REMONSTRANCE AND PROTEST OF THE UNION AND STATE RIGHTS PARTY.

THE UNION AND STATE RIGHTS PARTY of South Carolina, assembled in Convention, do *REMONSTRATE and SOLEMNLY PROTEST* against the ORDINANCE passed by the State Convention on the 24th day of November last.

1st Because the People of South Carolina elected delegates to the said Convention under the solemn assurance that these delegates would do no more than devise a peaceable and constitutional remedy for the evils of the protective tariff, without the endangering of the Union of those States. Instead of which that Convention has passed an Ordinance in direct violation of all these pledges.

2nd. Because the said Ordinance has insidiously assailed one of the inalienable rights of man, by endeavouring to enslave all freedom of conscience by that tyrannical engine of power—a Test Oath.

3d. Because it has disfranchised and proscribed nearly one half of the Freemen of South Carolina for an honest difference of opinion by declaring that those whose consciences will not permit them to take the test oath shall be deprived of every office, civil and military.

4th. Because it has trampled under foot the grand principles of Liberty secured to the citizens by the Constitution of this State in depriving the freemen of this country of the right to an impartial trial by Jury, thereby violating that clause of the Constitution intended to be perpetual, which declares that "The trial by Jury as heretofore used in this State, and the liberty of the Press, shall be forever inviolably preserved."

5th. Because it has violated the independence guarranteed to the Judiciary by enacting that the Judges shall take a revolting test oath, or be arbitrarily removed from office, thereby depriving them of the privilege of trial by impeachment, which by the Constitution of the State is intended to be secured to every civil officer.

6th. Because the Ordinance has directly violated the Constitution of the United States, which gives authority to Congress to collect revenue, in forbidding the collection of any revenue within the limits of South Carolina.

7th. Because it has violated the same Constitution, in that provision of it which declares that no preference shall be given to one Port over any other in the United States, by enacting that goods shall be imported into the Ports of South Carolina without paying any duties.

8th. Because it violates the same Constitution, and tramples upon the RIGHTS of the citizen by denying him the privilege of appeal in cases in law and Equity arising under the Constitution and laws of the Union.

9th. Because it has virtually destroyed the Union, by carefully preventing the General Government from enforcing their laws through the civil tribunals of the country, and then enacting that if that government should pursue any other mode to enforce them, then this State shall be no longer a member of the Union.

10th. Because the tyranny and oppression inflicted by this Ordinance, are of a character so revolting and the effect anticipated from it so ruinous that the commerce and credit of the State are already sensibly affected and will soon be prostrated; and its peaceable and industrious citizens are driven from their homes to seek tranquility in some other State.

The Union Party of South Carolina, in Convention assembled, do further remonstrate and solemnly protest against the project of a Standing Army, proposed by the party in power, as dangerous to the liberties of the people. They would respectfully ask their fellow citizens whether such an army must not be confessedly inadequate to protect the Nullification Party, against the People of the rest of the United States, should they resolve to coerce them. What other object therefore can such a force accomplish than to serve as an instrument of tyranny, over their Fellow citizens.

This Convention doth further protest, against any effort, by a system of Conscription to force the citizens of the State from their firesides and their homes, and take up arms, and incur the pains and penalties of treason, in support of a doctrine which the people were assured was pacific in its nature and utterly inconsistent with any idea of danger to the Constitution or the Union.

Solemnly remonstrating, as they hereby do, against the above mentioned grievances, The Union Party, would further express their firm determination, to maintain the principles which have ever been the rule of their conduct, and which on the one hand, they will continue their unfaltering opposition to the protective tariffs, so on the other they will not be driven from the enjoyment of those inalienable rights which by inheritance belong to every American citizen. Disclaiming therefore all intention of lawless or insurrectionary violence, they hereby proclaim their determination to protect their rights by all legal and constitutional means and that in doing so they will continue to maintain the character of peaceable citizens, unless compelled to throw it aside by intolerable oppression.

THOMAS TAYLOR, President.

HENRY MIDDLETON, DAVID JOHNSON, RICH'D. I. MANNING, STARLING TUCKER, } Vice Presidents.

Here follows the names of one hundred and seventy seven signers.

