STATE RIGHTS.

MR. CHEVES'S LETTER.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 15th, 1830. people of the State."

the subject will permit.

power in which we have no practical partici- sentiment. vert, first, the great pecuniary interests of the and unsuccessful. South, and, next, all the protective power with

power and probably forever.

pressed an opinion in public on this subject, I | ces. declared my belief that the Southern States suffered all the evil legislation and ignominy of a colonial condition, without any of its adwhich have been cast upon this opinion, have not changed it. I still entertain the opinion, and still think that the evil ought not to be say a less correct one. They, as I suppose, will continue to be its truest, ablest, best d presented you, in uninterrupted continuity, for for self-government. borne, but ought to be resisted (at the proper any and every hazard. It ought to be peaceable, if possible, and every means calculated to make the issue peaceable, ought to be patient- the Southern States. ly and judiciously employed, before we think of force: But if force be indispensable to effective resistance, I do not hesitate to say we ought to suffer and employ it, rather than submit. Submit! Why, the question is, whether we will bear oppression or not! And is this question submitted to a free people? Oppression in the worst and most dangerous of all forms oppression in the imposition of the great pecuniary burthens of the State, where tyranny, whether popular or monarchical, always begins its attack. Let Government have the sure, to suspend or delegate a portion of their inquiry is very easily answered. Any men lie. unlimited and unrestrained power to impose power, or, are under forcible subjection to an- (the simpler the better, for all incipient m- As it would be doing injustice to my feel- they will have learned to estimate more highpecuniary burthens, and that Government be other power, and are in the latter case not so- sures,) which will enable them to exchan ings, not to make this declaration, so I am ly, the complaints of a minority—To apprecinot self-government, and what is left of Liber- vereign in a just sense. Sovereign States may their views on the subject, will be satisfty and Independence? And will it be any mit- suspend or delegate the exercise of many of tory. The remaining member of the int- t is made; will in your estimation, give it on, as of more worth, than roads, canals, igation of the reality or weight of the evil, that their powers, without a diminution of their so- ry is much more difficult—"When is it pright of the evil, that their powers, without a diminution of their so- ry is much more difficult—"When is it pride of the evil, that their powers, without a diminution of their so- ry is much more difficult—"When is it pride of the evil, that there were any amongst them to whom he had any objection, that you suffer under the forms, without the pow- vereignty, under a compact with other sover- able they will effectively unite?" Any e east, I cannot have any other motive—I can- To feel, that it is pride of heart alone, which er of self-government? When I say this op- eigns. But whatever name be given to this accustomed to the contemplation of pule of have any other, save only the pleasure ari- would make them consider it defeat, to conpression ought to be resisted, at any and eve- compact, if the confederate States remain so- affairs, will, see at a glance that the actal ing, from the out-pouring of the grateful sen- cede to a minority—In fine, to consider it, as ry hazard, I walk on consecrated ground vereign, it is no more than a treaty of a solemn condition of the Southern Stas, bilities of a heart, full to overflowing. that of our Revolution—and am sustained by kind, which any State may withdraw from at in connexion with the politics of the Unin, As it respects the cause, which has induced a concession to the remonstrances of a minority, the general examples of history. The motives pleasure. One State of the present apany he a second time to withdraw from the politi- who believe themselves to be oppressed, and don't acquit me, by the Piper of Leinster of that Revolution, however just and satisfac- interpose by entreaty, by negotiation, or by re- of the States, but, in all likelihood, will conn- all Theatre, I am sure, it will be esteemed by call aloud for relief from their oppression. tery, are paltry, compared with the evils of monstrance, with a view of obtaining redress ue to smother their feelings and confound teir you, justification enough for me to say. That Nor are we without a memorable example of have them out too." these impositions, whether we consider them of a particular evil in the execution of the views for some time to come. But inevible the toil incident to a service in Congress, and such a magnanimous concession. Witness the in their direct effects, or in their future ten- treaty, and still acknowledge the binding effi- delays are no argument against union anco- the duties of a laborious profession, is more repeal of the Embargo, not as we are inform- Earl Stimson, Saratoga Co. N. Y. on one dencies; nor is there a page in the volume of cacy of it, or it may at once resume its power, operation among the aggrieved States. Tese than I can bear. In a word—"That weariness ed by Mr. Jefferson himself, from any change rod of his cornfield, had 49 hills and 216 ears, history that contains so foul a blot as the re- and exercise and sustain all its original rights means are indispensable—no others are there wants repose;" not the repose of indolence, in his opinion, as to its policy—No, my fellow | yielding on careful measurement a bushel and cord of the final submission of independent at pleasure, as if no such treaty had ever ex- practical or pract States, uncontrolled by power, to such une- isted. It has precisely the same means to sus- live at first and finally abortive. The Schem but that of mitigated labor. qual and unjust legislation.

