

FOREIGN NEWS.

FOUR DAYS LATER. From London.

By the ship Elina Dennis, Captain Lane, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, we have received...

PORTUGAL.—The aspect of affairs has become more favorable to Don Pedro's cause, in consequence of Don Miguel's equivocal leaving...

But this retreat augurs much against the Emperor. Admiral Sartorius, being joined by his steam vessels, had attacked the line-of-battle ship...

Don Pedro had permitted the entry of foreign grain into Oporto, as appears from the Chronicle. It is stated also that flour would be admitted duty free...

Don Miguel has treated the English commerce with much severity. Extract of a letter from the Agent to Lloyd's at Oporto, August 18:—Admiral Sartorius is still off the bar...

FRANCE.—It is stated that M. Dujin is to be admitted into the French ministry, as minister of Justice, and Messrs. Bigot and Thiers will also be added to the cabinet...

A cabinet council, held at Paris on the 24th is said to have arranged that the Chambers shall meet on the 30th of October.

Naval engagement between Don Pedro's and Don Miguel's fleets on Aug. 30. (On board the Rainha de Portugal, Aug. 30.)

At 10 o'clock I saw the enemy's fleet, consisting of one line-of-battle ship, a frigate, three corvettes, and three brigades, came out of the Tagus...

I continue to receive the most friendly assurance from all Foreign Powers; and though I am not enabled to announce to you the final arrangement of the questions which have been so long pending between Holland and Belgium...

My Lords and Gentlemen, I recommend to you during the recess the most careful attention to the preservation of the public peace, and to the maintenance of the authority of the law in your respective counties...

At table the Emperor contrary to the Russian custom, said he must have the pleasure to drink wine with Captain Brown in the English fashion. Her Majesty told Captain Brown that she felt extremely obliged to him for his kind reception...

On our arrival at Constantinople on the 11th day from leaving Shermess, we found at anchor one three-decker, five frigates, and three corvettes, and in beautiful order, and only waiting to be reviewed by the Emperor previous to going to sea.

The next day, July 17, the Emperor came from Peers-hill (his country place), to inspect his fleet. He came down the river in a steamboat, which he quitted for his barge, as he approached the ships...

On the whole, the news received to-day from Oporto, though confined to few incidents, is deemed satisfactory by the friends of the constitutional cause. The circumstance of the return of Miguel to the Tagus has been a disappointment to some, who relied on its falling into the hands of Sartorius...

On the 24th I have kept close to windward of the enemy, watching for a favorable opportunity of making another attack; and in the afternoon I despatched the Eugenia to report to your Excellency the position of the enemy's squadron and the brig Villa Flor to recall the small vessels from the bay of Lisbon to rejoin my flag without loss of time...

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Postage bygone for that purpose. The steam packet was prevented from proceeding on its voyage home, which was detained at least from one of the vessels which had come from England, and all description of English merchant-vessels were excluded. At the same time American, Austrian, Brazilian, and other vessels, whether of war or of commerce, were freely permitted to enter...

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT. THE KING'S SPEECH.

My Lords and Gentlemen, The state of the public business now enabling me to release you from a further attendance in Parliament, I cannot take leave of you without expressing the satisfaction with which I have observed your diligence and zeal in the discharge of your duties during a Session of extraordinary labour and duration.

The matters which you have had under your consideration have been of the first importance; and the laws in particular, which have been passed for reforming the representation of the people have, occupied, as was unavoidable, the greatest portion of your time and attention.

In recommending this subject, by removing causes of just complaint, to restore general confidence in the Legislature, and to give additional security to the settled institutions of the State. This object will, I trust be found to have been accomplished.

I have still to lament the continuance of disturbances in Ireland, notwithstanding the vigilance and energy displayed by my Government there in the measures which it has taken to repress them. The laws have been passed, in conformity with my recommendation at the beginning of the Session with respect to the collections of Tithes are calculated to lay the foundation of a new system, to the completion of which the attention of Parliament when it again assembles, will of course be directed.

