

SO. CAR. LEGISLATURE.

From the Times & Gazette. This day, his excellency the Governor transmitted to both houses of the Legislature the following MESSAGE.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate, and House of Representatives.

In convening you at an earlier moment than the period fixed by the Constitution for your usual meeting I have cheerfully assumed whatever responsibility may attach to this exercise of my prerogative, under a belief that after our general elections, you could not too soon be brought together, to deliberate on the best means of promoting the interests of those, whose rights, whose liberties, and whose public honor are confided to your care.

I should indeed have evoked your predecessors immediately after the adjournment of the last Session of Congress, if I had not deemed it in every respect desirable that our people, in the exercise of one of the highest functions of their sovereignty, exerted in the choice of their Representatives, should, in the first instance, have an opportunity of passing judgement on the final results of the proceedings of that Session, which claims to have fixed on a permanent basis, as far as it can be effected by Federal legislation, the settled policy of the country. As the canvass, which preceded our recent election, was conducted in almost exclusive and absorbing reference to the ultimate result of this legislation by Congress, your selection may be taken as the expression of this judgement. I cordially congratulate you, and our State at large, not only on the auspicious and elevated decision which our people, by inflexible votes, have thus made, but also on the cheering indications of our having already reached a unanimity of sentiment, nearly as great as the inevitable diversity of human opinions will permit, on a subject vitally affecting our dearest rights and liberties. Thus convened under circumstances of profound public anxiety, & internal public interest, you will I am sure, come to the discharge of the trust which has devolved upon you, with an inflexible determination to perform its duties in an enlightened spirit of firmness and moderation, worthy of the occasion & of those inestimable principles of constitutional liberty, which will be one of the most impressive of our obligations to preserve and forever defend.

It is known to you, Fellow-Citizens, that the most anxious hopes of the good people of the State were directed to the proceedings of the last Congress of the United States. The necessity of providing for a large reduction of Federal Taxation, consequent on the proximate extinguishment of a large public debt, the strong and well founded complaints of a respectable and patriotic portion of the States in this confederacy, the solid ground on which, as a matter of constitutional right, these complaints rested, as well as our just claims to a reform not only in the abuses of the exercise of the power of taxation on the part of the General Government, but in the abuses of the appropriation of the public treasure after it is levied, inspired even those prone to despond, in spite of insidious omens, with some faint expectation, that these great and alarming questions of political power would be settled in a spirit of impartial justice and with a considerate regard to that amity and mutual concession, so essential to the preservation of a confederacy composed of co-equal and co-ordinate sovereigns.

It is scarcely necessary that I should inform you in detail, what has been the final result of these desultory cherished expectations, for you are in possession of an authority on this subject, infinitely more valuable than my own. Two thirds of your Representatives and both of your Senators, after efforts on the floor of Congress of signal ability and disinterested patriotism, in which every species of conciliation was exerted, that a just and wise moderation could dictate, short of surrendering a principle essential to your constitutional liberty, have solemnly declared to the people of South Carolina, in the face of the world, "That whatever hopes may have been indulged at the commencement of the session, that a returning sense of justice on the part of the majority would remove or materially mitigate the grievous load of oppression under which you have so long labored, and of which you have so justly complained, they are reluctantly constrained to declare that these flattering hopes, too long deferred, and too fondly cherished, have finally and forever vanished." In proof of this disastrous consummation, they could not better have relied on any testimony than that on which they did rely, the Tariff Act of 1832, by a perversion of every principle of common sense and common justice, has been called a compromise between the conflicting interests of the manufacturing and plantation States, on principles of equivalent benefit to both. It is unnecessary, gentlemen, that I should inform you, who are so well instructed upon the true grounds of the controversy, that this imputed compromise is destitute of every feature of that justice and equality that ought to characterize a measure bearing such an appellation. We might well in advance have distrusted the compact for this adjustment, in which it was found expedient not to consult, at any period of the negotiation, our Senators and two thirds of our Representatives, and which bore upon its face the signs of its being in some respect a subtle contrivance, to bend the pecuniary interests and constitutional liberties of the people, to a struggle for the executive power of the country. But apart from these extrinsic objections, the adjustment is intrinsically not a mutual, but an exclusive compromise of all the just claims and interests of the South. The Tariff Act of 1832 is, in point of fact a law by which the consumption of the manufacturing States is nearly relieved of all sort of burden on those articles which they consume and do not produce, and under the provisions of which they are secured a bounty on an average of more than fifty per cent on the productions of their industry, whilst it taxes our consumption to an equivalent amount, and the exchangeable value of our products in a much more aggravated ratio. The law bears the impress of the legislation of an independent sovereignty to a feeble and distant colony, and establishes the revolting discrimination that the labour of the South is less entitled to the paternal regard of this Government, than that of a more favored section of the Union. The provisions of the Act are, moreover, at war with every acknowledged principle of wise and beneficent taxation, which has ever existed among any people on the face of the earth, having the shadow of a claim to civilization or a just knowledge of finance. Articles of luxury are selected as the objects of comparative exemption from all burden, whilst those of necessity bear nearly the whole brunt of the impost. The great staples of the industry and consumption of man, which purchase seven-tenths of our agricultural products, Iron, Cotton and woolen fabrics, salt and sugar, are burthened with a tax quite equivalent to an average of seventy-five per cent on their prime cost, whilst the teas, the coffee, the silks

