EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown."
RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty--Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

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GOVERNOR HAYNE'S INAUGURAL SPEECH.

Fellow citizens of the Senate,
and House of Representatives:

I appear before you in obedience to your commands, to enter upon the duties you have assigned me. The Chief Magistracy of South Carolina, at all times an office of high dignity and trust, has now assumed an importance which might well induce the most highly gifted amongst us, to hesitate in taking upon himself the fearful responsibility which belongs to it.—Putting out of view the considerations which would have induced me at any time to desire to be excused from this service—a sincere distrust of my abilities to discharge in a satisfactory manner the various and trying duties which must at this momentous crisis devolve on the Executive, would have deterred me from making the attempt, but for the conviction, that every man now owes a duty to his country which he is bound, at every sacrifice, to perform. Deeply sensible of the high honor conferred upon me, in being selected to preside over the destinies of the State, at this interesting period, and feeling myself bound to defer to your judgement, I am constrained to yield an implicit obedience to the public will, officially made known to me through you.

In taking this step I am fully aware of the difficulties which are before me. In a period of intense excitement, threatened with dangers from without, and embarrassed by unhappy divisions at home, it belongs not to any wisdom or virtue, merely human, to reconcile conflicting opinions, harmonize discordant views, and meet the expectations of the public. Emergencies will probably arise, concerning which opinions will be so divided, that act as he may, your Chief Magistrate will have to encounter the severest censure and reproach. Nevertheless I will not shrink from the task you have assigned me, but, relying with confidence on your cordial support, and on the wisdom and virtue, courage and patriotism of the People, I will walk steadily forward in the path of duty, indulging the hope that our united efforts for the promotion of the welfare, honor and safety of the State may be crowned with success.

In the great struggle in which we are engaged for the preservation of our rights and liberties, it is my fixed determination to assert and uphold the SOVEREIGN AUTHORITY OF THE STATE, and to enforce, by all the means that may be entrusted to my hands, her SOVEREIGN WILL. I recognize no allegiance as paramount to that which the citizens of South Carolina owe to the State of their birth, or their adoption. I here publicly declare, and wish it to be distinctly understood, that I shall hold myself bound by the highest of all obligations, to carry into full effect, not only the Ordinance of the Convention, but every Act of the Legislature, and every judgment of our own courts, the enforcement of which may devolve on the Executive. I claim no right to revise their acts. It will be my duty to execute them; and that duty I mean, to the utmost of my power, faithfully to perform.

In the administration of the ordinary duties of my office, it shall be my constant aim, and earnest endeavor, to reconcile discordant opinions—to allay party animosties—and, as far as may be practicable, to bring all the citizens of Carolina to regard each other as brethren of one family. In the administration of our criminal code, I am firmly resolved to "execute justice;" but I shall endeavour to do so in the spirit of the Constitution, which instructs me that this shall be done "in mercy." I should despise myself, and feel that I was utterly unworthy of public confidence, if I were not unalterably determined to perform this most painful part of my public duty without "fear, favour or affection." The pure stream of public justice shall not be contaminated by personal feelings, or party animosities.

And now, fellow-citizens, having thus frankly laid down the principles by which I intend to be governed, in the administration of the affairs of the State, let us look forward, to the prospect before us, in order that we may be prepared, to meet the crisis, as becomes men, firmly resolved to do our duty, in every emergency. South Carolina, after ten years of unavailing petitions and remonstrances, against a system of measures on the part of the Federal Government, which in common with the other Southern States—she has repeatedly declared to be founded in USURPATION, utterly subversive of the rights, and fatal to the prosperity of her people,—has, in the face of the world PUT HERSELF UPON HER SOVEREIGNTY, and made the solemn declaration, that this system shall no longer be enforced within her limits.