on which I first expressed the opinion that the to the same control (and no other) which may power, and ought not to separate in resistibly to go further, and I yield obedience portions of the Union, in their turn, emulate apple from the basket to put on Albert's head, evils of which the South complains ought to be brought to bear on all sovereigns, namely, whether peaceable or forcible. Let themute, to the impulse. be resisted, so on this I say, I deprecate all the like moral and physical force. But what- and whatever they demand will in all likelied Ever since the formation of our present not me, to answer this solemn inquiry. action by one State. I have no confidence in ever be the true doctrine on the subject of nul- be peaceably granted, if they sustain it in ac- Federal Government, we have been divided Should, however, the majority in Congress, exclaiming, "d—n it, any resistance, peaceable or forcible, which lification, there is too great a diversity of opin- per manner. Let them unite, and if thema- into political parties.—The great line of demar- contrary to our just expectation, still press on give the fellow a fair chance !" shall not embrace a majority of the suffering ion on the expediency of it, to authorize its sonable demands be not peaceably grad, nation, has been, between those who advocate in their course, regardless of the voice of a States. I believe—I am sura, it will be abor- adoption, at this time, in the sense put upon it, they may be forcibly maintained. But en an enlarged, and those who advocate a restrict- complaining people, then we have the consotive resistance. On the contrary, to will, by in this State. a united determination, a redress of Southern | The last of the specific modes of action which | er beyond the range of probability, if the u- States. of certain success.

success, when it shall not have the sustaining cept that of nullification. And why should a to Union are so strong, that it will reside those of Virginia, as exhibited in the luminous Under this brightening prospect of better

cast its shadows on the effort.

ers, to act alone. The injury, I think, far exceeds the common estimate. That considers it as an unjust, une-bidding aspect, not of terror, but of fraternity of the Revolution give an ample refutation of the manacles the most vigorous. There is a for-silvent suggestion; and if there shall still cided reprobation.

It is distinguished to make it practical. There is a spect which as long as they exist and are sovereign, bey affrontive suggestion; and if there shall still cided reprobation. qual and oppressive tax, terminating in itself. which we cannot meet without relaxing in our ple in their corporate capacity. I am constrain-The magnitude of the evil, in this view, would determinations, however fixed they may have ed to believe, (though I confess the sin of avordinarily be supposed cause enough for re- been. Neither excitement, nor pledges, nor ling long wandered from this good faith,) hat population, as brave and as athletic as any the every year becoming greater, characterized by will be attended by many gentlemen of sistance, in the most extreme modes, when, the sanctions of the soundest wisdom, (such, I there is neither safety nor truth in any oc- Union can exhibit, mixed up with the subjects the injustice, of being raised from the substance different political views, without reference as in this case, it is obvious the common remedy under our Institutions—that of the ballot eral adoption and approbation,) will sustain trines which do not recognize, in all extends of that policy, which, were the latter doubled in numbers; would be sufficiently numerous to the benefit of a part only, and that frequently trines which do not recognize, in all extends of the whole community, and appropriated for long trines which do not recognize, in all extends of the benefit of a part only, and that frequently to party. box—does not and cannot apply; and when to the actor, when unsupported by the public clusively as the people of the States, and the put them down, before our self-constituted al- the part, which furnished the least portion of mention it, is to mock the sufferer. But the sentiment of the sphere to which he belongs. only visible signs by which they can be een lies in this peril (which is the contribution.—We have seen the constituevil swells when we consider its motives, ten- He may plunge in with the utmost determina- or known as sovereigns. dencies, abuses and probable duration, to a tion, (desperation, if you please,) but if he be that we consider its motives, tend the may plunge in with the utmost determination and even wilder danger, were it to arise. It is enough to say, improvement a matter of police which I very four neither for motives, tend the may plunge in with the utmost determination and even wilder danger, were it to arise. It is enough to say, improvement a matter of police which I very four neither for motives, tend the may plunge in with the utmost determination and even wilder danger, were it to arise. It is enough to say, improvement a matter of police which I very four neither for motives, tend the may plunge in with the utmost determination and even wilder danger, were it to arise. It is enough to say, improvement a matter of police which I very four neither for motives, tend the may plunge in with the utmost determination and the subject of the line in the plunge in with the subject of the line in the l size and shape altogether alarming. In these human and rational, he will be recalled by the views, we behold among other evil results, a cold or the forbidding regards of the public Convention, that it has been gravely urge by and that the Union is only valuable to us (and the States We have seen the power of lave