and the wines of the rich, which are principally exchanged for the productions of manufacturing of Northern labor, enjoy, as it regards these articles a most unjust discrimination in their favor. Operating thus heavily on the exchangeable value of our products, the act provides for nothing short of the monstrous injustice of levying, at least three-fourths of the whole amount of the Federal revenue, on the industry of the Southern States. Nor does the gross inequality of the law stop here. It effects after all the subtle artifices of exaggeration respecting a diminution of our burdens have been dispelled, a reduction from the amount of duties levied under the act of 1828 as modified by that of 1830, of three millions seven hundred thousand dollars on the unprotected articles, and only the pitiful sum of somewhere about eight hundred on the protected, (which purchase the staples of the South) making in all a reduction of only four millions and a half, instead of twelve, which that reduction was essential to the accomplishment of the desirable and highly conservative object of bringing the revenue down to the standard of the legitimate wants of the Government. As it is, nine millions of surplus revenue will, in all probability, result from the imposts of this Act, over and above the necessary and constitutional expenses of the country, to be distributed by a majority irresponsible to us, in corrupt largesses or unconstitutional appropriations to those States which, without possessing an interest in the Tariff, are anxious to feel that they have an interest in high taxation, when by an unjust provision of the Government, they receive more than they are made to pay.

Repugnant as this Act thus is to every principle of justice, we cannot indulge even the humiliating consolation that designed as it was, in some respects, to subvert the periodical struggle for the Executive power of the country, it will be temporary in its duration, and will at last yield to that returning sense of justice so long promised, and whose advent has been so long and so tardily postponed. No, we have the authentic and solemn declarations of both the great dominant parties in the Union, who are now contending for its power and who conjointly form an overwhelming majority, that the system is as fixed as fate, except in those particulars that are yet to be modified more beneficially for their interests, as expediency may be instructed by experience. That the system, if we think proper to submit to its injustice, is the fixed and settled policy of the country, so far as the majority can will it to be such, we have much more solid reasons for believing, than even these declarations however authoritative. This belief is founded on the indisputable fact, that it is impossible for the wit or wisdom of man, to have contrived a scheme for raising the revenue of the country in a more essentially and exclusively beneficial to their own interests. For it is a process by which taxation operates correlative as a bounty to their industry; and that whilst three-fourths of the public revenue is to be raised on articles in the production of which they enjoy a premium of more than fifty per cent, all the articles necessary to the perfection of their arts and manufactures, and many essential to the accommodations and luxuries of life, are comparatively untaxed. It is not a cold abstract sense of justice of what are insultingly called the metaphysics of constitutional liberty that will induce a people, rioting in such a high and palmy state of prosperity, to surrender these advantages, if they can find four millions of consumers, willing to submit to their exactions, who happen to be territorially separated from them, and who exercise a species of industry in no degree competing with, but on the contrary subservient and tributary to their own. We shall indeed have read the history of the world to very little purpose if we cherish so idle and senseless a conjecture. If the Southern States had been subjugated provinces, and after a war of exhausting desolation had surrendered at discretion under the sword, I ask what other bill for the regulation of trade with the colonies? our conquerors would have desired, but this very tariff Act of 1832? Of the ruin which this measure will bring upon us, we are not left to speculation. The signs of our decaying prosperity are around us.