To this necessary work my best assistance will be given, enforcing execution of the laws, and by promoting the prosperity of a country blessed by divine Providence with so many natural advantages. As conducive to this object, I must express the satisfaction which I have felt at the measures adopted for extending generally to my people in the kingdom the benefits of education.

I continue to receive the most friendly assurance from all Foreign Powers; and though I am not enabled to announce to you the final arrangement of the questions which have been so long pending between Holland and Belgium, and though unhappily the contest in Portugal between the Princes of the house of Braganza still continues, I look with confidence, through the intimate union which subsists between me and my Allies for the preservation of general peace.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons, I thank you for the supplies which you have granted to me, and it is a great satisfaction to me to find, notwithstanding large deductions from the revenue occasioned by the repeal of some taxes which pressed most heavily on my people, that you have been enabled, by the exercise of well considered economy in all the departments of the State; to provide for service the year, without any addition to the public burthens.

My Lords and Gentlemen, I recommend to you during the recess the most careful attention to the preservation of the public peace, and to the maintenance of the authority of the law in your respective counties. I trust that the advantage enjoyed by all my subjects, under our free Constitution will be duly appreciated and cherished, that relief from any real causes of complaint, will be sought only through legitimate channels; that all irregular and illegal proceedings will be discountenanced and resisted; and that the establishment of internal tranquility and order will prove that the measures which I have sanctioned will not be fruitless in promoting the security of the State and the contentment and welfare of my people.

LORD DURHAM'S VOYAGE, &c.

From the Morning Herald. We have been furnished by a correspondent, the following narrative of Lord Durham's voyage and reception at St. Petersburg.

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The Emperor fixed on Saturday, the 21st July (N. S.) to make his promised visit to the Talavera, and of course we were all hurried down to the ship to be ready for this reception.

The weather on the promised morning proved remarkably fine, and at an early hour the Emperor came down from St. Petersburg, bringing Lord Durham, Mr. Ward, (the Secretary of Legation) the Hon. Mr. Poseny, Mr. Effers, and Dr. Edey, and two other distinguished and Lord Edey's son-in-law, full-dressed in military costume, with the exception of the Emperor himself, who wore a military uniform.

Soon after ten o'clock the Emperor came from Peterhoff in a steam boat, and in first form visit, but on this occasion, he came in state, with Imperial standard hoisted. He was attended by a numerous retinue, and a second steamer, a large vessel carrying twenty two long guns. As he approached, the whole of the Russian fleet manned yards, and saluted, and when they had finished, the Talavera did the same. He then quitted the steamer for his barge, which he again steered himself, and with the Imperial standard in the bow, he proceeded to visit several of his own ships, and then came on board of us.

He was accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince William of Prussia, the Prince of Oldenburg, Prince Metzeff, Prince Uruski, and a numerous and brilliant Staff; but you must excuse the names. (Oh these Russian names!) On reaching the quarter deck he shook hands with Capt. Brown very cordially, and said in English, "Will you let me see your ship? I speak very bad English."

He appears to understand English very well, but from want of habit expresses himself imperfectly. The fact is, that to foreigners he usually speaks French or German, but as Capt. Brown understands neither of those languages, his Majesty was obliged to speak to him in English, and got on very well. He was conducted over every part of the ship, which he examined most minutely, and asked such questions as evinced a knowledge of naval affairs, which is quite surprising, particularly his acquaintance with the state of the British navy. He enquired by name for Mr. Blake, the builder in the dock yard at Portsmouth, and made some remarks on his proposed improvement in ship-bow. He also mentioned the name of the builder of Devonport. There is on board the Talavera a 68 pounder, which he examined most minutely, and caused it to be run in and out, and trained. He seemed pleased at the facility with which this heavy gun was handled by so few men, and taking the handle in his hand, he tried the weight of the gun himself, and said, "Oh! it is quite easy."