Done at Columbia, on Friday the 14th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty two, and in the fifty-seventh year of the Independence of the United States of America.

Attest: FRANKLIN J. MOSES.
JAMES EDWARD HENRY.
Secretaries of Convention.

Mechanics' Bank of Alexandria.—We desire to present and preserve, at full length, the statement of the affairs of this Bank, as reported by the committee. It is a real *curiosity*—and may be useful as a "copy" in the new state of things which many believe is about to ensue! Instance, among the demands against the bank there is an item of $110,460 for notes in circulation—but "if the cashier has burned the 20,000 dollars stated by him only $0,460." On the credit side the real estate, put down in the shedule at 84,755, is valued at 49,400—the cashier's debt, $41,808, is secured so that it may produce 30,000; the amount of "dormant notes protested," is $93,217; of stock notes, "laying over unpaid," 17,202; and of "dormant balances, over-draughts, and defalcation," $22,057; from all which three last "nothing is expected!—*Nile's Register.* [We wish this was the most of the affair.—*Nat. Intel.*

From the Virginia Times.

THE POST OFFICE.—Never till this administration came into power, was this branch of the government made subservient, to party purposes. Since then, every advantage has been taken by the wireworkers at the seat of Government, to use this arm of power; to strengthen their ill-gotten authority by flooding the country far and near, with every species of detraction and falsehood. It is no secret, too, that mail contractors, have had large sums conferred upon them, with the plausible pretext of extra services. Neither is it any secret that when an investigation was attempted by a committee of the Senate, to bring the nefarious practice to light, and to show, that the sums thus conferred, were for other purposes than the public good, that they were smothered by the weight of a party vote. No man could have read the speeches of Messrs. *Clayton* and *Holmes* on this subject, without arriving at the irresistable conclusion, that corruption of the deepest die, has been resorted to, to perpetuate the power of the present administration. With facts like these, as apparent as the noon-day sun, is it to be wondered at, that the late Presidential election terminated as it did? Has not deception been practiced to a wide extent, to bring about this state of things? Does any one doubt, but that the Globe, and other affilliated presses, have been extensively circulated by the aid of the Post Office department, to mislead the people, and consequently to again clothe bad men with extended power? We say bad men, because no good ones would have resorted to infamous falsehoods to accomplish their objects.

We are very well aware, that a vast majority of the people, who have supported the administration, cannot be brought to believe that such things are. They are honest, and what motives have they for being otherwise? They are not needy adventurers, dependent upon office for a livelihood. We are performing a painful duty in making these remarks, but so long as we possess a public press, we are determined at all hazards to expose the flagitious conduct of those in authority.

If it is asked, why continue these expositions now the contest for the Presidency is over; we answer that the people may enquire, and having ascertained that they have been deceived in the estimate of their public servants, they may be prepared, when the time again arrives, to apply the corrective, which is alone in their hands.

Besides, there is something due to those who have been made victims to the abuse of power. Take for example, the distinguished statesman of Kentucky. Shall the free press of this country cease to expose the vile arts by which the opponents of this gentleman have again obtained dominion. Forbid it justice!—forbid it patriotism!

There is very little hope that with the immense use of the public treasure, and with a well organized press, in the pay of the administration, our feeble voice can be made to be heard as extensively as we could wish; but nevertheless, we shall continue our expositions of the abuse of power, and our warnings to the people.

Effects of Nullification.—A gentleman of this city, extensively connected with foreign houses, has countermanded orders of purchase to Charleston, S. C. to the amount of $300,000—and has stated to his correspondents in that city, that the unsettled state of affairs there, the uncertainty of clearances, and other anticipated embarrassments in trade, have operated to cause a transfer of these orders to Savannah, Mobile and New Orleans.—*N. Y. Adv.*

Gardiner Green, Esq. President of the U. S. Branch Bank in Boston, died on Wednesday morning in the 79th year of his age. Mr. Green has long had the reputation of being the most opulent man in New England. He resigned his office of President of the Branch a few days since, and William Appleton Esq. is elected to fill the vacancy. The amount of Mr. Green's estate is estimated at about 3,000,000.—*Boston Atlas.*

Louisiana Sugar Crop.—The Franklin Louisiana Republican says—Our Sugar Planters have just commenced grinding their cane in this section of Attakapas. The turn outs have been excellent for this season of the year. We have been informed by a gentleman of this parish, that one acre of his most indifferent cane by an actual experiment, yielded him about 2,500 lbs. of good Sugar. Crops from every appearance are remarkably fine; and all that the Planters ask for, is a favorable season and a good market.

