

infant, the production of domestic industry, and the mode of acquiring the one, is as lawful and more conducive to the public prosperity, than that of acquiring the other.

But we are willing to make a large offering to preserve the Union, and with a distinct declaration that it is a concession on our part, we will consent that the same rate of duty may be imposed on the protected articles that shall be imposed on the unprotected, provided that no more revenue be raised than is necessary to meet the demands of the Government for Constitutional purposes, and provided also, that a duty, substantially uniform, be imposed upon all foreign imports.

It is obvious, that even under this arrangement, the manufacturing states would have a decided advantage over the planting states. For it is demonstrably evident that, as communities, the manufacturing States would bear no part of the burthen of Federal Taxation, so far as the revenue should be derived from the protected articles. The earnestness with which their representatives seek to increase the duties on these articles, is a conclusive proof that those duties are a burthen, and not a benefit, to their constituents. At least two-thirds of the federal revenue would be raised from protected articles, under the proposed modification of the Tariff, the manufacturing States would be entirely exempted from all participation in that proportion of the public burthen.

Under these circumstances we cannot permit ourselves to believe for a moment that in a crisis marked by such portentous and fearful omens, these States can hesitate in acceding to this arrangement, when they perceive that it will be the means, and possibly the only means, of restoring the broken harmony of this great Confederacy.

They most assuredly have the strongest inducements, aside from all considerations of justice, to adjust this controversy without pushing it to extremities. This can be accomplished only by the proposed modification of the Tariff, or by the call of a general Convention of all the States. If South Carolina should be driven out of the Union, all the other Planting States, and some of the Western States, would follow by an almost inevitable necessity. Can it be believed that Georgia, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Kentucky, would continue to pay a tribute of five percent, upon consumption, to the Northern States, for the privilege of being united to them, when they could receive all their supplies through the ports of South Carolina, without paying a single cent for tribute.

The separation of South Carolina would inevitably produce a general disorganization of the Union, and as a necessary consequence, a protecting system, with all its pecuniary burthen upon the Southern States, would be utterly overthrown and demolished, involving the ruin of thousands, and hundreds of thousands in the manufacturing States.

By these powerful considerations, connected with their own pecuniary interests, we beseech them to pause and contemplate the dire consequences which will certainly result from an obstinate perseverance on their part, in maintaining the protecting system. With them, it is a question merely of pecuniary interest, connected with no shadow of right, and involving no principle of liberty. With us, it is a question involving our most sacred rights—those very rights which our common ancestors left to us as a common inheritance, purchased by their blood. It is a question of liberty on the one hand, and of slavery on the other.

If we submit to this system of unconstitutional oppression, we shall voluntarily sink into slavery and transmit that ignominious inheritance to our children. We will not, we cannot, we dare not submit to this degradation, and our resolve is fixed and unalterable, and we are protesting against it no longer enforced within the limits of South Carolina. We stand upon the principle of everlasting justice, and no human power shall drive us from our position.

We have not the slightest apprehension that the general government will attempt to force this system upon us by military power. We have warned our brethren of the consequences of such an attempt. But if, notwithstanding, a course of madness should be pursued, we here solemnly declare that this system of oppression shall never prevail in South Carolina, until none but slaves are left to submit to it. We would infinitely prefer that the territory of the States should be the cemetery of freemen, than the habitation of slaves.

These principles, and the sentiments which we are willing to cling to the pillars of the temple of our liberties, and if it must fall, we will perish amidst the ruins.

#### SOUTH CAROLINA.

Extracts from the Message of the Governor of South Carolina, at the opening of the Legislature, November 25, 1832.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—In meeting you after the short interval which has supervened since your adjournment, allow me to tender to you my most cordial and respectful salutations.

At this annual period of our assembling it becomes us to review the progress of our affairs, connected with our domestic concerns, if not with a minute scrutiny, at least with a sentiment of fervent gratitude to the Great Disposer of human events. These tributes of our grateful acknowledgments are due, for the various and multiplied blessings which have been bestowed upon our people.