which the scheme of our Government had cloth- grounds which have been suggested for the ac- tion may remonstrate, and that coming om they exclusively enjoy. Let them calculate, Though it is obvious, that either, labor thus with their consent! The partizans of the Indians ed them. For while these burthens are im- tion of this State. Among these, remonstran- such a body, it would command the attention of the Union, and be instruct- applied, was less profitable than other labor, in their zeal, disinterested, no doubt, fall into posed to the great injury and perhaps to the ces, in the sovereign character of the State, of the General Government. Such an at of ed by the fable of the bird that laid golden in which aspect, it was impolitic, or, that many misconceptions. The President must final subversion of those objects of our industry seem not altogether to be discarded. These I the Convention, for the reasons already ugon which they bear, and not for the ordinary consider as worse than idle, for so ought all gested, would be merely popular, not legt- Providence shall becloud the clear intellect of aspect, it was oppressive and unjust. and legitimate purpose of revenue, but to build | dependence on means so certainly deceptive | of the nature of a like remonstrance of anor- | our principal adversaries in the present strugbeneficial to other and distant portions of the worthlessness of this mean, let our imagina- emn and comprehensive, and would be exep and no other cause can sever us from it. States, by the division of the spoil, in the per- could not have been presented with more digni- influence supposed would be felt. Bodieact- on your patience. manency of the policy, and thus to deprive us ty, or more eloquence, or in a more imposing ingout of their sphere, are likely in politic, as I am, gentlemen, very truly and respectful of all hope which might have grown out of the manner. But did they attract any consideration, in nature, to lose their attraction. I am and ly, your most obedient servant, the disinterestedness and impartiality of the who were present on the occasion, whether the sidered as a wandering planet. For whean To Messes. John Taylor, Wade Hampton, Jr. latter portions of the Union. In this way we repose of the letter writers, at their desks, was seriously think of remonstrances after ouexbeheld the burthen fixed upon us with double broken by this awful presence of two remon- perience of their inefficacy? For mysf, I strating sovereigns? A proposed appropria- deem all remonstrances to be utterly idland I believe this statement to be faithfully true, tion of a few hundred dollars to idemnify a pe- hopeless when they come from a single ate. if it be not greatly overcharged, does it not ex- Orleans, excited fifty-nay, I am sure I do voice, I have no doubt it will not only bmhibit a case involving most deeply and injuri- not exaggerate, however hyperbolical the state- mand attention, but likewise acquiescent in ously the interests, the honor, and the practi- ment may appear, when I say fifty thousand the demands.

considered it a mere declaration of opinion on most faithful advisers; and to withdraw e 16 years last past.

ulterior remedy, if the moral influence of the and if they be withdrawn from its watch-tows, so much allowance for human falibility, when any extremity of circumstances, to take counsel, nullifying declaration shall not be effective, is I fear it will be by a voice much less true toe you thought me wrong, and such uniform kind- and derive a ray of consolation, from the noble simply the exercise of that power that belongs interests of the people, and much less wory ness, at all times, and on all occasions, that I maxim of the Romans, never to despair of the to and cannot be separated from a State which of their confidence. Not to sustain them wel may say, without a figure, "that your service Republic.