Informed as you are, gentlemen, of all the details of this act, I am conscious how unnecessary it is to press this view of the subject, any further, but there is one consideration which cannot be overlooked, and that is, the solemn and aluding conviction of the good people of this state, that the right to pass a tariff of protection is not to be found in the constitution of the United States, that in the act of 1832 the principle of protection is distinctly and triumphantly recognised, and that, neither in express terms nor by an authorised implication does any such power exist in the compact of the Union. To submit to an infraction of the Constitution involving the great right of human industry and property, is to acquiesce in voluntary servitude. To meet this vital truth, the lessons we have been taught by our ancestors contain an instructive and salutary moral. He must be a very ingenious casuist who can discover any difference in principle between taxation without representation and taxation with a nominal representation but in violation of the constitution. The result of both is, seizing and taking away money without legal right. But grievous as may be the pecuniary loss arising from this wrong, it is mere dust in the balance in comparison with the shock which the public liberty of the country sustains, if the people, by a relaxation of public spirit through sloth, servility or cowardice, are prepared to submit to an infraction of their rights, for it overthrows, if I may so speak, that love and reverence for the authority of the general principles of liberty, so essential to the preservation of the institutions of free states.

In this summary, fellow-citizens, I believe, I have uttered not one word that does not meet a response, in the overwhelming public sentiment of our people. After 10 years of suffering and remonstrance, we have at length arrived at least at the end of our hopes. Our petitions and protests have slumbered in apathy and contempt on the journals of Congress. The Legislature of this State has, however, declared and reiterated, "that a Tariff of Protection is not only unconstitutional, but an abuse of power incompatible with the principles of a free government and the great ends of civil society," and has avowed its purpose "to expose and resist all encroachments on the true spirit of the constitution." You have been elected by the people and charged by their opinions to adopt means the best calculated to protect and defend them from these encroachments; and you are now convened by me for the purpose of maturely deliberating on the mode of accomplishing this desirable and hallowed object. Public sentiment has already, by unequivocal tokens, declared in favor of a convention of the people of South Carolina, for the purpose of considering the character and extent of the usurpations of the general government.—In recommending that you promptly take measures to authorize the meeting of such an assembly, I feel, [notwithstanding my cordial concurrence in this measure,]

that I am only responding to that sentiment. As it was by an assembly of identical and equivalent authorities, that our compact was formed under the Constitution with the co-States when they agreed to establish a common agency called the General Government, so, on no tribunal can more appropriately devolve the high province of declaring the extent of our obligations under this compact, "and in case of a deliberate palpable and dangerous exercise of powers, not granted by the said compact," to determine "on the mode and measure of redress." Indeed all our political systems have flowed from the mighty source of these great, primary and elementary assemblies, which are not the type but the essence of the sovereignty, of the people; nor have they ever yet convened without subserving some eminent purpose of public liberty and social order. The judicious guards in our own State Constitution, by which the people have imposed restraints upon themselves, in the concentration of these bodies, by requiring the concurrence of two thirds of both branches of the Legislature, before a Convention can be called, not only effectually prevent tumultuary or revolutionary action, but ensure that unanimity among the people so essential to the success of all great public monuments.

In earnestly recommending, fellow-citizens, that you make, forthwith, legislative provision for the assembling of such a convention, with all the despatch compatible with the public convenience, I cannot but look forward to the deliberations and final decision of this high and authoritative body, as the blessed means, not only of finally removing our wrongs but of uniting our whole people in one common mode and purpose of resisting oppression, and in patriotic and fraternal bonds of concord.—When this assembly shall speak, its voice, next to the voice of God, must command our most perfect obedience. We owe no allegiance to any other power, except that which through a similar assembly, So, Carolina has thought fit to contract for us, and which in paying to the extent, and so long as she thinks proper that the obligation should continue, is but rendering our loyalty to her.