Abundant harvests in every quarter of our State have crowned the exertions of our agricultural laborers; health, almost beyond former precedent, has blessed our homes, as yet undisturbed by the frightful ravages of that new and terrible pestilence which has elsewhere made such portentous havoc in a large portion of the human family; nor have we less reason for thankfulness in surveying our social condition. If a political excitement, connected with the public liberty of the country, has stimulated the public mind to a degree of fervor and vigor beyond all example, this very excitement has furnished the consoling exponent of our fitness for the enjoyment of this estimable blessing, for in despite of a painful exaggeration of public feeling, social order has been preserved, and the majesty of the law has been supreme.

During the interval between your last adjournment and the period of your present meeting, a Convention of the People of the State of South Carolina, called under the high sanction of the Constitution of the State, and by your authority, to take into consideration the several acts of the Congress of the United States, imposing duties on foreign imports for the protection of domestic manufactures, or for other unauthorized objects; to determine on the character of and to devise the means of redress; and further, in like manner to take into consideration such acts of the said Congress laying duties on imports as may be passed in amendment of, or substitution for the act or acts aforesaid, and also all other laws and acts of the Government of the United States, which shall be passed or done for the purpose of more effectually executing and enforcing the same, has assembled, deliberated,

decided, and adjourned. In obedience to the injunctions of this high and sovereign assembly, I send you the result of their proceedings in relation to several of the provisions, by which you will perceive, that your action and co-operation are required and demanded.

I now beg leave to make special reference to the documents, in series, in which they may be respectively classified. The paper marked E, is a report of a Committee whom was referred the act "to provide for the calling of a Convention, with instructions to consider and report thereon, and especially as to the measures proper to be adopted by the Convention, in reference to the violations of the Constitution of the United States, in the enactment by Congress, on divers occasions, of laws laying duties and imposts for the purpose of encouraging and protecting domestic manufactures, and for other unauthoritable purposes."

This report comprises a view of the rise, progress, unconstitutionality and oppressiveness of the Tariff laws, and concludes with submitting an Ordinance [marked F], entitled "An Ordinance to nullify certain acts of the Congress of the U. States, purporting to be laws laying duties and imposts on the importation of foreign commodities."

The acts thus nullified, are the acts passed by Congress on the 13th of May, 1828, and the act passed on the 10th of March, 1832. They are declared unauthorized by the Constitution of the U. States, that they violate the true meaning and intent thereof, and are null and void, and not law, not binding on this State, its officers, or citizens, and all promises, contracts, and obligations, made or entered into with purpose to secure the duties imposed by the said acts and judicial proceedings which shall be hereafter had in enforcement thereof, are and shall be held utterly null and void.

The Convention has moreover declared that the acts to enforce this Ordinance shall go into effect on the 1st of February next; that in no case of law and equity shall their authority be drawn in question—that no appeal shall be allowed or taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, nor shall any officer of the U. States be permitted or allowed to enforce the same, or to hold any office of honor, profit or trust, under this State, (Members of the Legislature excepted), shall take an oath well and truly to obey, execute, and enforce this Ordinance; and it concludes with a solemn declaration that 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 States, that we are determined to maintain this 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 this State, or its citizens; or any act abolishing or closing the ports of this State or any of them, or any other act on the part of the Federal Government to coerce the State, shut up her ports, or to reduce her to a state of commerce, or to force her to do otherwise than through the civil tribunals of the country, as inconsistent with the longer continuance of South Carolina in the Union; and that the People of this State will henceforth hold themselves absolved from all further obligation to maintain or preserve their political connection with the People of the other States, and will forthwith proceed to organize a separate government, and do all other acts and things, which sovereign and independent States may of right do.

It is made your duty to adopt such measures and pass such acts as may be necessary to give full effect to the Ordinance, and to prevent the enforcement and arrest the operation of the acts of Congress thus nullified. The Ordinance has thus become a part of the fundamental law of South Carolina, and together with the Report of an Address to the People of South Carolina, and an Address to the People of the co-States, setting forth the motives, scope, and objects of these acts and doings, were likewise adopted by the Convention, and the Executive of the State was directed to transmit copies of the same to the President of the United States, to the Congress, and to the Governors of the several States to be laid before their respective Legislatures—a duty which shall be discharged with as much despatch as is compatible with a proper preparation of the papers in question.

