military and police, in the collection of, at least in Ireland, that most abominable and unjust impost—tithe.

The Whigs have declared war against the people of Ireland, they will, unless the British nation come forward at once, make that war a national one. The seeds of many sources of discontent are extending themselves widely there; the ancient hatred of England, for hitherto it is undeniable that English connection has been nothing but a cause of unmitigated evil to her, is almost at its height—at that point where endurance becomes a crime, and resistance a duty. It is our bounden obligation, then, to stand between our fellow-men—our fellow-subjects—and their Whig oppressors. Shall Miguel persecute and Nicholas expatiate amid our curses and execrations, while Mr. Stanley is to be supported in his insane crusades against a people, by British taxes and British bayonets, and no expression of indignant sympathy be uttered against his daring conduct?

And for whom all this? To support a bloated and besotted church of Ireland—a curse greater in its operation than any which desolated the land of Egypt when it suffered from the direct vengeance of Heaven.

Blood seems to be the periodical food of that Moloch, and like the cry of the fiend in Vathek its voice can only utter "More, more."

The delusion practised by the government, with reference to the question to tithe, is not the least repulsive feature in their conduct. They declared, early in the late session, that tithe should be "extinguished"—that was the word—extinguished! Well, this had the effect of pacifying the public mind in Ireland, and the resistance was confined to demonstrations of a quiet but determined and wide-spread combination.

On principle, the Irish people are right—so are the Quakers—so were the Scotch when they cut down the same obnoxious tax—to a conscientious man as objectionable as the Juggernaut income—with the claymore; and the Irish will be equally justified, if, when finding the only objects on which the usurpation by a formal government of the natural rights of man, protection and good laws, can be justified, are not to be had for them, they resort to the other mode of redress which heaven has given them—and adopting the language of the Scripture, "go to their tents."

What lost us America? The doggedness of George the Third the imbecility of his ministers, who, preferring place to the discharge of their duty, let their wrong-headed master have his way. Are we to see the same game played again with regard to Ireland? or is Mr. Stanley to vindicate his consistency by exciting a revolution, and one step further will make it not only a justifiable, but a necessary one? If these are to be the results of Whig government, the sooner we join the Irish people, in one unanimous cry for their downfall—the better not only will it be for Ireland, but for the whole Union. It is impossible to say—and here we feel anxious to look at the matter with all the calmness imaginable—to what evils a separation of Ireland from England might lead; and to that result is all Mr. Stanley's conduct tending.

Are we, for the advantages—and great and manifest we readily acknowledge that they have been, and most thankful are we for them—resulting from one sole act of justice, the Reform Bill, to shut our eyes to the manifold commissions of a contrary nature by the whigs and whiglings? Are we, because they have given us the control over the public purse, to allow them to dissipate the contents of that purse in an unhalloved crusade against the first principles of justice and right—that of conscience—and stand idly looking on? Why is the standing army, after so many years of peace, maintained at its present burthensome amount? Why are fifty thousand men kept up in Ireland at the expense of England, while the fiftieth part, say less, is found sufficient for Scotland.

Is this expense, and the continuance of an unconstitutional force, to be perpetuated, that one clergyman who has no flock, another who has no church nor residence within the parish, whose produce—not profit—is taxed in every possible shape, may ride in a coach at Bath, or rattle the dice-box in the Palais Royal? Would this be endured in England? and why should not Ireland have equal justice, and the same modus of fair play?

The speech of Lord Brougham, shortly before the prorogation, in which he is reported to have hinted to the Irish government, already too forward in the adoption of coercive measures, that they possess the power, on their own supposition of what constituted insurrection, to suspend the habeas corpus act, and declare the country in a state of rebellion, has only added fuel to the fire already burning too highly—the absurd threat of Lord Anglesey to the deputation in Cork, that he would blockade,

if necessary, the rivers of Ireland with four gun-brigs, all these indicate a madness of purpose on the part of the Whigs, which make us more than half inclined to suspect them of a wish to try the recommendation of a noble lord, who said all that Ireland wanted for a peaceful settlement was to conquer her again, and conquer her in earnest this time. If they desire to play the game which the Tories, in their treatment of that unhappy country, only wanted the courage, not the inclination, to put in execution, no doubt the Tory scribes will halloo them on, and "cry havoc" with them. But as sure as there is an Almighty dispenser of justice, the day, and a fearful one it will be, of reckoning is at hand, when they will be weighed in the balance, and found wanting.