I forbear bringing any other subject to your consideration connected with the ordinary and current business of the State, as under the Constitution you must again convene on the 4th Monday of the ensuing month. I would respectfully suggest that with the view, if practicable, of procuring an assembly of the proposed Convention, at this place prior to that period, you likewise abstain from the consideration of any other matter than the important topic and those necessarily incidental to it which I have brought to your view, as I deem it, for a variety of considerations on which it is unnecessary I should now dwell, in every respect desirable that our issue, with the General Government, should be made before the meeting of Congress.

In urging the expediency of calling a Convention of the People, for the purposes I have indicated, I have felt bound to make a single suggestion of what may or may not, what ought or what ought not to be the remedy this Assembly should ordain.—To a body so constituted and so empowered, let the whole subject of our rights, and our grievances be confined, uninfluenced by any bias arising from the official expression of our opinions.—Representing public sentiment, it cannot but organize and give force to the public will.

In conclusion, Fellow-Citizens, our cause is worthy of our highest, and our most zealous and our most inflexible efforts. It is for no object of ambition, no lust of power or avarice, that we have assumed our present posture in relation to the usurpations of the Federal Government, but it is to redeem the Constitution of our Country from unhallowed violation, to maintain its ascendancy over the law making authority, to save this once cherished Union from a corruption and moral, that doom it to irreversible disruption; to bring the Government back to the salutary principles of a just and economical administration; to restore to our own homes and the homes of our fathers their wonted prosperity, by the glorious effort of recovering for our Country a privilege we have never surrendered, of exchanging in a period of profound peace the fruits of our labor under a wise system of free intercourse with the rest of the world a privilege which it has been justly said, belongs to the Christian Code among civilized nations. With these objects, and standing firmly on our rights,—I implore the blessing of Almighty God on our deliberations, that they may redound to the liberty, peace and happiness of our common country as well as of the people whom you specially represent.

J. HAMILTON, Jr. Columbia, Oct. 22, 1832.

We give to day as full a statement as possible of the election returns. The following table shows the vote of the two parties in the State.—Tele-scope.

Table with 3 columns: Name, W.C.L., and EXTOR. Lists names of counties and their respective votes for the two parties.

From the Globe. PEACE WITH THE INDIANS.

We congratulate the country upon the final termination of the Indian War. We especially congratulate our fellow citizens upon the frontiers, whose wealth has been wasted or destroyed, and whose relatives and friends have been murdered upon this auspicious event.

We stated, on the 9th inst., that the Commissioners, appointed by the President, Gen. Scott and Gov. Reynolds, had concluded a treaty with the Winnebagoes, for an exchange of lands, and the removal of that portion of the tribe which resided south of the Wisconsin, and east of the Mississippi.—Upon a more careful examination, we find the quantity of land acquired by this treaty greater than we then estimated. The tract contains about 4,500,000 acres, and is represented to be of excellent soil, well watered, and abounding in inducements for agriculturalists to purchase and cultivate.

Since that publication, advices have been received of the formation of another treaty with the Sacs and Foxes on the 21st ult.—By this compact, the United States acquire about 6,000,000 acres, of a quality not inferior to any between the same parallels of latitude. It is known to abound in lead ore, and the Indians say in other ores.

For the tract ceded, the United States agree to pay an annuity of twenty thousand dollars for thirty years, to support a blacksmith and gunsmith in addition to those now employed, to pay the debts of the tribes, to supply provisions, and as a reward for the fidelity of Le-o-kuk and the friendly Band, to allow a reservation to be made for them of 450 miles square on the Joway river, to include Ke-o-kuk's principal village.

Black Hawk and his two sons, the Prophet, Napope, and five others, principal warriors of the hostile bands, are to be retained as hostages, during the pleasure of the president. All the other prisoners have been delivered up to the friendly Sacs and Foxes.

The Commissioners, who have concluded these arrangements, by which a valuable country is obtained, the peace and security of the frontiers is secured, and a new field for enterprise opened to emigrants, are entitled to approbation, not only for these results, but for having maintained the national character, and carried into effect the intentions of the President, in granting liberal terms to the Indians, and having treated them with confidence and good will, by treating them individually with great kindness.

CHICKSAW TREATY.