Fellow Citizens, the day has passed at last, and South Carolina has at length asserted her superior sovereignty as a member of this Confederacy and planted herself upon her reserved rights. The rightful exercise of this power is not a question which we will any longer argue—it is sufficient that she has willed it; and that the act is done; nor is it strict compatibility with our constitutional obligations to all laws passed by the General Government, the authorized grants of power to be drawn in question when this interpretation is extended in case in which the compact has been palpably, deliberately, and dangerously violated. That it brings up a conjunction of deep and momentous interests is neither to be concealed nor denied.

The crisis first presents a class of duties which is referable to yourselves. You have been enjoined by the people, with the highest sovereignty to take care that, within the limits of this State, their Will be obeyed. They have armed you with the requisite authority, and on the wisdom, firmness, and forecast with which you discharge these duties, will depend the tranquility, peace, liberty and happiness of our beloved State. Obedience to necessary laws, flowing from a legitimate source of public right, is the best security to social order and civil freedom. To leave this obedience to the voluntary suggestions of public duty, or private conscience, or to feeble or defective enactments, in the end leads to extreme rigor, or it brings all just authority into derision and contempt. The measure of Legislation which you have to employ at this crisis, is the precise amount of such enactments as may be necessary to render it utterly impossible to collect within our limits the duties imposed by protective Tariffs thus nullified. That you will resort to such civil and penal provisions as will accomplish this purpose without unnecessary rigor on the one hand, or a weak or mistaken leniency on the other, I feel so well assured that I shall refrain from entering into a detail of suggestions on a subject on which you should act every citizen with a civil process, by which he may claim, if he chooses, a restitution of his goods, seized under the existing impost, on his giving security to abide the issue of a suit at law; and at the same time define what shall constitute treason against the State, and by a bill of pains and penalties, compel obedience, and punish disobedience to your own laws, are points too obvious to require any discussion. In one word, you must

survey the whole ground. You must look to, and provide for, all possible contingencies. In your own limits, your own Courts of justice must not only be Supreme, but you must look to the ultimate result of any conflict of jurisdiction and power between them and the Courts of the U. States.

There is one contingency in particular, for which you ought to provide, and that is, in the event of the Collectors of the Customs in any of the parts of the State, under the instructions of the General Government, should refuse clearance to vessels outward bound, that no injury should accrue to our trade, or to those who may be carrying on friendly commercial intercourse with us, the Governor should, under such circumstances, be authorized to grant instantly certificates of clearance, under the seal of the State.

An enlightened forecast will not, however, permit you to stop here—Remember that ours is emphatically a country paying a habitual reverence to the law. As little must be left to the discretion of the Executive as possible. Every contingency must be anticipated by your own enactments.

From these Legislative provisions, let me now pass to the consideration of the consequences, I trust, of a remote and improbable occurrence.

We claim that our remedy is essentially of a pacific character. When we set up this claim, all we mean to say is, that of right it ought to be, and as far as we are concerned it shall be so. To the peaceful redress offered by our Courts, in the restitution which they decree, and to the ultimate arbitration of our sister States, in a general Convention, we rely with confidence for an adjustment of this painful controversy. But the final issue may be adverse to this hope.

Threats of coercion, we know were once in relation to the probable measures of this State officially promulgated, and public rumor, to which it is not safe for those in charge of the public authorities to be absolutely deaf, has not diminished the conviction that these dispositions may probably be yet entertained.—Nor ought we, in a struggle like this, to rely entirely on the confidence, that power will not be used because right may be violated.

We must be prepared for this alternative. I would, therefore, recommend that our Militia System, and its laws undergo a thorough revision. That the Executive be authorized to accept for the defence of Charleston and its dependencies, the services of two thousand volunteers, either by Companies or Files, as they may volunteer, and that they be formed into four Battalions of Infantry, with one Flank Company of Riflemen attached to each Battalion, one Squadron of Cavalry, and two Battalions, one of Field, and the other of Heavy Artillery; that these Corps be organized as soon as possible, and that the Executive, from the present time, to wit, the 1st of January, be authorized to select the officers of the appropriate rank for the several commands. I suggest the expediency of this Brigade being armed and equipped from the Public Arsenal completely for the field, and that appropriations may be made for supplying all deficiencies in our munitions of war.

In addition to these volunteer drafts, I deem it no more to recommend, that the Executive be authorized also to accept of the services of ten thousand Volunteers from the other divisions of the State to be organized and arranged in regiments and brigades, and the officers to be selected by the Commander-in-Chief, and that this whole force be called the State Guard.