Whilst the Emperor was below examining the state rooms, it struck eight bells (12 o'clock). Now it is the custom throughout the British navy for the sailors to dine at 12 o'clock, and never but on a necessity are they made to wait a minute for their dinner; this custom was observed on board of us, notwithstanding the presence of the Emperor. Accordingly when his Majesty returned to the lower-deck, the people were at dinner; he appeared to be much pleased at this, and tasted the soup and beef, and said "it is very good, now have you some rum or whiskey?" The Capt. said "your Majesty shall have some refreshments in the cabin. He said "No, no, I don't mean that. I mean that I would drink with the people." Accordingly a glass of grog was presented to him, of which he drank, saying, "I drink to the health of William IV. and all the people."

In the store room some of the carpenters' stores are so arranged along one of the beams as to form the words "God save the King." This was pointed out to him, and on reading the words he said, "Al! God save the King, as I say, God bless him, he is a very good friend to me." There was in the manner of his saying this something so frank, so manly, and apparently so hearty, that it won all our hearts; and as for Capt. Brown, he from that moment forgot the Emperor and treated his Majesty as one honest English sailor would treat another who loves his King and country as well as himself. The Emperor readily fell into the same vein, and all their future intercourse was carried on in a degree of cordiality, which must have been flattering to Capt. Brown, as it was surprising to all the Russian courtiers.

The Emperor expressed himself highly gratified with every thing he saw, and with his reception altogether; and I am sure that we had every reason to be gratified also; his manner was so easy, so affable, and evinced such desire, and such a determination to be pleased, that it was impossible to be otherwise than gratified. He asked some questions of all the officers who were present to him, and the Mids, who had that honor, he shook hands. But I must bring this to a close, or your patience will be exhausted.

"Before he left the ship he said, "Captain, I am extremely obliged to you for your kindness to me, you have shown me every thing, now I have nothing to show you in turn but my regards. You must stop till Wednesday, and come with your officers to the camp and I will show you my guards." He then invited Captain Brown and Commander Harrington to dine at Peterhoff on the following day, and shaking hands, cordially with the Captain, he left the ship.

At table the Emperor contrary to the Russian custom, said he must have the pleasure to drink wine with Captain Brown in the English fashion. Her Majesty told Captain Brown that she felt extremely obliged to him for his kind reception of the Emperor on board the Talavera, of which his Majesty spoke in high terms; indeed she said that she had not seen him return from any visit with so much satisfaction for a long time, and she had never heard him speak so much English as he did to Captain Brown. The Emperor spoke English perfectly. Before he took leave the Emperor reminded Captain Brown of his promise to visit the camp with his officers on Wednesday, on which day, at a very early hour, a large party of us left St. Petersburg for Kransko-Selo, which is a kind of military village (about sixteen miles from St. Petersburg) in the immediate neighborhood of which the Imperial Guards are encamped. In this village there are several houses belonging to the Emperor, which are used for the accommodation of the Court. The ambassadors, and other foreigners of distinction, were invited to attend the review.

On our arrival at Kransko-Selo, we were met by an aid-de-camp of the Emperor, who conducted us to a house appropriated for our reception.

The Imperial Guards encamped at this place amount, we are informed, to 30,000. On this day his Majesty reviewed the first division, consisting of 10,000, with 25 pieces of ordnance. Each of the regiments was by a solid square, and to each he said, something like such as "this day, we will live and die for you, father; and we will live and die for you, and each gave a cheer. Thus the whole brigade retired to the camp, changing a peculiarly solid military, which to our unaccustomed ears had a remarkably singular effect. The Emperor then turning to Captain Brown, said, "Captain, I hope you have been pleased. I have nothing more to show you to-day, but you must give me 12 hours to-morrow; I ask only for 12 hours, and will show you

my cavalry." Now this was not to be resisted, even though a reprimand from the admiralty for a delay might be staring one in the face. The Emperor, as his Majesty said, "Gentlemen, I hope you have been pleased."