We understand the principles of the late treaty to be these.—The whole Indian territory is ceded to the United States not one acre is reserved. The President is to have the country surveyed as soon possible, and to advertise and sell it at public sale in the same manner, and on the same terms in all respects as other lands—the sales to be made as soon as the land can be surveyed. It is stipulated that the Chickasaws are to select for themselves; a country west of the Mississippi river, and if possible, to move away before the first public sale of their lands. Should they be unable to remove before that time, they are permitted to retain a tract of land for each family to live on until they fix upon the place of their future residence. It is expressly agreed however, that they will remove as soon as they can, and when they go, those tracts upon which they resided, shall be sold as the other lands are, but all the Indian territory not now occupied by them, is to be sold, when surveyed.—No persons are permitted to move on the ceded lands, until the sales take place: should any presume to do so, they will be driven off. The Chickasaws, are to receive the net proceeds arising from the sale of the lands; deducting all incidental expenses connected with the survey and sale of the same. Three-fourths of all the money derived from the land sales, are to be vested in stock at interest, by the General Government, for the benefit of the Chickasaw nation, allowing them to use the interest, but not to touch the principal, reserving that as a fund for the use of the nation forever.—The ceded territory is about 100 miles square, and the number of acres is estimated at 7,000,000. Florence Gazette.

Cape de Verd Island.—Universal famine extends throughout Cape de Verd Islands. We learn from the Essex Register some appalling particulars, gathered from various intelligence received by a late arrival at Salem. Three years have elapsed since they have been visited with rains in any considerable quantities. The land has become parched and has yielded nothing to the cultivator. All kinds of vegetation are withering and passing away. Most of the animals, in the islands, have died from starvation.

At every port the utmost misery existed among all classes. It was no uncommon thing to see women and children gathering from the streets old bones that have been thrown away and eagerly gnawing them.

The dead and dying are to be met with on every side. Mr. Gardner, acting American consul, computed that from 12 to 14 souls perished at Port Praya daily. A gentleman, who was known to have a small supply of provisions, was obliged to guard his doors with his slaves to prevent the people from his table.

There are from 60 to 70,000 souls on the islands, who unless assistance be speedily rendered, must perish. They confidently expect aid from this country, and the parting words of the Governor General to Capt. Ruler (who brings the intelligence) were, "for God's sake tell them to send us something."

The people of Boston much to their credit, are about adopting measures for the relief of the population of the Cape de Verd Islands, now suffering the horrors of famine. One house, that of Messrs P. & C. Flint & Co. have come forward with ready liberality, and offered to carry the bulk of five or six hundred barrels of flour, free of expense, and deliver it at Bonavista, or the Isle of May, if sent for the relief of the suffering Islanders. Other measures are in active preparation in Boston. A meeting had been called which was to devise means to raise a cargo of provisions to send to the relief of the miserable population of Verds. We indulge the hope that our own citizens will not permit their eastern neighbors to act alone in this good work.

The Captain of the vessel which brought the distressing tidings from the Cape de Verds to Salem, states that the famishing inhabitants were very earnest in their solicitations that the American people might be informed of their sufferings. They expect nothing from Portugal or any European country, but they look to the United States with great hope.

United States Branch Bank.—J. B. MARSHALL, Esq. (says the Natchez of the 18th Nov.) was elected on the 9th inst., President of the Branch in this city, vice James C. Wilkins, Esq. resigned.

WOODVILLE: SAJURDAY MORNING, NOV. 23, 1832.

DECEMBER ELECTION.

We are authorized to announce Thomas PROSSER, Esq. as a candidate for the Senate at the ensuing December election.

We are authorized to announce Col. F. R. ARNOLD, as a candidate for the House of Representatives at the ensuing December election.

We are authorized to announce G. D. BROWN, Esq. as a candidate for the House of Representatives at the ensuing December election.

We are authorized to announce Judge PERRY as a candidate for the House of Representatives of the Legislature of this State, at the ensuing December election.

We are authorized to announce Thomas STARK, Esq. as a candidate for the House of Representatives at the ensuing December election.

[Communicated.]