That portion of our claims upon the General Government, which was payable in arms, amounting in value to forty-one thousand six hundred and twenty-five dollars and eighty cents, have been received in arms of various descriptions, but still some appropriations will be necessary to augment our supplies.

And provision should likewise be made for mounting some of our heavy pieces of Ordnance, and a fixed and annual appropriation made for the Artillery in Charleston, and in other parts of the State, according to their relative expenses. I have ordered the Quarter Master General, whose Report will be presented to you, and the Arsenal Keeper at Charleston, to be authorized to purchase, Officer of Artillery, to repair to this place, to attend in consultation, such Committees of your respective bodies, in reference to the condition of their several departments.

I would, moreover, recommend that the President be requested to remove the United States troops, now in garrison in the State ceded in Charleston, which they now occupy, at the conjoint instance, and request of the State and City authorities, as the accommodations of that post are wanted for our own arms and munitions. It is also recommended, that after the citadel is thus returned to the State, and the public stores belonging to the State are deposited there, that the magazine guard be removed from the Neck to garrison this post, and that a daily guard be detached from it to the magazine, and that the guard be augmented to sixty men, and that the appointment of its officers and general disposition and organization be left to the discretion and authority of the Commander in Chief.

I should consider myself, gentlemen, as recommending to you, if I did not recommend to you these provisions or some adoption of those of much wider import, that may suggest themselves to you, and which may be necessary to the public safety and public honor, however improbable the contingency of their being thus called for. It is not enough that a people may be right in the struggle for their privileges and liberties, but they must have the means of securing their safety by ample resources, for repelling force by force.

I cannot, however, but think, that on a calm and dispassionate review by Congress, and the functionaries of the General Government of the true merits of this controversy, that the arbitration by a call of a convention of all the States, which we sincerely and anxiously seek and desire, will be accorded to us.

To resort to force, is at once to prefer a dissolution of the union to its preservation.—South Carolina has declared that she admits of no arbiters but her own States assembled with her in her sovereign capacity—to deny her this preference, is to admit that our league has no conservative principles, short of an appeal to the sword—to suppose when one of our most prominent objections to the protective system is its unconstitutionality, that this and the other vexatious and conflicting questions of constitutional power, which now convulse the whole country, are not susceptible of compromise or adjustment in an assembly of equivalent authority to that which formed the constitution, is to affirm that the spirit of amendment to the President, Directors, or other officers of any Bank, in consequence of which such bank shall fail to redeem its bills, a high misdemeanor, subject to indictment, and punishable, on conviction, by thirty-nine lashes on the naked back, and imprisonment at the discretion of the court, with a disqualification to hold in future any office of honor or profit in the state.

Of your deliberations I fervently invoke the blessings of Almighty God.  
J. HAMILTON, Jr.  
Columbia, Nov. 27th, 1832.

From Smyrna and Greece.—By the brig Palang, capt. Williams, we have received Smyrna papers to Sept. 29th, and Syria to the 23d. The Syria paper is published in Greek and French, in parallel columns. It is entitled Elenike Melissa, (the Greek Bee). In a cursory review of the state of Europe, in a eulogistic review of the state of Greece, it devotes the following sentence to Greece:—"Greece is the prey of pirates, both by land and sea; and the combined forces of France and England are insufficient to disarm these miserable freebooters."

Smyrna, Sept. 29.—The report which has been current for some days, and which receives continually more confirmation, is that an accommodation is to be made between the Porte and Mehemet Ali, and some persons believe a speedy termination will be put to this unhappy contest, which has afflicted the finest provinces of the empire. Whatever may be the state of the rebellious Pachas, it is believed that the Grand Seignior's power of terminating the war favorably, will be rejoiced to find the terms addressed to the Sultan such that they might be accepted.

An English sloop of war from Alexandria has sent despatches to Smyrna by a boat, and it was supposed that they related to the negotiation. The Caravan men have received orders to fill farther directions; whence it was presumed that the terms had been accepted. At least hostilities were not likely to be resumed before spring.

The two fleets were in sight of each other near Rhodes, but showed no hostile disposition.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 20.—The plague has caused a great stagnation of business, and there is none doing now—150 vessels have arrived in the last days, principally from the Black Sea.