but the common sense of that is, that those who effort, on the part of Southern States, toe heart, a sense of gratitude, which neither time, tion, yet I will not entirely despair of some are so called, either from motives of interest or brought about, and when is it probable ty nor other cause can ever obliterate, whatsoev- relief from the majority. I trust in God. that policy, agree voluntarily, and during their plea- will effectively unite?" The first part of is ar of good or ill, may betide me, in future they will in the school of that very experience tain itself that all sovereigns have—the moral States on this subject are one people-on in- Here, perhaps, I might with propriety, close of conciliation and harmony. And why shall "Wm. Tell" was performed at that Theatre But, as I remarked on the public occasion and physical force of the State. It is subject terest, in feelling, in suffering, in locality in this valediction—But my feelings prompt me not New-England, and other manufacturing recently, and when Gesler picks the smallest

wrongs and the security of Southern rights, have been thrown out, is a Convention of the latter party it has been my pride be interposed to save us, from those appalling will be effectually to accomplish both. Any people of the State, to be called under the demands. The fear, however, of this rit, and boast to have belonged, through the whole evils, which many fear, and which all good measure by one of the suffering States, alone, Constitution of the State. This I conceive to will be a measure of feebleness, subject to ma- be equally impolitic, and still more unsuited War and Disunion, and has been the at I have endeavored to point in my public acts Under the auspices of the present adminismy hazards. Any union among the same to the oceasion and the object, because (I speak engine which has been worked againste with an unvarying polarity. States will be a measure of strength, almost with great defference, but not with less confidence) it can lead to no authoritative result, and it appears to me to be proposed for the worst of the South do not sense to me to be proposed for the worst of the South do not sense to me to be proposed for the worst of the South do not sense to me to be proposed for the worst of the South do not sense to me to be proposed for the worst of the South do not sense to me to be proposed for the worst of the South do not sense to me to be proposed for the worst of the South do not sense to me to be proposed for the worst of the South do not sense to me to be proposed for the worst of the South do not sense to me to be proposed for the worst of the South do not sense to me to be proposed for the worst of the South do not sense to me to be proposed for the worst of the sense to me to be proposed for the worst of the sense to me to be proposed for the worst of the sense to me to be proposed for the worst of the sense to me to be proposed for the worst of the sense to me to be proposed for the worst of the sense to me to be proposed for the worst of the sense to me to be proposed for the worst of the sense to me to be proposed for the worst of the sense to me to be proposed for the worst of the sense to me to be proposed for the worst of the sense to me to be proposed for the worst of the sense to me to be proposed for the worst of the sense to me to be proposed for the worst of the sense to me to be proposed for the worst of the sense to me to be proposed for the worst of the sense to me to be proposed for the worst of the sense to me to be proposed for the worst of the sense to me to be proposed for the worst of the sense to me to be proposed for the sense to me to be prop The case must be one growing out of long it appears to me to be proposed for the worst suffering and deep tribulation, where a single reason imaginable—a want of any definite no-State, forming one of a closely united family, tion of a practical line of conduct. A Conven- efforts, I consider as altogether visionaryut our common country. (I mean not merely a political connexion, but | tion, I conceive, should only be called for some one of sentiment, and feeling, and interest, and great specific object. No one has however juxtaposition, such as the Southern States em- | suggested any definite question of decisive charso, if the cloud of their disapprobation shall not even act upon it, in an authoritative shape. The full power of public sentiment may be ciples of Constitutional Government, can only usurpations.

rious and sacred objects.

On nullification, another of the specific been cast upon these measures or the din- vice.

