

From the Roanoke Advocate.
NULLIFICATION NO. 3.
"Abjure thy name."

The Virginia Resolutions declare, 'that in case of a deliberate, palpable and dangerous exercise of powers, not granted by the compact, the States who are parties thereto, have the right, and are in duty bound, to interfere for arresting the progress of the evil, and for maintaining within their respective limits, the authorities, rights and liberties appertaining to them.' This is a proposition I consider as based upon the 'most incontestable facts and the clearest conclusions.' Acknowledge this right of STATE INTERPOSITION, and the question of nullification is one merely of expediency. It rests entirely with the State herself to choose the mode and measure of redress. 'How the States,' says Mr. Calhoun, 'are to exercise this high power of interposition, which constitutes so essential a portion of their reserved rights, that it cannot be delegated without an entire surrender of their sovereignty, and converting our system from a federal into a consolidated government, is a question that the States only are competent to determine.' 'And the arguments which prove,' continues he, 'that they possess this power, equally prove that they are, in the language of Jefferson the rightful judges of the mode and measure of redress.' How this right of interposition is to be exercised has excited much discussion and enquiry among the politicians of our country. The very interesting manuscript of Mr. Jefferson, recently discovered by his grandson and executor, leaves us no room to doubt what were the opinions of this distinguished statesman, upon this question. He declares 'that when powers are assumed which have not been delegated, A NULLIFICATION OF THE ACT IS THE RIGHTFUL REMEDY: that every State has a natural right in cases not within the compact (*casus non fœderis*) to nullify of their own authority, all assumption of powers by others within their limits.' By a reference also to the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions, it will be seen that they contemplate Nullification as the proper mode of exercising State interposition.

It should be distinctly recollected that Nullification does not involve a controversy between the States themselves, the parties to the compact; but that it is a question between a State and the General Government—between a party and the agent or creature of the compact. When a State nullifies an Act of Congress, it affects not in anywise the relations existing between the parties to the compact. Even the celebrated Resolutions of '98 never contemplated any conflicting claim of power or right between the parties themselves, but between a State and the agent of the parties. It has never been claimed by its warmest advocates as a final action: this final action upon a law which a State in her sovereign capacity has nullified or vetoed is reserved for a higher tribunal. A CONVENTION OF THE STATES, three-fourths of which, says Mr. Calhoun 'form a power whose decrees are the Constitution itself, and whose voice can silence all discontent.' Nullification is not, then, a final judgment—not an irreversible decree, but a firm and determined purpose to resist an oppressive law, until the proper authority, a Convention of the States—that highest tribunal known under the Constitution, shall pronounce it constitutional. Should this tribunal sustain the act of Congress, it will then be the time, and not till then, 'to calculate the value of the Union.' Then the enquiry will arise,

"Whether 'tis best to bear the ills we suffer,
Than fly to others that we know not of."

The period for nullification will have passed by—it now ceases to be a question between a State and the agent, but is one between the parties themselves.

This is South Carolina Nullification. When the General Government usurps authorities not delegated, a State regarding it as the conduct of an agent who transgresses his powers, interposes her

right of veto, and pronounces the act, 'null and void.' The agent having departed from his letter of instruction, his acts are not binding on the principal, but are done in his own wrong and on his own responsibility. If in cases of dangerous infractions of the Constitution, the right to interpose did not exist, there could be no alternative but submission or open resistance. 'That our system should afford,' says Mr. Calhoun, 'in such extreme cases, an intermediate point between these dire alternatives, by which the government may be brought to a pause, and thereby an interval obtained to compromise differences, or if impracticable, be compelled to submit the question to a constitutional adjustment, through an appeal to the States themselves, is an evidence of its high wisdom; an element not, as is supposed by some, of weakness, but of strength; not of anarchy or revolution, but of peace and safety. Mr. Jefferson says, 'In cases which can neither be avoided or compromised, a Convention of the States must be called to ascribe doubtful power to that department which they think best.' 'It is thus,' continues Mr. Calhoun, 'that our Constitution, by authorising amendments, and by prescribing the authority and mode of making them, has by a simple contrivance, with its characteristic wisdom, provided a power which, in the last resort supercedes effectually the necessity and even the pretext for force; a power to which none can fairly object; with which the interests of all are safe; which can definitely close all controversies in the only effectual mode, by freeing the compact of every defect and uncertainty by an amendment of the instrument itself.' A Convention of the States is, then, the final appellate tribunal to which we must refer, to adjust this difference between the State and General Government—to this power in the last resort, we now confidently appeal; but until a reference can be made to the parties thus assembled in Convention, a State has the undoubted right, to suspend the operation of an oppressive and unconstitutional law, within her limits.