SMYRNA MARKET, Sept. 29th.—The crop of figs has been very abundant, 70,000 qts. have been received here, and it is thought the quantity will amount to 100,000. The sales this week at from 30 a 45 p. q. Red Raisins are very high. They have been near 70 p. pr. qt. at Chesme.—*Journal of Commerce.*

FROM MEXICO.  
The schooner TAMPIOCO, from Tampico, whence she left on the 13th inst. arrived here this morning. She brought no news. We learn from the Captain that every thing is in a very unsettled state, and that business was completely at a stand. At the last accounts, Mexico was still in the hands of the Government party—it was supposed, however, that it would not be able to hold out much longer, as Santa Anna had stopped at Anacuetel, by which the whole city was supplied with water. A passenger in the Tampico informed us, that great enmity was shown to the Americans there by the Mexicans, the cause of which is said to be the capture of the schooner Montezuma, which act they condemn as most unwarlike.—*N. Orleans Courier.*

From the Baltimore Republican.  
THE LATE ELECTION.  
We lay before our readers the returns of the Presidential election in this state, from which it will be clearly perceived that we have in the state a Jackson majority of at least a thousand; and that had the election been by general ticket, the Jackson Electors would have been elected with perfect ease. The average majority in the first district in favour of the Clay ticket, from the returns, is 3,409; but it will be seen that in Frederick county where we presume no one would pretend to say that the Clay party have a majority of more than 100 at most, the highest Jackson vote is but 147, owing to the ticket having been withdrawn in that county. In Montgomery we lost from the same cause at the least 300 votes, and in other counties of the district more or less, amounting in the whole to 3,000 votes upon the lowest calculation. If we make a reasonable calculation for these circumstances the majority in that district cannot be put down at more than 600 at the farthest. Add then to this amount the majority of 500 in the fourth district, and there will appear to be in the two Clay districts an aggregate majority of 900. In Baltimore county the Jackson majority is 1491, and in this city 778, which makes an aggregate of 1268, giving to the Jackson ticket in the state a clear majority of 1359 votes. Yet, in consequence of the shameful manner in which the state was divided into districts by the Clay Legislature, for the express purpose of depriving the people of an opportunity of expressing their will upon the subject, seven Clay men and three Jackson men have been chosen for Electors, giving to Mr. Clay a clear vote of four in the Electoral College in opposition to the wish of a majority of the people of the state. Is this not an intolerable grievance? Has any man the hardihood to attempt to justify it? Have those who have practiced this imposition upon the people of the state any right to call themselves republicans, and condemn the Borough mongering system which prevails in England? Have the Clay men any reason to rejoice at the result of the election in this state? If they had the feelings of republicans, they would not rather blush, and be ashamed to hold up their heads? Of what use is it to talk of republicanism and equality of rights—to say that the people rule, and the majority govern, when the voice of the state, so far as it is permitted to be heard and felt, is in direct opposition to the will of the majority? Has not the election been turned into a farce? Who can deny it? And where is our remedy? Is it in a dependence upon a sense of justice in the men who thus robbed the people of their rights? Surely to depend upon that would be to depend upon a broken stick. Redress must be sought in a reform of the constitution of the state, which now enables a minority to stifle the voice of the majority. The people have a right not only to demand such a reform, but to carry it into effect; and they have not only the right, but the power to do so. The imposition—the oppression which has been employed against them, should rouse them to action, and we trust it will have that effect. Let them not delay to take up the matter. They should assert their rights, make the state what it is professed to be, a republican state, and for the accomplishment of so important an object they cannot move too soon; nor exert themselves too earnestly.

Mild and moderate Legislation.—A committee of the Legislature of Georgia has reported to that body a bill, making any mismanagement of the President, Directors, or other officers of any Bank, in consequence of which such bank shall fail to redeem its bills, a high misdemeanor, subject to indictment, and punishable, on conviction, by thirty-nine lashes on the naked back, and imprisonment at the discretion of the court, with a disqualification to hold in future any office of honor or profit in the state.

#### From the Cincinnati Republican, Nov. 21. EMIGRATION OF OHIO INDIANS.

The following particulars respecting the journey of Indians emigrating from Ohio have been politely communicated to us by Mr. Gardiner, who is now on a visit to his family in this neighborhood.