thus a separate identity and a common public I know it has been said that the ligature of Great as is the interest of the last mentioned by the fruits which they have respectively pro- heart-And I offer an earnest prayer, that He GENTLEMEN, I have had the honor to re- sentiment among themselves, (the stronger the Union was tied by a Convention, and that States in the preservation of the Union, it is a duced. ceive your letter of the 16th ultimo, by which from the nearness and intimacy of their rela-I am invited to participate in "a public Meet- tions,) in reference to their internal or peculiar but by a Convention. This doctrine is both than the love and happiness of peace with their we have enjoyed freedom of speech and of the that her high destines according to our fondest ing and Dinner at Columbia," on the 20th inst. affairs. There may be cases where this com- fallacious and dangerous. It would be to im-You are pleased to add, that "the meeting is mon or peculiar identity may be confined to a pair, if not to deny, our great first principle, tage; (but not the less therefore) to use the my, in every department of the Government called with a view to the discussion and more single State—for example, that of Georgia, on that the Union is a confederation of Soy- language of a very learned and eloquent di- —We have had harmonious concert in general, thorough understanding of the important polit- the Indian question. Where this common ereign States. The Conventions which ratithorough understanding of the important pointical topics which engage the attention of the states and consequent common public sentiments of the States of t I regret that circumstances connected with for any one member of the confraternity of their power, and responsive merely of their power, and responsive merely of the responsive merely of their power, and responsive merely of their power, and responsive merely of the resp my domestic concerns will prevent me from feeling and character, to act alone upon it, bemy nomesus concerns will prevent me from enjoying the pleasure and honor which your cause, according to our maxim of the power sion neither dissolved nor modified their or last advantage it may well be said, that it is tions and friends at the battle of Tippecanoc, and is read to the public cause, according to our maxim of the power sion neither dissolved nor modified their or and is read to the public cause, according to our maxim of the power sion neither dissolved nor modified their or and is read to the public cause, according to our maxim of the power sion neither dissolved nor modified their or and is read to the public cause, according to our maxim of the power sion neither dissolved nor modified their or and is read to the power sion neither dissolved nor modified their or and is read to the power sion neither dissolved nor modified their or and is read to the power sion neither dissolved nor modified their or and is read to the power sion neither dissolved nor modified their or and is read to the power sion neither dissolved nor modified their or and is read to the power sion neither dissolved nor modified their or and is read to the power sion neither dissolved nor modified their or and the power sion neither dissolved nor modified their or and the power sion neither dissolved nor modified their or and the power sion neither dissolved nor modified their or and the power sion neither dissolved nor modified their or and the power sion neither dissolved nor modified their or and the power sion neither dissolved nor modified their or and the power sion neither dissolved nor modified their or and the power sion neither dissolved nor modified their or and the power sion neither dissolved nor modified their or and the power sion neither dissolved nor modified their or and the power sion neither dissolved nor modified their or and the power sion neither dissolved nor modified their or and the power sion neither dissolved nor modified their or and the power sion neither dissolved nor modified their or and the enjoying the pleasure and nonor which your invitation puts in my power. But presuming of public sentiment, the conduct of the whole collection the conduct of the whole collection the conduct of the same great black and in the conduct of the whole collection the conduct of the same great black and in the conduct of the whole collection the conduct of the same great black and in the conduct of the same great black and in the conduct of the whole collection the conduct of the same great black and in the conduct of the conduct o that it will be in accordance with the objects mass must be in conformity with the sentiof the meeting, to receive the views of those mass. It is vain to say that the corporate sovereignty was able (as beneficial to the sain to say that the corporate sovereignty was able (as beneficial to the sain to say that the corporate sovereignty was able (as beneficial to the sain to say that the corporate sovereignty was able (as beneficial to the sain to say that the corporate sovereignty was able (as beneficial to the sain to say that the corporate sovereignty was able (as beneficial to the sain to say that the corporate sovereignty was able (as beneficial to the sain to say that the corporate sovereignty was able (as beneficial to the sain to say that the corporate sovereignty was able (as beneficial to the sain to say that the corporate sovereignty was able (as beneficial to the sain to say that the corporate sovereignty was able (as beneficial to the sain to say that the corporate sovereignty was able (as beneficial to the sain to say that the corporate sovereignty was able (as beneficial to the sain to say that the corporate sovereignty was able (as beneficial to the sain to say that the corporate sovereignty was able (as beneficial to the sain to say that the corporate sovereignty was able (as beneficial to the sain to say the sain who have been invited to attend it, and are unwho have been invited to attend it, and are unable to do so, and lest it may be supposed I do not duly feel a common injury or dread a
the reference. There is nothing in surrender of its independent institutions and exception, a general quietude and contentment twenty-first of October, to re-inter the remains its rital interests. am unwilling to give publicity to mine, I will common danger; it becomes the duty of an insubjoin them in as few words as the nature of dividual State, if it cannot combine with oth-The logic may be perfectly clear, (which, by The greatest of all powers—those of peace and ed but by the Union—as to the insulting pre- beseech you, the reverse of this picture. own imaginations) could get intelligence of our tion extended by construction so as to enable following admissions on the subject of the Inone, that if a practical remedy cannot be as such we consider it above all price, short of the States—We have seen the power of lay- sition during the canvass: pation, and over which we have no control, to ling and collecting duties, distorted from its ling and collecting for line above named sacrifices) as the best if not ling and collecting duties, distorted from its ling and collecting for line above named sacrifices at line at line above named sacrifices at line at line above named sacrifices at line at tax us, employed not simply in imposing the burthen of the day, unjust and enormous in it
only certain mean of preserving the peace of obtaining the signatures of that of regulating the labor of the country—By such citizens as are opposed to the removal of the country—By such citizens as are opposed to the self, but in establishing, at the same time, prin- ver wise would be the same measure if it were of the labor of one part of the ciples, which in their effect and tendency sub- favored by the general adoption, will be feeble sporting in very wantonness with the mosse- inestimable advantage (not less to them than a Tariff of duties, the labor of one part of the memorial are unanswerable. to us) and they have besides, not a few, but a country is severely taxed, that that of another, Nor is it necessarily to answer them. The ac. I proceed now to notice some of the specific It has been also suggested, that a Conen- vast number of great positive advantages which may be successfully applied to manufactures— of Congress providing for the irremoval only