All hope of a redress of this grievance, from a returning sense of justice on the part of our oppressors, or from any probable change in the policy of the Government, having fled, nothing was left for South Carolina, but to throw herself upon her reserved rights, or to remain forever in a condition of "Colonial vassalage."—She has, therefore, resolved to stand upon her rights,—and it is for her sister States now, to determine, what is to be done in this emergency. She has announced to them her anxious desire that this controversy shall be amicably adjusted, either by a satisfactory modification of the Tariff, or by a reference of the whole subject to a Convention of all the States.—Should neither of these reasonable propositions be acceded to, then she will feel herself justified before God and Man, in firmly maintaining the position she has assumed, until some other mode can be devised, for the removal of the difficulty. South Carolina is anxiously desirous of living at peace with her brethren;—she has not the remotest wish to dissolve the political bands which have connected her with the great American family of Confederated States. With Thomas Jefferson, "she would regard the dissolution of our UNION with them, as *one* of the greatest of evils,—but not *the greatest*,—there is one greater: SUBMISSION TO A GOVERNMENT WITHOUT LIMITATION OF POWERS;" and such a government she conscientiously believes will be our portion, should the system against which she is now struggling, be finally established as the settled policy of the country.

South Carolina is solicitous to preserve the Constitution, as our fathers framed it, according to its true spirit, intent, & meaning, but she is inflexibly determined, never to surrender her reserved rights, nor to suffer the Constitutional compact to be converted into an instrument for the oppression of her citizens.

She cannot bring herself to believe, that standing as she does on the basis of the constitution, and the immutable principles of truth and justice, any attempt will be made by her confederate States, and least of all by the Government which they have created, for special purposes, to reduce her to subjection by military force. A confederacy of sovereign States, formed by the free consent of all, cannot possibly be held together, by any other tie than mutual sympathies and common interest. The unhallowed attempt to cement the Union with the blood of our citizens, (which if successful would reduce the free and sovereign States of this confederacy to mere dependent provinces,) South Carolina has solemnly declared, would be regarded by her, as absolving her "from all further obligation to maintain or preserve her political connexion with the people of the other States." The spirit of our free institutions, the very temper of the age, would seem to forbid the thought of an appeal to force, for the settlement of a constitutional controversy. If, however, we should be deceived in this reasonable expectation—South Carolina, so far as her means extend, stands prepared to meet danger, and repel invasion, come from what quarter it may. She has warned her brethren of the inevitable consequences of an appeal to arms, and if she should be driven, in defence of her dearest rights, to resist aggression, let it be remembered, that the innocent blood which may be shed in such a contest, will in the great day of account, be required of those who shall persevere in the unhallowed attempt to the exercise an "unwarrantable jurisdiction over us."

If such, Fellow-Citizens, should be our lot, if the sacred soil of Carolina, should be polluted by the footsteps of an invader, or be stained with the blood of her citizens, shed in her defence—I trust in Almighty God, that no son of hers, native or adopted, who has been nourished at her bosom, or been cherished by her bounty, will be found raising a parricidal arm against our common mother. And even should she stand ALONE in this great struggle for constitutional liberty, encompassed by her enemies, that there will not be found in the wide limits of the State, one recreant son, who will not fly to the rescue, and be ready to lay down his life in her defence.

South Carolina cannot be drawn down from the proud eminence on which she has now placed herself, except by the hands of her own children. Give her but a fair field, and she asks no more. Should she succeed, hers will be glory enough to have led the way in the noble work of REFORM. And if after making those efforts due to her own honor, and the greatness of the cause, she is destined utterly to fail, the bitter fruits of that failure, not to herself alone, but to the entire South, nay, to the whole Union, will attest her virtue. The speedy establishment on the ruins of the rights of the States, and the liberties of the People, of a great CONSOLIDATED GOVERNMENT, "riding and ruling over the plundered ploughman and beggarded yeomanry" of our once happy land—our glorious confederacy, broken into scattered and dishonored fragments—the light of liberty extinguished, never, perhaps, to be relumed—*these*—*these* will be the melancholy memorials, of that wisdom, which saw the danger while yet at a distance, and of that patriotism which struggled gloriously to avert it; memorials, over which repentant, though unavailing, tears, will assuredly be shed, by those who will discover when too late, that they have suffered the last occasion to pass away, when the liberties of the country might have been redeemed, and the Union established upon a foundation as enduring as the everlasting rocks.

WE may not live to witness these things.—To some of us, it may not be allotted to survive the Republic. But, if we are only true to our duty, our example will, in that dark hour, be a rich legacy to our children—and which of us would desire a higher reward, than to have it inscribed upon his tomb—"here lies the man who sacrificed himself in a noble effort to rescue the Constitution from violation, and to restore the liberties of his country?"