I trust that nullification will no longer be regarded as an extreme, but as an intermediate remedy—not as an appeal to the ultimate ratio, but as a means or mode of redress. An attempt to cure by medicaments, without a resort to the knife. It is the mild and gentle means of the humane physician, and not the rough operation of the unfeeling surgeon. SIDNEY.

It has been asserted by the advocates of the Tariff, that it has no effect upon the cotton market. Is this assertion founded in truth? Let us see: If the imports of a merchant are taxed forty per cent, is not his cotton worth that much less to him? If he carries to Liverpool 100 bags of Cotton and buys \$2,000 worth of goods with it, and when he lands them in one of our ports is taxed forty per cent, or has to pay \$800 for the privilege of bringing them in, are not his goods reduced in value down to \$1,200? Does it not therefore follow that the cotton is worth just \$800 less to him than if there had been no tax? Common sense we think will say yes. And if it is worth \$800 less to him of course he will give the farmer less for it;—he will not lose it. We will take a plainer case. We will say cotton is worth nine dollars in Rowan per hundred pounds, and ten dollars in Lincoln County. A farmer takes ten bales there weighing 250lbs. each for which he wishes to get Iron. The iron owner agrees to take his cotton at \$10 and to let him have Iron at \$4. His \$250 then will bring him 6,222 1/2 lbs. of Iron as things now are. We will now suppose that a tax of forty per cent. is laid upon all the iron that is brought into this county. With his ten bales of cotton then he buys \$250 worth of Iron or 6,222 1/2 lbs., but when he comes to the Rowan line he was to pay 100 dollars or 2,472 1/2 lbs. of his iron as a tax, he therefore only has 3750 lbs of iron or \$150 worth left. Now does it not follow that with a tax of forty per cent upon iron, his cotton is worth

100 dollars less to him than if there were no tax? Nothing can be plainer. But it may be said why did not the farmer take cash for his cotton? We answer by saying, first that he could get \$1 more in the hundred for it by taking iron, and secondly that he could get forty per cent more for iron in Rowan than he could get in Lincoln; and lastly he claims the natural right of trading so as to make the most out of his labor.
Western Carolinian.

A public dinner was lately given to Judge Clayton of Georgia, by from 12 to 1500 citizens, at Laurens C. H. (S. C.) The Judge being toasted made a speech, about the Tariff, at the close of which he said:

'You will naturally induce, what is to be done? Submit? Certainly not. No freeman will submit to it! I advise, then, the most peaceful remedy, and strange as to some it may seem, I advise NULLIFICATION!'

He then went on to show the efficacy and peaceableness of this remedy—in the instances of Georgia Nullification, viz: the cases of Chisolm, Tassils, and the Missionaries. But we are debarred of space to run over his grounds. He concluded with the following toast:

The late Tariff Act.—It is now a plain case—LIBERTY or SUBMISSION! He that dallies is a dastard—he that doubts is damned!
Fay. Observer.

Extract from a Circular addressed by the hon. Jesse Speight 'to the freemen of the counties of Johnston, Wayne, Greene, Lenoir, Jones, Craven, and Carteret, composing the 4th Congressional district of N. Carolina,' dated 4th ult.