We then returned to our quarters, where we found a second breakfast in the Russian fashion, expected for us. In the course of the afternoon the Emperor sent several times a gentleman of her household to enquire if there were any thing wanting that could contribute to our comfort; and the Emperor sent to say that we were all expected to dine at the table prepared for the Foreign Ambassadors—of course we dined at this table. The dinner as might be expected, was magnificent. The French ambassador, Marshal Mortier, presided at the head of the table, and the Austrian Ambassador, at the foot. Here, also, I must mention the civilities which were received from Prince Metzeff and Count Orloff, who both regretted that their constant attendance upon the Emperor prevented their showing us that hospitality which they were pleased to say they were always anxious to pay to British officers.

Count Orloff said that he could never forget the kindness and hospitality which he had received in England. "But you must see," added he, "that it is sufficient here to be Englishmen, to ensure respect and attention without reference to politics or rank." To the truth of which, I am sure, our own experience bears ample testimony. In the evening we received another message from the Emperor desiring our company at tea in the Imperial tent at eight o'clock; after which we attended their Majesties and the whole Court to an elevated position in the centre of the camp, when at a signal given by a rocket, the soldiers all appeared in their evening dress in front of their tents, which evening dress was remarkably serene, and the most profound silence reigned throughout the host. The Emperor alighted from his carriage with his head uncovered, and the Priest stood forward and offered up to God the evening prayer, which was responded by the assembled thousands. Next a British sailor blushed to acknowledge, that he was affected, even to tears, at such a scene? No, I saw the tears glistening in the eyes of more than one of my brother officers, and I gloried to see that though they could not join in the language, yet they joined in spirit in the worship of the King of Kings, and one God and Father of us all.

The next morning at an early hour we were again on the ground, when his Majesty came, attended, as on the day before, and reviewed about 12,000 of his cavalry. The Emperor himself gave the word of command, and manoeuvred the troops in a style that showed himself to be perfectly in his element. He said, Capt. I cannot manoeuvre a ship with you, but this I understand. Some Cossacks and Cuirassiers were put through their peculiar exercises, which were exceedingly curious. His Majesty treated us with the same delecting attention as before; and when the review was over, he embraced Capt. Brown, and said, "Captain, I am glad to have made your acquaintance—God bless you. When you see your King, assure him of my highest regard, and tell him that I pray for him every night." Then riding up to us he said—"Gentlemen, I am delighted that you have been pleased. I shall always be happy to see you; adieu." The Emperor shook hands very cordially with Captain Brown, and said, "Captain, I shall be glad to see you again."

Making Love in Africa.—Previous to marriage there appears to be more jealousy than after. When two candidates declare themselves for one lady, and are allowed to pay their visits—(which however never extend beyond the inner court when the solicited lady turns her back, and the lover talks to the mother)—each watches the motions of the other, but by stealth, for such proceeding is considered very ill bred. To be correct, one lover should enter, while the other is urging his suit unconscious of his intrusion. Both affect great surprise at the appearance of a rival, and the daggers, which they carry on the left arm, are instantly unsheathed. Sometimes, after a parley, one of them declares his affection goes not so far as to fight for his mistress; in which case the bolder gallant turns him quickly out of the court. It often happens that they both fight desperately for a few minutes, and the victor of course wins the day and the lady.

Chapperton's Discovery. Not having received the Pendleton Messenger, containing the correspondence between Mr. Calhoun and Gov. Hamilton, we avail ourselves, for the information of our readers, of the synopsis given by the Southern Patriot of Mr. Calhoun's views.—Charleston Cor.