If there be any true-hearted elector for the division of Lancashire for which Mr. Stanley is coming forward, we hope he will meet him on the hustings, and as he values the safety and welfare of his country, however harshly he may deem of the Irish people, that he will question this young man on the inevitable consequence of his rash and halding conduct. Give us a half reformer, any thing, ay, a Tory, even, in preference to the man who is seemingly seeking to invoke half the realm in the horrors of a civil war—evils from which in another recent instance, the bold and one would have thought, war-hardened mind of the Duke of Wellington recoiled with affright—whose only consolation will be, that in the ruin he threatens to inflict upon his country, he can still say that he has acted consistently.

"How long," we ask in the words of Cicero, "will you abuse our patience?"

But if the Whig party are incapable of an act of justice to a long-suffering people, there is another consideration which we have had abundant proof has considerable weight with them; we mean place. Do they not know that on any particular question, in which there may be a nice balancing of parties in the house, they will have a fearful party of Irish Hannibals, sworn to their destruction on the altar of their country, arrayed against them—that the result of one such division will be the loss to them of what they seem most to value, office, and that they will fall like another morning star, never to rise again.

It has been our duty on various occasions to warn the Government of this country against the absurdity of attempting to prop up any longer the rotten cause of the church in Ireland—it is mockery to call it the Irish church. Our warning has, however, we fear, been repeated in vain—the fault is not ours. In the very parish where this frightful massacre of the people took place, we learn that exclusive of the rector's own family, there is but one Protestant; and yet for the spiritual wants of this individual, who, perhaps, if the truth were known, is either an interested follower of the bible and bayonet church, or a Dissenter, every acre of land in its circuit pays the sinecure parson the tithe of its produce, and his receipts are now saturated with the blood of his parishioners!

And this man calls himself a Christian minister a teacher of His Gospel who came into the world with the emphatic mission of preaching peace and good will!

We have thus strongly recorded our sentiments of this terrible "affray," as it has been softly termed by the government organs. We can now only add our deliberate conviction, that it is idle to tamper any longer with the disease, but cut off the rotten limb at once. Better all the parsons in Ireland were ***** than that the people should thus perish! "De-ladest Carthago!"—tithe must be extinguished, but not in the Stanley fashion. In the words of Bishop Marsh, we say, "the immediate and direct motive which operates in the establishment of a religion is its utility to the state; and that utility, viz: to the state, will be greater or less in proportion to the number and influence of the party which professes it." We could not say more to hasten the downfall of the church of Ireland.

NEW GOODS.

CHARLES SLOVER

HAS just returned from New York, and is now opening at his Store on the Old County Wharf, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

Hardware and Crockery,

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

SADDLES & BRIDLES,

Gentlemen's Fashionable Hats,

SHOES,

Blacksmith's and Cooper's Tools,

IRON AND STEEL,

ALSO,

25 pieces Cottor Bagging, Bale Rope,

15 kegs Goshen Butter,

15 casks Cheese,

30 kegs Nails, &c. &c.

Newbern, 9th Nov. 1832.

FOR SALE.

THE House and Lot at Onslow

Court House, now occupied by Mr.

Solomon E. Grant.

The great and increasing importance of this situation as a place of business, renders the present a favorable opportunity for investing a moderate capital in a manner that must be highly advantageous. To a person desirous of conducting mercantile business, in connection with the management of a House of Entertainment for members of the bar and other gentlemen, this place holds out strong inducements. There are on the premises a small but comfortable Dwelling House, with a Store Room annexed, and the necessary Out Houses; but in order to render the situation more profitable and better adapted to business, the purchaser may find it necessary to enlarge the Dwelling and Store-houses, which may be done at a trifling expense.

The subscriber will dispose of this property on very liberal and accommodating terms, which will be made known on application by letter or otherwise.