John G. Brown, Pierce M. But ler, and William Harper.

composed of the Counties of Spottsylvania, Louisa, Orange & Madison.

FELLOW-CITIZENS-Having accepted a Jucal independence of the State? In the same times the sensation that was produced by the I differ, therefore, entirely from thosewho dicial appointment under the Federal Govern- to the winds this beautiful federative machine manner it affects all the Southern States. | protests of these sovereign States. And will have recomended modes of separate action But ment, I am about once more, to dissolve the On the only occasion on which I have ex- you remonstrate again under like circumstan- I must be understood as not meaning to je at tie, which binds me to you, in the relation of all in the opprobrious censures which are Representative, and to retire from your ser-

The 'interposition' of which these high au- which must always so deeply interest it. The that time, I have experienced, so much steadi- cal existence. be little less than to abandon the struggle. has been perfect freedom"-I will add, that For my own part, although past experience The books talk of dependent sovereigns, But it may be asked, "how is this union in retiring from it, I feel engraven upon my dost not much countenance such an expecta-

has been arrayed in all the horrors of vil course of my public life—And to its doctrines, men must deprecate.

banner, it will be divested of all the evof to any speculative discussion, upon this subject. work will go on, and that the principle out of if that was the way his new acquaintance Civil War, in the ordinary acceptation die I have heretofore on the floor of Congress, term. As to Disunion, it is the most imbertal exhausted all my views in relation to it—and panded into more extensive practical usefulassaults even of its worst enemies, where report of her legislature in 1799, are before the times, which has recently burst upon our

mon public sentiment embracing the whole Union. But in our internal relations the States are divided into Western, Eastern, Middle, and Southern sections. The south has described by therefore can do no legal or authoritative act does not, the event will teach her) not to give a brace of American Systems rather than union of these states are divided into Western, Eastern, Middle, and Southern sections. The south has does not, the event will teach her) not to give a brace of American Systems rather than union of these states are divided it, and were formed upon the model of this great archetype, with that during which unless it assume a revolutionary vigor, dissolve the actual government, and invest itself with the Southern States.

In conclusion, my countrymen, I bid you an affectionate farewell, from the bottom of my with the Southern States.

On the topics that now so much agitate the the by, I do not concede, except as applied to war—were invested in the confederation of tence sometimes put forth, that we want the Under its reign, we had at an early period der Capt. Huntington, collected and interred public mind, I have never had but one opinion, extreme cases,) but it will be found impossible 1778. The people may annihilate or molify aid of our sister States to sustain a peculiar of our history, an alien and sedition law, up- the bones in a different place, leaving the affecting as well the injury as the remedy.— to make it practical. There is a spell which the State Governments when they please, but part of our Southern polity, let the history of on which a large majority of the American graves open until now, and the object is to re-

up new and artificial interests, supposed to be and delusive, to be considered. For the utter dinary popular Convention, though moresol- gle, they will not force us out of the Union, quences in its train, is now in the full tide of which, they have no voice. It is against this unjust, and as these who are interested say, that the Cherokees are about to appeal to the Union; while, I say, they are imposed for such tions transfer us to Washington, on the occa- tionable, as it would have a tendency to iral- I am ashamed of the length of this commu- unsuccessful experiment. We who are obliged supreme court of the republic." unjust and insufferable purposes, they are at sion when the solemn protests of this State, and idate the authority, legal and moral, othe nication: but I was obliged to be silent, to be to pay the price of this experiment, have comthe same time appropriated to interest other of the State of Georgia, were pretented. They regular government. Nor is it probablithe misunderstood, or to trespass in this manner plained, we have remonstrated, we have reasoned, we have almost entreated—But the attracted numerous citizens to the Labyrinth majority feeling their strength, have with a firm Garden for the past three weeks, where he and steady step moved on towards their ob- has been walking for a wager of one thouject, which, to attain the end they have in sand dollars. The distance one thousand miles, view, must be finally prohibition.