Fellow Citizens, this is "OUR OWN, OUR NATIVE LAND;" it is the soil of CAROLINA, which has been enriched by the precious blood of our ancestors, shed in defence of those rights and liberties, which we are bound by every tie, divine and human, to transmit unimpaired to our posterity. It is *here* that we have been cherished in youth and sustained in manhood, by the generous confidence of our fellow citizens; *here* repose the honored bones of our fathers; *here* the eyes of our children first beheld the light; and *here*, when our earthly pilgrimage is over, we hope to sink to rest, on the bosom of our common mother. Bound to our country by such sacred and endearing ties, let others desert her if they can; let them revile her if they will: let them give aid and countenance to her enemies, if they may; but for us, we will STAND OR FALL WITH CAROLINA.

God grant that the wisdom of your councils, sustained by the courage and patriotism of our people, may crown our efforts for the preservation of our liberties with triumphant success But if in the inscrutable purposes of an all-wise Providence, it should be otherwise decreed, let us be prepared to DO OUR DUTY in every emergency.

If assailed by violence from abroad, and deserted by those to whom she has a right to look for support, our beloved State is to be "humbled in dust and ashes," before the footstool of the oppressor, we shall not rejoice in her humiliation, nor join in the exultation of her enemies, but in adversity, as in prosperity, in weal and in wo, "through good report and evil report," we will GO FOR CAROLINA.

And now, fellow citizens, offering up my most fervent prayers to Him in whose hands are the destinies of nations, that he will prosper all your measures, and have our WHOLE COUNTRY "in his holy keeping," I am ready, in the solemn form prescribed by the constitution, to dedicate myself to the service of the State.

December 13, 1832.

From the Charleston Mercury—Chief Nullification Organ.

"If, in the case of Georgia, the general government did stretch its powers, it was in favor of the poor Indian, not of the rich capitalist. It was an interposition in behalf of weakness, and if the conduct of the federal authorities was dictated by a mistaken sense of justice, the violation of right was at least disinterested, and was even graced by the plea of a generous humanity. This to the tyranny which we have nullified, was "Hyperian to a Satyr." Here no solitary ennobling motive can be imagined, but insolent avarice obtrudes its sordid front in unmasked baseness, and exercises the privilege to plunder under the form of law And shall Georgia, that struck down forthwith the federal arm, when extended to shield the feeble—shall she preach to us of peace and 'constitutional harmonies,' and quarrel with the *names* and *forms* of our resistance, now that we have burst the grasp of tyrannous cupidity, and broken the beak, and crushed the talons of the vulture that was covering and devouring us? Does it become Georgians to kneel before the footstool of usurpation, and thank heaven for the gift of a meek and gentle spirit:—to kneel upon the very fragments *of the federal sceptre themselves have broken*, and in the true spirit of the Pharisee, boast that they are loyal and quiet persons, not as other men, even as these nullifying Carolinians? Why, the thing is intensely, pitifully ridiculous! Georgia reading homilies of submission; exclaiming against Carolina's resistance as unconstitutional—signifying *her* abhorrence of it as violent!

Why, the blood of Tassels is upon her right loyal face; the process of the Supreme Court is under her foot; the groans of the imprisoned missionaries are in her ears—and the key of the Penitentiary is in her girdle;—the paper bullets exchanged between Governor Troup and General Gaines and President Adams, are scattered thickly around her;—Gov. Gilmer's Messages are smoking in the background from spontaneous combustion: while at her right hand stands the "measurably obsolete" Gov. Lumpkin—chanting a nasal ditty of "constitutional harmony," and beating time with his gauntleted fist in the face of Mr. Chester—who is clamoring for a hearing of the cause of his Reverend clients'—Why, it is Gloucester at his devotions; it is Saul among the Prophets: it is the Devil chiding sin---and her treatment to the Federal Government is like that of the Italian sailor to his saint in a storm, now praying to him and vowing him a wax candle---and now, at an odd lurch of the ship, cursing him for a cheat and a villain.

It is impossible that Georgia can long continue blind to her true position. The rest of the Union can see no difference when she makes a distinction, and they laugh when she abuses Nullification, yet glories in having nullified---when she declaims against the belligerent tendencies of Carolina's resistance, while she is herself brandishing the bayonet against the Supreme Court and its Marshal. The people of the North almost to a man pronounce her Nullification and ours identical. The Clay party will insist that they shall be tried by the same rules; and even the Van Buren party can keep up the farce no longer, of calling the same thing by different names. And if the administration, after its countenance to Georgia, dare throw its weight into the scale against us, it will stamp itself with profligacy, and cover itself with ridicule and disgrace.