ROBBERY OF THE BANK OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 15th, 1832.

The Bank of South Carolina was robbed last night of the following notes of that Bank, viz:

$48,000	in five dollar notes,	($5.)
70,000	in twenty do	($20.)
38,000	in 1 hundred do	($100.)
$156,000		

Among the five dollar notes are some that have never been in circulation, dated 4th May, 1815, payable to, and filled up by Charles Kershaw, and signed by T. Jones, President, and T. W. Bacon, Cashier.

The one hundred dollar notes were dated 24th Feb. 1824; payable to John S. Cogden, and signed by Krary Simon, President, and T. W. Bacon, Cashier. All of the plates engraved by Murray, Draper, Fairman & Co.

There was besides a considerable amount taken in notes of other Banks, which cannot be particularly described.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.

About one o'clock yesterday, the bells gave the alarm of Fire, which, was soon traced by the smoke to the square on Pennsylvania Avenue, opposite to Brown's Hotel. It broke out in the upper story of the building belonging to the heirs of the late Charles Jones; which was occupied by Mr. Samuel Stettinius as a dwelling house, and Mr. Jesse Cromwell. Although in the middle of a bright day, it was 15 or 20 minutes before an engine could be got to the spot. Several of them, however; made all possible speed, and were very efficiently applied. It was impossible to save the house in which the fire originated, the rest of this valuable row of houses, at one time in imminent danger, were saved, not without some loss from the confusion of moving, &c. We never saw before so complete a demonstration of the importance of *slate* roofs upon, and parapet walls between houses. But for the slate roofs of the two houses adjoining, (Mrs. Ball's and Mr. Seth Hyatt's) the whole row would have been in flames before the engines got fairly to work.

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Graham,

I called Tuesday last at the Post Office of this Town for letters and papers by the Western Mail, from Washington and elsewhere. I then heard that two mails from the West were due, and had not arrived, viz: the one on the Friday before, and the one on the Monday before. Will the community submit longer to this abuse? Some time hence, our letters and papers may come to us by some route or another, stale and out of time—the intelligence by the papers anticipated and undesired—the business of letters deranged, and interests suffering—and we shall then, under such circumstances, be called on to pay postage just as if the papers and letters had arrived in due time, in order that *the faithful Post Master may get his regular appointed perquisites.*

Why does not the Post Master report the Mail Contractor at head quarters for gross delinquency, as an honest officer ought to do? Or, if there is no delinquency, why does not the Post Master report at head quarters, after these and the multitude of other failures and irregularities that the public have experienced since the change of the mail route from Haddaway's Ferry, that the new route is an impracticable one, and desire, in behalf of this community and of all South of us, that the present route be changed? There can be no difficulty in the department's making any alteration in the contract it pleases, as there has been violation enough of contract in all conscience to break fifty of them, if it is stipulated that the mail shall come to Easton on a given day, or, I could almost say, even on a given week. For twenty odd years, many persons assure me, we never had half as many miscarriages of Mail by Haddaway's Ferry, as we have had by this new route in the present year.

Mr. Graham, I understand you get by the Steamboat Maryland, every Friday night, the Washington papers of that morning which get to Baltimore before the Maryland starts—which papers we get from Washington by Mail (when the Mail comes) the next Monday night, or the next Friday, a week after,—also, that you get on Tuesday night by the Maryland, the Washington papers of that Morning, which we get (when the mail arrives at all) the following Friday night,—and I further hear, that this said Mail Contractor, whose mail seldom comes—this said intelligent Post Master, whose Letter-bag is seldom in place, joint Editors and copartners, in faithful performances of public services—with their crippled ducks and hangers on, had the extreme modesty to go to you to ask for the loan of a Washington paper brought by Steamboat, in order that they might give their patrons the news of the day, as their Swift-Sure Mail would not arrive. It was an old saying, that the Shoe Maker's wife went worse skod than any body in the parish,—surely it will not come up for a saying, that the Mail Contractor's and Post Master's newspaper suffers more for news than any paper in the district.