now exhibited amongst our people? It is a on Wednesday last, walking on that day thirmelancholy truth, nay, it is a matter of history ty-five miles. The greatest number of miles From the Orange court-house Reporter of Oct. 22. that a deep and settled discontent pervades a he walked on any one day was seventy; the smallexcept as it shall be wanting in strength; and titioner for a negro lost in the campaign of New But if the Southern States will raise a uted To the Citizens of the Congressional District very large portion of the country-Indeed, est number, thirty. He appears to be in good some have thought, that they have perceived health, but one of his legs has been much swolin the signs of the times, threatening indica- len during the greater part of the time. He tions of a coming storm, which would scatter has lost in weight fifteen pounds.—Ph. pa. of ours, in broken fragments.

> ance of the majority, and the murmuring dis- the moment he sets his feet upon the soil of quietude of the minority-good men have Austria, is free-his Government having demodes of action which have been suggested, guished men who have put them for theub- Under these circumstances, I feel impelled, seemed to be almost ready to give up all hope creed that every man has inborn rights, and is I think a construction has been put, in this lic consideration. All I mean is respectful issue to our great political expe- entitled to civil liberty. State, different from that which Jefferson and to submit my reasons for a difference of hin- tion, to say a few words to you at parting. riment-Of which it is not too much to say that Madison, and the Virginia and Kentucky Le- ion. These distinguished men are the exception of the period of the 19th | so it is the best so in the event of its failure. it

been adopted by this State and a majority of ed to them for all the just views it has on e utmost extent of my ability, with zeal and fi- perish as a people, and be blotted from the ing Anti-Jackson." subjects which now so intensely agitate, il delity. On your part, during the whole of map of the world, as to our independent politi-

thorities speak, and which they hold out as an have been the faithful sentinels of the Sti, ness of support, when you thought me right. It would be the part of wisdom, even under the pleasure, this week, to give Dr. Benj.

have learned a lesson of moderation-That in truth it is, not a surrender to the menaces, but with your Lordship's permission, I'll defer complaints of New-England, and in the spirit It is related in the Albany Advertiser, that so distinguished an example? It is for them, saying "Thy skill will be the greater if thou

I talk of force, I consider it as a result atteh- ed construction, of the Constitution of the U. ling hope, that there is another department of the Government, whose moderation will

tration, we have seen some mitigation of the cause and the friends of State Rights—se- I have done this, because it has been, and pressure of the Tariff, upon some of the neces- maple sugar, saw a large bear coming among

A Convention, employed according to the prine ciples of Constitutional Government, can only usurpations.

those who would maintain it in its opprive public. But on this occasion, the last during the hopeful auguries of the functional government, can only usurpations.

those who would maintain it in its opprive public. But on this occasion, the last during the hopeful auguries of the functional government, can only usurpations.

of blood which were trickling merrily down the past, the company coming up, the company company coming up, the company considered a sort of modern discovery, if it be act on the frame of the Government, that is to South Carolina will, on her part, allow you in your sovereign character, I ask your let us have philosophy enough, yet to bear, and knocked the weary bear on the head and disnot, in a regulated shape, entirely a creature of modern institutions. It is at least one of infinite influence, by which the conduct of every finite influence, in the finite influence in the finite influence, in the finite influence, in the finite influence, in the finite influe free State is absolutely governed. That pub- ment of the State, as it now stands, it is not in cessity. But if such necessity shall "fon Patience, so as to do nothing which might was over, he exclaimed, "der tyill I'll ney lic sentiment, however, is not the feeling mere the power of the Convention to increase it with our times," and drive the Southern Stator ous and restrictive construction, have for now hereafter be the subject of regret. Let us er reid a baar again midout a pridle !" ly of a part of the community, but of the whole reference to the subject of sovereign rights, South Carolina will not go alone) for at more than forty years, vied with each other yet try further argument, further remonof that aggregate people, however numerous, which are those in question. No government ment, from the Union, it will be but foat with varying success. Behold the practical strance, I had almost said entreaty. And is The main and principle thing which conand though separated into independent States, which recognizes the right of the people to ab- brief space, which will be sufficient to sho results as the one, or the other, predominated. it, can it, be too sanguine a hope to be indul- stitutes a good man is a sincere aim and intenwho have a common identity. This common rogate or modify its exsistance, can have greatidentity expands or is contracted by the subidentity expands or is co ject which it affects. There is a common already possesses on such subjects. It has more they are interested than we are ts contracted by the subjects. It has more they are interested than we are ts contracted by the subjects. It has more they are interested than we are ts contracted by the subjects. It has more they are interested than we are ts contracted by the subjects. It has more they are interested than we are ts contracted by the subjects. It has more they are interested than we are ts contracted by the subjects. It is the identity and a common public sentiment (the whole some such and a common public sentiment (the whole some some such an impatient wooling as neither Roce of faith I profess.