The Lynchburg Virginian, of the 17th ult. remarks in regard to the preparations of South Carolina—

"Really, all this 'pride, pomp, and circumstances of war' would be ludicrous, were it not for the serious consequences which may follow the firing of the first gun and the shedding of the first drop of blood. A State without funds, without arms and without men—with a domestic enemy in her fields and around her very hearths, whose readiness to engage in the work of massacre and pillage the moment that they can hope to do so with temporary safety, no one can doubt—thus to array herself against a government which could crush it at a blow, if the remembrance of the past, and hope for the future, did not stay its arm, is supremely ridiculous, and would be worthy only of a sneer of contempt, were it not for the deep reluctance with which violent measures will be resorted to. Yet, what can be done? If the laws of the land cannot be enforced, the Union will be virtually, as it ought to be really dissolved. If the Union is to be preserved, the laws of the land must be enforced; and it is as much the duty of every good citizen to aid in causing them to be observed, when a State arrays herself in opposition to them, as when a murderer and incendiary, who had succeeded in mustering around him a troop of friends, publicly paraded our streets, setting at defiance the edict of our courts and the ministers of our laws. If the statutes of the country are to be cut from the pages of our books with the sword, it is time to abolish representative government as an idle dream of the imagination, worthy only of Eutopians."

The Augusta (Georgia) Courier gives the following account of the fraud recently attempted in the great robbery called the *Lotteries*.

"Bogan, the Commissioner of the Lottery charged with fraud in the Drawing, has been arrested and arraigned before the Senate. The House of Representatives have appointed a committee to prepare charges of impeachment, and conduct the trial before that body. The committee of examination have some important circumstantial testimony; from this it appears that Bogan has acknowledged himself interested in some of the drawings said to be fraudulent; that it was said before the Lottery commenced drawing, that those persons would draw rich prizes—that they did draw rich prizes, all in one day, just before the wheel was to be given up to the new Commissioners—that all the names thrown into the wheel from Gwinnett county (except a few afterwards received,) were written out by Mr. Wellborn, the Governor's Secretary, and that those drawn and alleged to be fraudulently drawn, are not in his hand writing, but are in the hand writing of Bogan, all except one which is doubtful—and that all the other tickets drawn in that county are in the hand writing of Mr. Wellborn. The case excites considerably more interest than we expected. The Senate ordered him to give bail, himself in $5000, and two sureties of $1500 each.

"The committee have reported a set of Resolutions to the House of Representatives, and unanimously agreed to, charging Shadrach Bogan, one of the Commissioners, with having perpetrated one of the most stupendous frauds ever practised upon any community. It was proven before the committee by the clerks, who made the tickets for Gwinnett county, that the tickets that have drawn so many valuable prizes are not of their writing—and it was also proved that they are in the hand writing of Bogan. What is most singular of all is, that Bogan owns, or is interested in the fortunate numbers. He has drawn the town of New Echota, Ridge's fine house and plantation, for which $15,000 are offered—two of the most valuable ferries in the nation, some of the best stands for business; some valuable gold mines—and no doubt can possibly exist but that all the most valuable gold lots would have been drawn to some of his chances."

In the new constitution of the state of Mississippi, there are the following provisions respecting *Slaves*.

"Sec. 1. The legislature shall have no power to pass laws for the emancipation of slaves without the consent of their owners, unless the slaves shall have rendered the state some distinguished service, in which case the owner shall be paid a full equivalent for the slave so emancipated. They shall have no power to prevent emigrants to this state from bringing with them such persons as are deemed slaves by the laws of any one of the United States, so long as any person of the same age or description shall be continued in slavery by the laws of this state: *Provided*, that such person or slave be the *bona fide* property of such emigrants. *And provided, also*, that laws may be passed to prohibit the introduction into this state of slaves who may have committed high crimes in other states. They shall have power to pass laws to permit the owners of slaves to emancipate them, saving the rights of creditors, and preventing them from becoming a public charge. They shall have full power to oblige the owners of slaves to treat them with humanity, to provide for them necessary clothing and provisions, to abstain from all injuries to them extending to life or limb; and in case of their neglect or refusal to comply with the directions of such laws, to have such slave or slaves sold for the benefit of the owner or owners.