Mr. Graham, we are treated too bad, and I wish you would print this letter in your next paper, and then cut it out and send it to the Post Master General that he may know our situation and how scandalously we are used.

If the Mail Contractor dont do better, and I dont see how he can, I would advise you to furnish him with a medallion and motto for the SWIFT-SURE, or rather the SLOW and UNCERTAIN, viz: a coachman coaxing his snail-like-moving steeds with a huge Hickory Club under-scored,

BUDGE GRIDIRON.

[*Communicated.*]

Mr. Graham:

In as much as A. Kendall is necessarily and officially engaged at the palace of the "greatest and best," I may venture to ask a question or two without the dread of a horrible and ungentlemanly denunciation. Therefore I will take the liberty of asking you, when have we had a mail from Washington and Baltimore, across the Bay? When shall we be likely to have one? When did the Eastern Shore ever suffer so great an inconvenience from the uncertainty of the Western Mail, as it has for the last twelve months? Would any other contractor have been permitted to trifle with the interests and feelings of the public as the present one has?

S. B.

For the Easton Gazette.

MR. KIRKHAM'S GRAMMAR.

Mr. Graham,

Among the ancient as well as modern languages, no department of literature has been cultivated with greater assiduity than *Grammar.* And in the English language, no system has deservedly received such unqualified approbation by the learned, as that of Lindley Murray. It must be admitted, however, that Mr. Murray's Grammar is, in some parts, somewhat abstruse, and is better adapted to those pupils whose minds are properly developed, than to the capacities of children. Mr. Kirkham, although his Grammar is radically and essentially the same as Murray's, has succeeded in simplifying the Science, and has, in some respects, arranged and illustrated the subject in an original manner.

From a cursory perusal, we think he is superior to most of his cotemporaries in *Parsing;* and the numerous notes which he has introduced are, in general, appropriate. There are, however, several deviations from Murray, which do not meet our approbation. Thus there are twenty-two rules in Murray's Syntax: In Kirkham's there are thirty-five: The principal rules of the latter, it is true, are nearly the same as those of the former: but the introduction of several *Notes* of Murray's Grammar, as Rules in Kirkham's, & thereby increasing their number from 22 to 35, may, in our opinion, retard, instead of accelerating, the course of the pupil, in this part of the Science. We wish also that the Author had left out the note in page 143; as also the *Provincialisms* in pages 205, 206 and 207.

In *Prosody*, the author is quite too short on the laws of versification. It is true, that the Ancient Languages far surpassed ours in this respect, but still, the student ought to be able to scan the different kinds of Poetry, in our own language, with facility. On this part of the subject, Mr. Murrays' Grammar has no superior.

Upon the whole, Mr Kirkham's Grammar is a good one, and therefore we wish it an extensive circulation.

G.

FOREIGN NOTIONS.

[From the Montreal Herald, Dec. 10.]

Our recent intelligence from the United States is pregnant with events which, in their ultimate influence, threaten what few have so early anticipated—a dissolution of the Union. Although our opinion is, that, at the present season, such a consequence is not likely to immediately result, there is every probability that, as the States increase in riches, population and power, they will become separate and independent. We do not mean each State, but probably sections of the Union. We say this after mature consideration, and after having watched events for several years on the spot where they have taken place. The interests of the South are opposed to those of the North and East. The Tariff is the great subject of complaint.—The Tariff is necessary to the very existence of the manufactories of the East; and who that has travelled through New England, New York, and Pennsylvania, as we have done, and viewed their thickly settled and industrious thriving population, but what would lament that any cause should, like the canker worm, eat at the root of this prosperity and affluence. South Carolina and the Southern States depend principally upon slave labour for their produce; and their produce, when brought to market, is chiefly sold, not in the markets of the Union, but in those of Europe: The proceeds are remitted in European manufactures, upon which heavy duties are laid, some equal to 33 1-3 per cent., others, equal to a prohibition. This, of course, must be sustained principally by the Southern States.—Were they able to purchase with the proceeds of the sale of their Cotton, tobacco, rice, coffee, &c. &c. the goods of the European markets; without paying any duties on their introduction into the United States, their incomes would be raised, in most cases, 33 1-3 per cent. This is the great question at issue.—Self-interest, that which we have seen disunite families, may disunite a republic—it is no anomaly in human experience, it is no novelty in the theory of morals. The great questions of human life must be judged of by by-gone events. We are, it is true, in an age where light, hitherto unknown, discovers to us paths hitherto hidden from our view, but the *moral* of our existence is not changed, nor, we think, more pure or refined, and, until it is, light will do us little good.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Morning, Dec. 29.