The emigration of the Ohio Indians will, in all probability, have been completed by the 25th or 30th of the present month. The emigrants are about 500 in number, consisting of distinct bands of the Seneca, Shawnee, and Ottawa tribes, with a few Munciee and Delaware. They were marched in three detachments, the whole under the superintendence of James B. Gardiner, assisted by Major G. W. Pool, as Assistant Agent, and a Conductor, Assistant Conductor and Interpreter, for each tribe. The Indians left the rendezvous in Shelby county, on the 27th of September, and notwithstanding fifteen days of unfavorable element weather, had crossed, in consequence of a delay on the march, in consequence of a late and heavy frost, some sickness, and a few deaths, they reached the Mississippi on the 1st inst. in good health and fine spirits. The distance travelled was upwards of 400 miles.—Nearly two-thirds of the emigrants were women and children—many of the former were old and decrepit. Ten public and twelve Indian wagons; seventy five public and about 500 Indian horses were employed in the emigration. The march was without parallel in point of rapidity. The Indians were supplied with an abundance of the best of provisions and all necessary comforts. Except among the lazy and dissipated, there is no murmuring nor discontent. It is believed that no emigration of Indians from any part of the United States was ever conducted with so little expense, so few accidents and so much general satisfaction.

The distance to be travelled beyond the Mississippi was about 300 miles. The weather since the crossing has been favorable, and the roads are in fine order.

#### From the U. S. Gazette. SURGICAL OPERATION.

One of the greatest operations, perhaps, ever attempted upon a living human being, was performed a few days since by Professor Gibson of the University of Pennsylvania, on a boy, named G. Washington Reynolds, 18 years of age from the State of Delaware. A humour of solid consistence, and as large as a child's head, occupied the right side of the neck, and had been growing for several years. The great arteries, the veins and nerves of the neck, were spread over the surface of the tumour in every direction. The carotid artery and internal jugular vein were first tied by the operator; the nerves turned aside, and the enlarged mass dissected out, so as to expose the pharynx, gullet, windpipe, and great sympathetic nerve, without the loss of more than three ounces of blood. Upwards of 300 students and physicians witnessed the operation; and seemed at a loss which to admire most, the intrepidity and at the same time gentleness of the surgeon, or the heroism of the boy, who lay perfectly still, and never uttered an exclamation from the beginning to the end of the operation, which lasted 38 minutes. The same operator has since removed, in the presence of his class, from the bladder of a man, an uncommonly large stone, the whole surface of which is covered with projecting spines, so as to cause it to resemble the burr of the Junco-weed. Both patients are in a fair way of recovery.

#### A MEDICAL STUDENT.

COL. COMBES, a member of the late Georgia Convention, and a seceder in speaking of the condition of the South, said it was laboring under a dreadful disease, but that there was an evil which he considered more alarming than the disease itself. He feared "the evil of quibbery, and expressed his apprehension that the patient might suffer from unskilful management."

We have received from Washington a report on weights and measures, prepared by Fred. Rod. Hassler, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. It is a very elaborate and scientific treatise. One of the statements is a comparison of the weights and measures in actual use at the present time in the various Custom houses in the United States. The variations are such as to produce great inequality. The proportions of the bushel in some of the ports are as follows:—Frenchman's Bay, 84; Bath, 74; Portland, 76; Saco, 80; Portsmouth, N. H. 78; Boston, 78; New Bedford, 78; Providence, 78; New London, 78; New York, 78; Philadelphia, 73; Baltimore, 77; Washington, 70; Cherry Stone, 83; Newbern, 87; Savannah, 76; Charleston, 78.

The extremes of difference are equal to twenty per cent, and in the weights used to sixteen per cent. The amount of duties varies accordingly, being sixteen and twenty per cent, as the case may be, higher in one port than another.—*N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.*

#### MURDER OUT.

Yesterday (says a paper published in Jefferson County, Georgia, of Nov. 1.) a man by the name of Colen Graham, passed as a prisoner through this place, for Darien jail, who committed murder fifteen years ago, in Wayne county, and is said to have murdered the Sheriff of Alabama, about two years since. The Governor of this State offered a reward for him.—He says his name is McCahey, but he has been recognized as Colen Graham, by sundry individuals who testify to his identity. When will the atrocious murderer to whose violence the unfortunate Miss Cunningham long ago fell a victim, be discovered?