Correspondence between Gov. Hamilton and Mr. Calhoun.—This correspondence, of which the public anxiety is great to learn the subject-matter, appears in the Pendleton Messenger, of the 18th inst. It occupies 11 columns of that paper, commencing first, with a letter from Gov. Hamilton to Mr. Calhoun, dated July 31, 1832, requesting him to give his views "in detail of the principles & consequences of Nullification." Mr. Calhoun's reply is dated August 28, and occupies almost the remainder of the Correspondence. We shall endeavor to condense as well as we are able the chief points of the Vice-President's reply, being unable to publish it in full length. Mr. Calhoun sets out with the position, as the foundation of argument, that the Constitution of the United States is a compact between the States, as distinct political communities, and not the work of the American people collectively. As a conclusion from this doctrine, Mr. Calhoun enters in a course of reasoning to prove "that there is no direct and immediate connection between the individual and citizens of a State and the General Government, that the relation between them is thro' the State." As another conclusion from this doctrine, Mr. Calhoun affirms that "on a question whether a particular power, exercised by the General Government, be granted by the Constitution, it belongs to the State as a member of the Union, in her sovereign capacity, in Convention, to determine definitely, as far as her citizens are concerned, the extent of the obligation which she has contracted, and if, in her opinion the act exercising the power be unconstitutional, to declare it null and void, which declaration would be obligatory on her citizens." The Vice-President asserts that he does not claim as "the right of the State to abrogate an act of the federal Government, but as the right of the citizens to be concerned to declare the extent of the obligation, and that such declaration is binding on them." So much for an outline of Mr. Calhoun's general doctrine. We now come to its practical application, and the modes proposed.

It is the Vice-President's opinion that on the State assembling in Convention to determine whether a power be granted in the Constitution, and which has been inhibited by a State veto, the decision is binding on both parties, and the controversy would be closed. He goes on to say "That the citizens of the state would be bound

in all the relations of life, private and public, to respect and obey a declaration of Nullification, and when called upon as Jurymen to render their verdict accordingly, or as Judges to pronounce judgment in conformity to it." "It would be impossible (says he) for the General Government within the limits of the State to execute legally the act Nullified or any other passed with a view to enforce it, while on the other hand would be to enforce legally and peacefully its declaration of Nullification." He adds on this branch of the subject "that as appeal in the Supreme Court and the State would take precaution to prevent any means of obtaining a copy." But if obtained (says he) would it avail against the execution to the general satisfaction of the State intended to enforce the declaration of Nullification?"

The Vice President then enters into an argument to show "that the Government would have no right to resort to force (by arms) against a State—to coerce a sovereign member of the Union." He states that there would be nothing but Courts and Juries, and peaceable unarmed citizens against which force could be employed, or if force could be used, it would end in the subversion of our Federal system. Dismissing, then, the employment of a force by land, he enters into the view of coercion by water, by a blockade and of the abolition of the parts of entry of the State, accompanied by penal enactments, authorizing seizures of all vessels entering the waters of the State. In resorting to blockades the Vice-President says "there will be other parties besides the General Government and the State, as blockade is a belligerent right. Unless there be as prescribed by the Constitution, he alleges that a blockade would not be respected by other nations or their subjects; it is alleged that it is no valid or lawful objection to an embargo, a regulation or law prohibiting the ports of entry (independently of the constitutional objection that no preference shall be given to the ports of one State over these or another) and which he makes to consist in the difficulty of procuring provisions, within the limits of a State under seizure, made in pursuance of a State engagement, and there being no principle under the regular law of blockade by which a foreign vessel, at least could be seized and tried beyond the distance and assigned by the law of Nations as the limits of a State.

But the Vice President looks, he says, to another barrier against coercion, whether by land or water. He alludes to the Supreme Court, by virtue of its authority over maritime causes, in questions of prize or no prize under a blockade of the ports of the State, and he says then will come up for decision by that Tribunal, the other question of the legality of the use of force to establish ports of entry, and of the constitutionality of giving preference of the ports of one State over those of another.

The Vice President winds up with the question, whether Nullification is equivalent to secession; in other words, whether nullification is or is not a peaceable remedy. He argues that Nullification is in its nature and objects peaceful, and endeavors to establish a dissimilarity between Nullification and Secession, as well in its consequences as in its nature and effects. But he leaves us in doubt, whether Nullification will or will not in all moral probability, lead to secession. He speaks of secession on the part of the other States. This is not the question, unless the Vice President assumes that coercion of any kind on the part of twenty-three States against the 24th, is in effect the secession of the twenty-three from the Union, and is substantially the dissolution of the Union. Whether or not the State coerced, ought to consider coercion of any kind a sufficient cause to separate herself from the co-existing States, the Vice President leaves us still undetermined.