Sec. 2. The introduction of slaves into this state as merchandize or for sale, shall be prohibited from and after the first day of May, eighteen hundred and thirty three; *Provided*, That the actual settler or settlers shall not be prohibited from purchasing slaves from any state in the Union, and bringing them into this state for their own individual use, until the year eighteen hundred and forty-five.

Sec. 3. In prosecution of slaves for crimes of which the punishment is not capital, no inquest by a grand jury is necessary: but the proceedings in such cases shall be regulated by law."

Shoe Blacking.—Large sums are every year expended by our commercial fellow citizens for the article of shoe blacking: a considerable portion of which goes to encourage foreigners. In confirmation of this assertion, it is stated, on good authority, that there is annually imported into this country from England, shoe blacking to the amount of more than one hundred thousand dollars, the chief part of which is made by Day & Martin, of London. This large sum might easily be kept in the country and even in the pockets of those who have hitherto been in the habit of paying their portion of it by each family making their own, which can be done with very little trouble and at a trifling expense; or by encouraging some of the worthy manufacturers of it in our own country, who furnish as good an article, at much less price. If any, however, prefer Day & Martin to all others, very well, only make it for yourselves and save your money. Here is a correct recipe:

To one pound of ivory black, to which has been mixed half an ounce of vitrol and an ounce of sweet oil, add one pound of pulverized loaf sugar; mix the whole with a gallon of vinegar, and let it sfand three days, when it is fit for use. It should be stirred often, and kept from the air to prevent evaporation.—The cost of a gallon is about 75 cents, and it is retailed at the stores for four dollars.

Balt. Pat.

One of the most remarkable circumstances attending the fortunes of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, says the N. Y. Evening Post, was the tranquility in which their after lives were passed, and the late period to which they were protracted. Most of them lived to a good old age, crowned with civil honors, bestowed by the gratitude of the republic, and some of them perished by mere decay of the powers of nature. Of the fifty six who affixed their signatures to that document, twenty seven lived to an age exceeding seventy years, and forty one to an age exceeding sixty. Only two of the whole number, Gwinnet, of Georgia, who fell in a duel in his 45th year, and Lynch, of South Carolina, who was shipwrecked in his sixtieth—died a violent death. Twenty one lived to the beginning of the present century, and three were permitted to see the great experiment of a representative confederacy confirmed by the events of fifty years. Of all the delegates from New York and New England, only one, Whipple of New Hampshire, died at an earlier age than sixty. Never in the world had the leaders in any bold and grand political movement more reason to congratulate themselves and their country on its issue. The exertions and perils of their manhood were succeeded by a peaceful, honored and ripe old age, in which they witnessed the happy result of the institutions they had aided in devising; and they were gathered to their graves amid the regrets of the generation which was in its cradle when they laid the foundation of the republic.

The United States Bank.—With the peculiar statesman-like regard for the honor and dignity of the country which the whole course of his administration has exhibited, the President has told the World in his Message, that the Bank of the United States is not a safe place in which to deposit funds. While he may be supposed, by a stretch of the imagination, to have been inditing the iniquitous libel in question, he may be presumed, legally and fairly to have had before him the evidence of its falsity, as is conclusively shown in the annexed article from the National Gazette.

The President having expressed great anxiety about the safety of the Government funds in the National Bank, we have taken occasion to make some inquiry pursuant to our practice in matters wherein we suppose error to lie.—Truly, the apprehensions of the Chief Magistrate now seem to us almost ludicrous. At the time when the President wrote—we should say at the time he signed the Message—there was in the Treasury a full statement of the situation of the Bank on the 1st of November.

According to that statement, it appears that the whole of the claims of every description against the Bank, was as follows:

For notes in circulation,	$17,968,733 36
Deposits of all kinds,	14,580,520 39
The holders of funded debt redeemable	5,747,696 45
Making a total of	$37,296,950 20

This is the full extent of the demands on the bank. Now, what is there to meet them?

1. Gold and silver,	$8,026,055 45	
2. Funds in Europe, equivalent to, indeed better than gold and silver here		2,865,010 26
3. Real Estate,	2,997,101 53	
4. Due by State Banks,	3,512,953 24	
5. Due by individuals:	62,172,744 79	
Making an aggregate of		$79,593,871 27

Here then are 79 millions to pay 37 millions! Really, this would seem sufficient to quiet the fears of the most sensitive holder of a note.

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