The Secretary of War and the Indians.

It is a matter of regret as well as of surprise, that the Secretary of War, Gen. Cass should persevere in his long winded exertions about the Indians and their condition—still striving to induce a belief, that the administration has acted with some degree of propriety towards the Cherokees, whom they have perfidiously given up to be devoured by Georgia. His searched up quotations from President Adams' Message and Mr. Secretary Porter's Report, do not bear him out at all—and if they did, a thousand erroneous notions would never make one right one.

"In the practice of European States, before our revolution (says President Adams) the Indians were considered as tenants at discretion, to be dispossessed as occasion might require." This is an historical scrap of European ferocity.

General Porter says "Those views of Indian rights and disabilities are equally extravagant and unjust—*the misfortune is, the intermediate line has never been drawn by the Government.*" He is also of opinion, that the Indians cannot be permitted to hold the reservations on which they live, by their present tenure, for any considerable period. In his plan for the Indians who choose rather to remain within the States on their reservations than to emigrate beyond the limits of States and territories, he does not give them up to the voracious cupidity of a usurping State, but he proposes that *arrangements* be made with the authorities of the States for partitioning out to them reservations amply sufficient for Agricultural purposes.

So far from there being any thing in all this justifying in the slightest degree General Jackson's faithless disregard of treaties towards the Indians, or palliating even his criminal subservience to Georgia in calmly, submissively looking on at Her, whilst nullifying laws and treaties of the land, and which Gen. Jackson is made to connive at by saying, a State is sovereign in all parts within her chartered limits—the whole drift of the quotation shews, that every thing is to be effected by Contract *through the United States,* with the Indians and with the States, instead of the States having the right to do as they please, and the General Government being released from all obligations.

Gen. Cass is an intelligent man and a man of cleverness—it is a pity to see him wandering off from what his own good sense and researches must tell him is right, to hunt up props to sustain a miserable conceit or a wanton abandonment of duty. Truth and right in this matter are not to be found in visions and theories—Our connexion with the Indians is a matter of solemn treaty, not an affair of refined Casuistry or ferocious tyranny. Look into the treaties made with the Indians, now existing, and fulfil your duties honestly—comply with your pledges fairly. Look into your statute book and see the laws now in force that were made to carry into effect the treaties made with the Indians, and execute those Laws as the oath of office and the injunctions of the Constitution command—and whilst all this is honestly doing, you may exert yourselves to make any arrangements you can with the Indians for voluntary emigration—all that will be right.—But after having played into the filthy hands of avaricious Georgia,—after having perfidiously violated treaties—after trampling upon the Constitution—after the President has himself nullified one of the supreme Laws of the land, and failed to execute his oath of office—to talk of theories and plans adapted to the condition of Indians, and to be rummaging up old Messages and reports with the hope of dividing some shame or palliating some blame, is too monstrous for an intelligent people to bear with. It is true, 'a man is known by the company he keeps'—and the Secretary might turn to his associates and say—*Had I never known you, I had never felt shame.*

In our paper of to-day will be found the Address of Gen. Hayne, and also the report and remonstrance of the "Union and State Rights Party" of South Carolina, adopted at their convention at Columbia. It is signed by one hundred and eighty-four delegates, including the President, Thomas Taylor; the Vice Presidents, Ex-Governor Middleton, Judge David Johnson, Ex-Governor Manning and Gen. Tucker, and the Secretaries, F. J. Moses and J. E. Henry.

We assure our subscribers, in St. Michaels that their papers are regularly deposited in the Post Office here in time for the St. Michaels Mail, and that it is not our fault they do not receive them more regularly. The failure on Saturday last, the Post Master says, he cant account for; he was not in his office when the Mail left it for St. Michaels—the package he supposes was overlooked.