Marksmanship.—The New York Courier and Enquirer mentions the following exhibition of skill in rifle shooting, which took place a few days since:

A gentleman of this city, with a rifle, hit the size of a six cent piece, at the distance of thirty yards, thirty one times in thirty-six shots. This unusual performance was made in deciding a wager, that in fifty shots, he would have a clear majority of twenty five hits. The firing was from a rest in an open field, with a rifle carrying about fifty balls to the pound, and sighted in the usual manner.—The object shot at was a piece of white card, cut in the form of a six cent piece, and pasted on a dark ground. What is remarkable, he accomplished sixteen hits in succession, and eight of the number carried away the centre of the object shot at.

Atrocious Murder at Sydney.—The Cape Breton Herald states that a most atrocious murder had been committed at Sydney, on the body of John Flavin, inn keeper. The body was found at a distance from the house, horribly mangled. The Coroner's inquest after examining several witnesses, returned a verdict against William Johnson and Robert Esman as the murderers of the deceased—also against Charlotte Flavin, his wife, as an accomplice and accessory to the murder. The parties were committed for trial. Esman confessed his guilt—the others strongly asserted their innocence. Esman and Johnson are Americans.

#### EASTON, MD. TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 11, 1832.

#### THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.

We publish in this day's paper the address of this body, in the name of the people of the State of South Carolina, to the other States of the Union.

This document, emanating, as it most certainly does, from some of the ablest men of our country, merits the careful perusal of all.—But the occasion,—the appeal which is thus made by a sister state to the other states of the Union, remonstrating against what she calls, and undoubtedly believes to be, unjust and oppressive taxation,—makes it the bounden duty of every citizen of the republic, calmly, honestly, and diligently to examine the question, that he may be prepared to act understandingly upon it.—This purports to be a last and final appeal of a State for a redress of grievances, and the character of those acting in it, will not permit us to doubt that it is so. The Legislature, now in session, have probably before this, passed laws to enforce the ordinance adopted by the convention, and referred to them for ultimate action.—Before this, steps most probably have been taken to organize a military force, to resist the authorities of the General Government and to coerce obedience to those of the State. That the General Government will submit, or suffer her statutes to be resisted and nullified, no man can believe.

To act with judgment on this subject, we must first understand the nature and extent of the demands made upon us, and the consequences which are likely to follow their concession or denial.—We will therefore briefly advert to the nature of the demands.

In laying down just and equitable principles of taxation, the address says "the whole list of protected articles should be imported free of all duty, and that the revenue derived from import duties, should be raised exclusively from the unprotected articles imported, an excise duty of the same rate should be imposed upon all similar articles manufactured in the United States." This sentence is not very intelligibly expressed.—The writer undoubtedly means, that all articles imported, of which similar articles are manufactured in this country, should be admitted free of duty, and that the revenue from imports should be raised exclusively from articles, of which a similar description is not manufactured in this country, that an excise duty of equal rate should be laid on all manufactures of this country of which similar articles are imported paying duty.

If this be the true reading of the sentence, we must say, it is, in our estimation, the strangest and the most absurd principle of political economy that we have ever seen advanced by intelligent men. It goes only to shew the mad infatuation which possesses the minds of the Southern politicians on this subject.

The convention, however, says: "But we are willing to make a large offering to preserve the Union, and will consent that the same rate of duty may be imposed upon the protected articles that shall be imposed upon the unprotected, provided that no more revenue be raised than is necessary to meet the demands of the Government for constitutional purposes."

This concession, however, great to them, must be considered by all unprejudiced judges, as amounting to nothing. To limit the duties on imports to the absolute wants of the government, is recommended by the President, and will most probably, at no distant day, become the settled policy of the country; but that all incidental protection should be denied to American industry, is a concession which a majority of the states will never consent to. The very statement of such demands by a body of intelligent men, seems to preclude the possibility of an adjustment of this unfortunate controversy.

The consequences which may follow this rash act of South Carolina, no man can anticipate. She will most probably rush singly into the contest. With such odds against her, the struggle must be short. Will the other Southern States make it a common cause? On this South Carolina manifestly depends, but we trust the moderation of Congress, and the mild and temperate conduct of the Executive, will heal all their discontent, and deprive her of such allies. Will Great Britain lend her aid to promote a separation? These are matters of speculation which cannot be solved. With these suggestions we will