From the Irishman. Mr. Blain—Governor Hamilton has said, (so rumor tells us) and said most truly, that "the Union Party hold the best cards, but do not know how to play them." This remark, so strictly in character with the aptitude wit of this high functionary, admits at least of one apology: No Union man has quite so much at stake in this desperate game as his Excellency—equal attention and application is not therefore to be expected. I must, however, drop this metaphor.

Mr. Editor: I cannot consider the solemn, serious and momentous concerns which convulse this community, as merely gambling incidents. I cannot regard my country, kindred, home—aye, the altars of my God, objects of such trifling moment as to be referred to the Gambling Table, even when Antislavery plays for crowns. It is as true as the Governor's wit, that the Union Party know nothing of the wiles, stratagems and intrigues, which give so enviable a superiority to his party. Thus far at least, they have acquired nothing but defeat and loss of the reputation in the conflict.

With a confidence illy repaid, the Union Party, rested, for a time, all their hopes of success on public virtue. The assaults on religion, public morals and personal liberty, perpetrated within the view of their Christian Churches, they believed would have risen from their slumbers the virtuous of every class, and that one generous burst of indignation would have overwhelmed those daring plotters of mischief. What was the result? Expressions of admiration at the cunning device—uttered applause of this chivalric daring!

Men, Christians, Brethren! Had you at the Sabbath preceding the elections of 1830, visited the Circus, honest indignation would have burned within you, and the chains of party excitement dissolved. You would have seen your fellow men not only incarcerated like felons, deprived of every privilege, and reduced to a condition below the beasts of the field, but seen numbers who dared assert a right to vote as conscience dictated, held in worse than slavish bondage, to prevent the exercise of that right! One of these I saw escaping from the hellish position which had fettered his intellect. He retreated, insisted to have his liberty—again to his parched and shrivelled lip the cup of poison was applied, and in a few moments he fell! The stillness of his repose intimated that he was gathered to the eternal rest of his Fathers! Examine the records of your Post House at the period adverted to.—Twenty-two cases of Maria a Potu, and seven deaths, are the mournful evidences of the truth of this sad narrative! Is it not notorious, that these acts were first introduced into our city, our Republic, into the world, by Nullifiers. The Union Party should blush at the recollection of having, for a moment yielded to the shameless precedent. The excuse of furnishing an asylum for the wretched men of their own party, who were nightly objects of the pursuit of a band of ruthless ruffians, cannot avail them.

But is this all? Have not the very sanctuaries of Religion been made subservient to party stratagems? There, in the presence of the Most High—in the midst of assembled worshippers—they give with unkingly symbol "who never gave before," and receive favor. There they worship who never worshipped before; and the seats they never occupy, will soon be vacated forever. Is this all? Are not the young men of the Union Party derided—insulted at every corner by hired bands of braves? Are they not taunted in drawing-rooms, by females instructed to put aside the garb of modesty, and assume that of impudence?

Is this all? Are not our shop keepers daily assailed with inquiries touching their political faith by thos and sober matrons? Are not the young and beautiful put in requisition to threaten and denounce; and in all these things, are we not the deacons and proprietors of vice visited?

Is this all? Is not every Union man, despondant for support on his daily labour, thrust aside by Nullifiers, to reward those of their own class, or apostates to their faith?

Is this all? Have not public officers and public innumerable been beset on men, who, less in all things, save their devotion to this unhallowed cause? Have not the virtuous and honest servants of the people been persecuted and hunted for these? And even now are there threats of proscription made against their names, whose relatives refuse to vote for their party?

Is this all? Are not promises, now made to the low and ignorant, that when Nullification shall reign triumphant, the confiscated property of their fellow citizens in Charleston, shall fill their pockets and recompense their infamies? Blush! Blush! my countrymen! Is this the very consummation of villainy!