'Fellow citizens, I am as much the friend of internal improvement as any man, but I hope to be one of those who believe that no government has the moral right to tax any man against his will to make a road or canal. My political creed is this: Let the government take no more money from the people than its immediate wants require. Let it reach into their pockets, and if they want roads and canals, let them make them. Now, I cannot omit to express my surprise at the idea which prevails in the country. It is thought that as this government has a quantity of money over and above its immediate wants, that it is right that it should make disbursements thought the country for internal improvements: but do you not know that this money does not come into the public coffers by mere chance, and that in fact and in truth it comes out of your pockets, and that so long as you sanction the wild and profligate expenditures of money, so long you indirectly support the tariff. The tariff and internal improvements are inseparably connected, and he who is an advocate for internal improvements by the General Government, is of necessity, a friend to the tariff. The tariff is the engine which is used to rob you of at least half your cotton, rice and tobacco, and the plausible scheme of internal improvements is the does of opium which is to lull you asleep to your rights and liberties, and as a kind of sudorific taken in the form of a bolus, is to sweeten down all opposition to the damnable system.'

We heard a friend of Mr. Van Buren suggest the idea that the prospects of that gentleman, in this county, suffered for the lack of a newspaper, espousing his cause. Our only reason for noticing this subject now, is to repeat what we have before said, that our columns are open to the friends of Mr. Van Buren—articles written in a proper spirit, are cheerfully admitted, from both sides.—We do not, however, admit the fact that the people want for information upon the subject of Mr. Van Buren's pretensions. In addition to the regular circulation of papers favoring his election, it is a well known fact that the Globe and Extra Globe have been extensively circulated in this county during the session of Congress. We do not mention this with any view of finding fault—because we believe

a representative to be in the line of his duty when he uses his privilege to furnish the people with information—but we simply mention a well known fact to sustain our opinion. The mischief of the matter is, the people know too much of Mr. Van Buren to support him.
Oxford Examiner.

Georgia.—At a meeting of the citizens of Henry county, held on the 3d inst., the following among other resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The relation in which Mr. Van Buren stands to the tariff of 1828, and his present opinions on that subject, to say nothing of him on any other, places it quite beyond the power of the South to support him for Vice President at the approaching election, if the South be sincere in her objections to the Tariff. Our brethren at the North cannot believe us honest in our resistance against oppression, while they behold us worshipping the oppressor, and kissing the rod that smites us.' Upon the most deliberate consideration we confidently believe that Martin Van Buren is not the choice of the Jackson party in the United States, nor is this opinion opposed by the result of the Baltimore Convention.

Resolved therefore, That we recommend PHILIP PENDLETON BARBOUR, of Virginia, as a suitable person to be supported in this State for Vice President, believing as we do that he is the choice of the great majority of the people.

Resolved, That we will not support Van Buren for that office.

[From the Detroit Journal of August 1.]

Intelligence from the Frontier.—By an express which arrived here last Sunday, we have dates from Chicago as late as the 24th ult. The William Penn had reached that place with four companies of troops, and we are happy to learn no cases of sickness occurred while on the voyage. Two or three cases of Cholera occurred, however, soon after the troops had landed, and about the same number had occurred among those under the command of Major Whistler. A few of the citizens had been attacked with the common disease, but it was not apprehended that it would spread much. The general health of the troops was much improved.

Intelligence from General Atkinson had been received at Chicago by express, up to July 22. The swamp occupied by the main body of Indians had been penetrated, and Black Hawk and his warriors, with women and children, had fled, as was supposed, towards the Mississippi, with intent to cross. They were pursued by Generals Dodge and Henry, with 900 mounted men.

When the express left Chicago, General Scott was about to join the pursuing army in person, leaving the troops to follow when fit for field service. Gov. Miller of Missouri had called out 1,200 militia.

In consequence of the above intelligence the requisition for militia from this Territory, had been countermanded.

The following extract from the Annual Register for 1775, will have some interest at this time.

'The season which last month (November) set in very cold in France, changed all on a sudden to very hot, which so affected the constitutions of the Parisians, that there was scarce a family unaffected in all that great capital. A great mortality ensued, which was stopped only by a change of weather. London, indeed, and Dublin, and other contiguous places, were equally affected; but the mortality was not remarkable in them. To ascertain the cause of this epidemy, Mr. W. Stevens, of Bayon's Row, Spa-fields, Clerkenwell, tried an experiment, of which the following is an account given by himself. He made a paper kite, about four feet high; spread it over thinly with treacle, and flew it in the air about half an hour. When he took it down, it was covered very thickly with insects, so small that the eye could not discover their form without the help of a glass. They were made much

like a hedge hog, covered with thick hair, standing perpendicular. What is still more remarkable, when he got within five yards of the kite, he found the smell very strong and offensive. But this multitude of insects in the air might be rather a concomitant effect with the disease, than the cause of it; and the strong and offensive smell might be quite natural to them, as peculiar smells are to other animals.'