TO THE VOTERS OF WILKINSON COUNTY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS.—Whosoever one person undertakes to perform a duty, concerning the rights of another, should lay aside all personal considerations, and discharge that duty to the best advantage, for those for whom he votes, the right, or rather the duty of voting, is one not confined to the welfare of the voter alone, but it embraces, in some degree, the welfare of every individual in the community.—As a trust which each one in the government reposes in the other, with the moral obligation resting on all, that a trust will be performed with fidelity, so as to be conducive to the greatest quantity of benefit to the largest number of individuals composing that community. Hence, it is evident, that to vote according to personal interest, or private feeling, without a regard to the interests and feelings of the whole, is an abuse of the right reposed in us—a violation of morality, and a dangerous attack upon our political prosperity.

The enemies of the system of electing all officers by the people, frequently refer to cases, to prove the want of capacity in the people—and, I must confess, there are some instances (to a superficial observer) which would seem to justify this argument powerful; but I am satisfied the defect pointed out is not a violation of morality, and a dangerous attack upon our political prosperity. The enemies of the system of electing all officers by the people, frequently refer to cases, to prove the want of capacity in the people—and, I must confess, there are some instances (to a superficial observer) which would seem to justify this argument powerful; but I am satisfied the defect pointed out is not a violation of morality, and a dangerous attack upon our political prosperity.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

Col. James C. Wilkins, to whom was assigned the appointment of United States Senator, was obliged to resign the same, since deceased, owing to the illness of his own health, and a desire to remain with his family, while the country is threatened by the pestilence approach of the "Enemy of life, the Asiatic Cholera."

The subjoined copy of Col. W.'s letter, has been furnished us, which we take occasion to lay before our readers:

NATCHEZ, Nov. 10, 1832. DEAR SIR.—When I informed you on Sunday evening that I would accept the Executive appointment, it was your good opinion was induced to confide in me (and which I pray you to accept my grateful acknowledgments) it was under the sincere conviction, that I would be able to accomplish without serious injury to my health, the long journey to Washington, at this inclement season of the year.

Since the receipt of your letter, enclosing the nomination, I have been administered by indisposition to reflect seriously, whether it would consist with that solemn trust, which I owe both the State, and myself, to accept of an appointment, involving such high and responsible obligations, especially at this critical juncture, without being well assured of my physical ability to accomplish the journey. If any thing should occur, by which my arrival at Washington should be delayed, until late in the season, the public service had suffered through my instrumentality. By resigning now, I give you an early and timely opportunity of selecting an individual fully equal to the task which I have been able to arrive in time to accomplish fully, and without fail, all the wishes of the State.

It has given me pain to write this letter, a sense of the growing out of my obligations to the State and to my family, has impelled me to this measure.—The length of the journey, the inclemency of the season, and the state of my health make it doubtful, of my ability to reach the Executive appointment during the winter.—I owe it to my family, not to abandon them, when the country is threatened by disease in its most appalling form.

It is perfectly certain that these considerations ought to have occurred to me, when you were so good, to confer the appointment: That they did not, I regret. But it is equally certain, that it is better I should now decline the appointment, when the state will suffer no injury, than should accept the nomination, with these doubts and difficulties thronging my path; probably to a satisfactory conclusion.

If the journey was practicable, without incurring the danger of Cholera, by the river, or by sea, I would yet try to accomplish it.—But this is impossible. With great esteem, I am, Your ob't. serv't. JAS. C. WILKINS.

To His Excellency A. M. SCOTT, Near Woodville.

A mammoth Potato!—On Tuesday last we were presented, by John Robson, Esq. of Prospect Hill, with a sweet potato of the Yam species, measuring in circumference 27 inches one way and 23 inches in another, and weighing 10 pounds! It was raised on Sandy Creek, in this county, by Mr. Anthony Smith.

By the bye, we should not be much displeased to find the above example, of sending us extraordinary productions of the soil, generally followed. Fifty two such potatoes would suffice any reasonable man for a twelve month; but for the thousands from us to confine our friends to sending potatoes alone, as we should by no means object to receiving any quantities of mammoth beets, mammoth turnips, mammoth cabbage heads; or if it so may of our acquaintances should send us a mammoth bale of cotton, we could not think of offending them so much as we should do by refusing to accept it. [Notice.]

Vice-Presidency.—P. P. BARBOUR has declined running in Virginia—consequently the Jackson-Yan Beecher ticket must succeed in that state.—