OSCAR G. PARSLEY.

Onslow C. H. Nov. 24, 1832.

UNION MEETING!

All Citizens of the Town, Country and neighbouring Counties are requested to meet in this town at the Court House, on Saturday evening next, at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of expressing their opposition to the dangerous and alarming course intended to be pursued by South Carolina in relation to the Tariff Laws of Congress. Our State should raise her voice as one man against the dissolution of the Union, and express herself decidedly and at once in hostility to the doctrine of Nullification as advanced by the South Carolina Convention. Let every patriot attend, and let all party distinctions be merged in one common effort to preserve the Union of our country. Newbern, December 3, 1832.

To Journeymen Tailors,

WANTED,

TWO JOURNEYMAN TAILORS.

THE highest prices and constant employment by the best of the job, will be given to two Coat makers. None need apply but first rate workmen of the above habits.

Also, three or four first rate Seamstresses, to make Pantaloon and Vests. To such, and none other need apply, the highest prices in the State will be given by the year or job. For further particulars apply to

HENRY ERAMBERT.

Fayetteville, N. C. Nov. 4, 1832.

NEW STORE.

OLIVER S. DEWEY

HAS just returned from New York, and is now opening at his Store, East side of the Old County Wharf, two doors below the corner,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE, CROCKERY,

Shoes, Hats, Saddles, and Bridles,

Heavy Dundee and Tow Bagging, Bale

Rope, Swedes, English, and American

Iron, Wagon Boxes, Blacksmith's Tools,

Nails, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

NOW LANDING, FROM SCIR. JAMES MONROE,

A few bbls. first quality family Flour,

Boxes and half boxes Raisins,

Sacks of Salt,

Goshen Butter,

Newark Cider, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold low for Cash or Produce.

November 13th, 1832.

NEW GOODS.

S. & J. BATTLE.

HAVE returned from New York, and are now opening at their Store on Pollock Street, two doors West of Mr. Simpson's corner, an assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware,

CUTLERY, &c. &c.

AMONG WHICH ARE

Cloths, Sattinets,

Kerseys, Saggathies,

Rose and Point Blankets,

Plaid and Camlet Cloaks,

Bombazetts, Ladies' Camlet,

White and Red Flannels,

Calicoes, Cambric, Jaconet & Book Muslin

Brown & beauch'd Sheetings & Shirtings,

Plaid and strip'd Domestic,

Spun Yarn (well assorted)

Fur and Wool Hats and Caps,

Ladies' Call and Morocco Shoes,

Do. Prunella and Bronzed do.

Men's coarse Shoes and Brogans.

A good assortment of Cotton Bagging

and Bale Rope,

Rum, Whiskey, and Brandy.

Imperial and Hyson Teas,

Lump and Brown Sugars,

Best Goshen Butter, Cheese,

Castings, wrought and cut Nails,

Swedes and English Iron,

All of which they will sell low.

Nov. 9, 1832.

NEW AND CHEAP DRY GOODS

THE subscriber has just arrived from New

York with a new and well selected as-

sortment of

FRESH GOODS.

AMONG WHICH WILL BE FOUND

Blue, black, and mix'd Cloths,

Cassimere and Sattinets,

Red, white, green, and yellow Flannels,

Col'd, black, and blue black Gro de Naps,

Figur'd, changeable and watered, do. do.

Black Sarrnets, Levantine & Sattin Levantine,

Cashmere, Merino, & Thibet wool Shawls,

Printed Merino, Gauze, & W. B. Hkks

Lace & Muslin Capes & Chemizettes,

Ladies' Cravats & Tippetts,

Bobinet Laces, Insertings & Footings,

Thread Laces, Edgings & Insertings,

4-4, 5-4, 6-4 & 12-4 plain Bobinets,

Linen Cambric, and Cambric Hkks.

Irish Linen, Lawns & Diapers,

English & French Merino Cloths,

Merino Circasians, Bombazettes,

Very superior black Italian Silks,

Cambric, Jaconet & Mull Muslin,

Plain and figur'd Swiss and Book do.

French Calico & Merino Gingham,

Calicoes, Gingham, Vestings, &c.