Cholera, or something like it, in the Massachusetts State Prison.—By the Eastern mail, we have an account of violent and sudden sickness having broke out at the Charlestown, (Mass.) State Prison, on Sunday evening, which had extended at 4 P. M. on Monday to 115 convicts. No death had occurred, and the physician of the prison did not apprehend danger. The illness is ascribed to spurred rye found in that from which the coffee and bread were made.
New York Amer.

JACKSON, LYNCH & CO.
230 Front street, New York,
Offer for sale:
30 hhds New Orleans Sugars
15 " St. Croix
10 boxes Havana white "
10 " " brown "
40 bbls loaf and lump "
30 hhds N. O. & W. I. Molasses
50 bags St. Domingo Coffee
20 " Rio "
20 " Triage "
15 " Old Java "
40 " Pepper and Pimento
15 bbls Old Monongahela Whiskey
70 " Rye "
10 " Superior old Rye "
20 hhds N. England Rum
Jamaica & St. Croix "
Seignett and Otard Brandy
Cider & American "
Holland & " Gin
Madeira and Tenerife Wines
Malaga, Port and other "
Keg and box Raisins
60 kegs and boxes Tobacco, various qualities
Sweet Oil in baskets and cases
40 chests Imperial, Gunpowder, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Souchong Teas
Indigo, Nutmegs and Mace
Cloves and Cassia
Rice, Window Glass, Snuff
Pipes, Brown and Fancy Soap
Spanish and American Segars
Powder, Shot and Bar Lead
Copperas, Alum, Starch
Ginger, Salaratua, Pearlash
Saltpetre, Chocolate
Glauber and Epsom Salts
Writing and Wrapping Paper
Lemon Syrup
Superior Newark Cider
Fine and Superfine Flour
20 bales 42 inch Cotton Bagging
40 coils Bale Rope.
July 10th, 1832. oo-of

Roanoke Herrings.
100 Bbls. Roanoke Cut Herrings,
just received, and for sale cheap.
June 1 { TANNAHILL, LAVEN-
DER & TAYLOR,
Water street

TO RENT:
THE Warehouses & Wharf
formerly the property of
William Ross, dec'd
Apply to
Jan. 12. A. P. NEALE.

NOTICE.
If there be any claims existing against
William Tannahill, individually, or the
late firm of Benjamin A. Lavender & Co.,
holders of the same are hereby requested
to present them immediately for payment,
to
TANNAHILL, LAVEN-
DER & TAYLOR.

All persons having claims against the
undersigned, either by note, account, or
otherwise, are requested to present them
forthwith for payment; and those indebted
are earnestly requested to make payment
as early as possible.
TANNAHILL, LAVEN-
DER & TAYLOR.
April 20th.

Memor Beneficiorum.
W. M. A. WALKER continues to sell
instruction (at his residence) on the
following terms, viz:
\$ per qtr. of
13 weeks.
Greek, Latin, and the subordinate
branches, \$6 25
Geography, English grammar, Com-
position, History, &c. 5 00
Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, &c. 4 00
Spelling & Reading, 3 00
One-third in advance, as house rent is
high.
Pupils are only chargeable from time of
entrance up to completion of their respec-
tive 13 weeks.
The subscriber is prepared to accommo-
date 10 or 12 pupils (of either sex) with
boarding, &c. &c., on moderate terms.
Wm. A. WALKER.
May 10th. gv-

CASE FOR NEGROES.
THE subscriber wishes to purchase
from FORTY to FIFTY NEGROES,
male and female, from the ages of 10 to
26; for which the highest cash prices will
be given.—Apply to Mr. Wiswall, at the
tavern in Washington, or to the subscriber
in Newbern.
JOHN GILDERSLIEVE.
Feb. 19, 1831.
JOB PRINTING neatly executed at the
Office of the Union.