In an expense of such subjects. It has not the such an impatient wooling as neither Roce of faith I profess.

Other shall remember, that there is a common public sentiment (the shall be called basy the head of the political church, whose articles which forbearance ceases to be a virtue, we man is valuable and worthy of confidence and cirg all civilized people. In our external re- sovereign Government, in reference to all oth- nor Poetry hath typified. New Englander Compare this period of our political history, may yet have a happy issue out of all our external re- sovereign Government, in reference to all oth- nor Poetry hath typified. New Englander Compare this period of our political history, affections. It is not external re- sovereign Government, in reference to all oth- nor Poetry hath typified. New Englander Compare this period of our political history, affections. lations there is a common identity and a com- er States and Governments. The Convention example, knows her interests too well be including that of the administrations which afflictions? I trust that this will be the by a sincere desire to do right.

Most respectfully, your fellow citizen. P. P. BARBOUR

Orange, Oct. 20, 1930.

TIPPECANOE BATTLE GROUND.

the peace, a campany from Terre Haute, un-

Indian Question.—The New-Orleans Argus,

- which the Indians most complain, is being This latter doctrine, with all its evil conse- made subject to the laws of States, in enacting

A predestrian from Yorkshire, (Eng.) has to be performed in eighteen successive days, And what is the result, let me ask you, as omitting Sundays. He accomplished the task

Baron A .de Lederer Austrian Consul Gen-Amidst the bitherto determined persever- eral, has published a notice, that any slave,

The editor of the Harrisburg Chronicle states listatures intended it should bear. I do not ments of the State, have hitherto been ul Congress, it has been my fortune to have re- would probably be the last hope of the world a fact, which is calculated to astonish the Clay men in other states. It is nevertheless true They have feared, that we too like other beyond all dispute, that "at the late election [in time and under the proper circumstances) at the part of the States of the invalidity of the public confidence from them, would be at oe On my part, all that I can pretend to, is __ nations which have gone before us, should first Pennsylvania not a single member of Congress law. Nullification in this sense has already ungrateful and unwise. The public is inde- That I have endeavored to serve you to the be involved in civil war, then anarchy, and finally has been elected on the avowed ground of his be-

A NEW ERA COMMENCING.—We had Palmer, of Bloomfield, Ohio, (emigrated from this vicinity a few years since) credit for two or three years subscriptions due, and to our surprise and delight he insisted on paying? years in advance! Beat this who can. We give it strongly in charge to our successors if we are not ourselves permitted to fulfil our obligations, to see the N. H. Sentinel carefully mailed to this best of patrons .- [N. H. Sent.

Irish mode of challenging a Jury.—An Irish officer, not very conversant in law terms, was lately tried for an assault. As the jury were coming to be sworn, the Judge addressing the Major, told him that if there were any amongst was the time to challenge them. "I thank your Lordship," said the gallant prisoner, "but that ceremony till after my trial; and if they I'll challenge every mother's son of them, and

hit'st it," an honest countryman threw a large

THE BEAR WITHOUT A BRIDLE. Among the early settlers of Worcester county in this state, was a German, by the name of Fourpeck. The wild tenants of the forest had not as yet given place to man, and Fourpeck being employed on a certain time with some others in the manufacturing of some make off as well as his load would permitif it shall come, and we meet it under a sed It is not my purpose at this time, to enter in- Let us include the hope, that this good but perhaps thinking like the man in the play. now and then to bite the legs of his daring rider.-Nevertheless the hardy German kept his seat in spite of the smart and the streams

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