We have received several notes, from our country friends, similar to the following,

Mr. Graham,

Will you be so good as to inform me at what time and on what days the Western Mail arrives in Easton. I have not received my National Intelligencer for upwards of a week.

Yours, &c.

Dec. 26, 1832.

It would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to answer the above. We have neither seen, heard or receivsd any thing by the *Slow and Easy* for the last ten days. We received a few Western papers by the northern route on Thursday last, but they were all at least a week old. The route, we presume, has been abandoned—if it has not, we should like to know whether the Contractor will have the conscience to demand pay for services never rendered.

Ed. E. Gaz.

COLUMBIA, (S. C.) Dec. 12.

The Union Convention met at 12 o'clock today, now increased in number to 175 members.

It is said that Mr. Calhoun will resign the Vice Presidency of the United States, and take his seat as Senator; he may, however, continue to preside as Vice President, and not qualify as Senator until the 4th of March next.

The Committee of Ways and Means have determined to report in favor of a tax of 90 per cent, on dividends of U. S. Bank Stock, to be collected or not, at the sovereign will and pleasure of the President and Directors of the Bank of the State. The object of this measure is said to be held as a rod in *terrorem* over the U. States Bank in Charleston, to prevent it from pressing hardly, in the anticipated winding up of its business, on the Bank of the State.

Governor Wolf has re-appointed Gen. Samuel M'Kean, to be Secretary of the Commonwealth, an office which he has filled, for the last three years, to the satisfaction of the community.

The Galenian of the 21st November states that the Indians on the frontiers are forming alliances; and think that next summer they will be prepared to encounter the whites. The Winnebagoes, it has been ascertained, can raise 1500 warriors among themselves, and they say the neighboring tribes will furnish an equal number. The Galenian thinks the Kickapoo hills will be their probable place of rendezvous.

By an alteration in the laws of North Carolina, the clerks of their county and superior courts are now elected by the people.

[*BY LAST NIGHT'S STEAM BOAT.*]

SOUTH CAROLINA.

FROM THE TELESCOPE (NULLICATION PAPER.)

RECEPTION OF THE PROCLAMATION AT COLUMBIA.

Presidential Edict against South Carolina. In the House of Representatives, yesterday, Mr. Preston moved to suspend the orders of the day, in order that he might place before them a most important and extraordinary document, that had been transmitted to him by our Senator in Congress. The orders were accordingly suspended.

Mr. Preston then proceeded to say, that, in the midst of the grave deliberations of this House—in the face of the decision of the great sovereign power of the State, rendered through a convention of her people; in utter despite of the appeal by them made, from the tyranny of the General Government, to the high, inherent principles of the Constitution, and to the rights and liberties reserved to the State, against great and alarming usurpations by the Federal power; a single branch of that Government, to the *whole* of which we deny the power in question, has assumed singly to decide the entire controversy—to take judicial and legislative; as well as executive cognizance of the matter, and to cut the gordian knot of these constitutional difficulties with the sword.

The principles, thus avowed, as those on which the future liberties of this country were compulsively to rest, were not less new and startling, than was the mode of announcing them. Who, and of whom are we? Are we Russian serfs, or slaves of a Divan? Are we on the banks of the Bosphorus, or the Neva, or is it on our own free streams that these things are proclaimed? Was our high and well considered appeal to Congress and the States in this manner to be met by the blind fury and indecency of a man who thus vents upon the liberties of the country, his own personal animosities?

We should, he insisted, hurl back instant scorn and defiance, for this impotent missile of despicable malignity. Of answer to its paltry sophisms, and disgraceful invectives, it was utterly unworthy. But the country and the world should know, how perfectly we despise and defy him! and they should be told that, before they plant such principles as his upon our free soil, the bones of many an enemy shall whiten our shores—the carcases of many a caitiff and traitor blacken our air.

He offered, therefore, the following resolution:

"Whereas, the President of the U. States has issued his proclamation, denouncing the proceedings of this State, calling upon the citizens to renounce their primary allegiance and threatening them with military coercion, unwarranted by the constitution, and utterly inconsistent with the existence of a free State.—Be it therefore,

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