Is this all? Are not good, honest and enlightened citizens, daily assailed by threats of confiscation, if they will not unite with their party. Do they not say, there is no hope of safety, but in their keeping?

Is this all? Are not Ministers of the Gospel, who think with men, made—eye, made—contribute their services in reviling, and political calumnies?

Is this all? Are not the avenues of justice choked up with Nullification? Is not because tainted by party? Are not the springs of virtue and patriotism dried up? Is this all? A cannot, however, descend into the kennels of vice—the sinks of infamy—a picture my wretched fellow men feeding on the garbage of corruption, and disgorging the poison as the sated appetite, or whirling brain, in their own minds—delicacy would sicken at the sight, and reason stand aghast!

And these are not all! These are but a few of the trump cards played so adroitly by states spirits. In such a game take no share, my friends, as you love your country, and I wish for the approving smile of that Heavenly Father who sits enthroned in virtue. The time may come when you will be called to defend your liberty, when those smiles will be your abundant reward. They will cheer and sustain you in the gloomiest hour of your country's tribulation. Enter not into their councils—their way leads to death! A little time hence, and the grey head will be bowed down with sorrow, and if retroced the inflictions of vice to consummations of crime in the youth of the present hour! Oh, save that youth for your country's sake! for the sake of Religion! I tempt not your adventures, but lead them further into the devious paths of error. Let raise them, by your own example, to emulate your generous forbearance. Excuse my zeal. I had you seen, as I saw but few evenings since, three children of tender years led, or rather carried from the Circus Festival, in such a state as I had never seen in those young before, your tears would have mingled with mine for the prostration of public virtue.

MELICERTA. Agreeable to previous notice, the State Rights, Union and Jackson Party of Keeshaw District convened of the Court-house at twelve o'clock on Saturday, August 11th 1832. Col. James Chestnut, was called to the Chair, and P. McCaskill, Esq. appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting being stated by the Chair, it was on motion Col. G. Levy Resolved, That a Committee of five persons be appointed by the Chair to prepare an Address to the people of this District, and to submit such resolutions for the consideration of this meeting as they may think best calculated to promote its objects.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ADDRESS. All parties in this State agree that Congress, under the power to levy duties for the purposes of Revenue, have not the right to increase duties with a view to promote Domestic Manufactures; and all agree that Congress, by increasing the duties for that purpose, have abused a power granted to them, by the exercise of a power not granted, and have thereby violated the spirit of the Constitution. The Tariff Party contend they have a constitutional right, and that from the commencement of our government power had not been disputed, but the contrary had been acknowledged by General Washington, and a number of the great men who assisted in forming the Constitution.

The inquiry now necessarily arises, who is the rightful judge on this subject; and what the proper remedy for the grievances we complain of?—The State is rightly judge, and if the State determine the Tariff Laws to be unconstitutional, South-Carolina has the right to nullify said Laws, and to prevent their being carried into effect, within the limits of the State.—Here, then, the Union Party stop short, and to say their brethren, your doctrine will produce evils ten-fold greater than the Tariff ever has produced.

Let us, then calmly examine the subject, and see how the doctrine would work in practice.—Nullification is a right granted by a State to destroy the force and effect of a law of Congress, and prevent its being carried into effect in such a State, if the State believe such a law of Congress to be unconstitutional. The evil of such a doctrine is this: If one State has a right to this, every State in the Union would have the same right, and if every State thought proper to nullify, Congress would operate or be enforced, and we would have no use for a Congress, and dissolution and breaking up of the Union would necessarily follow.

Again; one of the main objects of the formation of this government was the protection of our rights and liberties against the encroachments of Foreign nations. If the doctrine of Nullification is admitted to this government as practical principle plundered, our cities ravaged, our national Flag dishonored and our citizens carried into captivity and murdered, our government cannot prosecute a war with the power of the whole nation at its command.

If our government was to-morrow forced into a war, who can doubt for a moment that the party of Henry Clay, in their ardent hostility to the administration of Gen