

the citizens of South Carolina, and the Governor has been called upon to convene the Legislature immediately to consult upon the means of resisting the oppression under which they suffer. The address of the citizens of Colleton District to the people of South Carolina, breathes nothing but stern defiance to the General Government, and it is written in such a style as to spread the disaffection wide and far. It commences with the recital of the slights which have been cast upon the remonstrances and prayers of the south, against driving them to the dreadful alternative of "submitting in shame or resisting in sorrow." It says that the time for words has passed, that the hour for action has arrived.

"What course is left us to pursue," says this important state paper—"If we have the common pride of men, or the determination of freemen, WE MUST RESIST THE IMPOSITIONS OF THIS TARIFF. We stand committed. To be stationary is impossible. We must either retrograde in dishonour and in shame, and receive the contempt and scorn of our brethren, superadded to our wrong, and their system of oppression, strengthened by our toleration; or we must, "by opposing, end them." To the very last vote in Congress, we have kept this dreaded alternative from our minds, still clinging to the vain hope that some kindred feeling, some sense of constitutional justice, some spirit of forbearance and compromise, such as influenced our fathers when acting together, and the framers of this Constitution, would rescue us from this bitter emergency. IT HAS COME AND WE MUST NOT SHRINK IN MEETING IT."

It then advises an open resistance to the Laws of the Union, so far as the tariff is concerned, on the grounds that its imposts are unconstitutional. "If we have given our bond" it exclaims, "let them [the Eastern States,] take our blood!" In declaring the Tariff unconstitutional, it gives the following expose of constitutional faith.

1st. We believe then, that the state of South Carolina, in entering the confederacy of the United States, was a Sovereign State or Nation, and retained all the powers not expressly granted to the confederacy, or such as were "necessary and proper," to carry the powers expressly granted into operation.

2d. We believe, as a corollary to this proposition, that the Constitution of the United States, is one of express, limited, and specific powers, and has no powers but those contained upon the face of the charter.

3d. We believe, that the power to encourage domestic manufactures, by which one portion of the community is made tributary to another, is neither amongst the express powers granted by this Constitution, nor is "necessary and proper" to carry any other expressly granted power into the operation.

4th. We believe that because commerce (with all the other great branches of industry) is accidentally affected and curtailed by laying imposts with a view to encourage domestic manufacture, that domestic manufactures cannot be encouraged by imposts laid under the general power granted of regulating commerce.

5th. We believe that because by the terms of the Constitution, Congress has power to lay imposts for revenue, it has not, therefore, powers to lay imposts to encourage and foster manufactures without regard to revenue.

6th. We believe, that by the second clause of the tenth section of the first article of the Constitution, the power of fostering their manufactures by duties laid, is expressly given to the separate States, and consequently is as expressly denied to the General Government.

According to this address, the constitutional grounds upon which our Revolutionary fathers resisted the encroachments of England, were light and trifling in comparison with those upon which the South now stands.

The address enters into a history of the conduct of the Carolinians during the Revolution and the late war with England. It states that the oppression which caused the Revolution, lay heavily upon the Eastern states, not on the South—that neither extortion nor collision with the ministry troubled the latter—and yet they made common cause with their brethren of the East, and that their generous sympathy raised the flag of defiance and resolved to succeed or fall with New England; that Carolina contributed one fifth of the revenue which supported the Revolution, and suffered deeply and severely in the arduous struggle. And this is true. The generous South did freely shed its blood and sacrifice its wealth for the common weal, and most ungenerous has been its reward.

The address concludes thus.

Not, then, from a desire of disunion, or to destroy the Constitution, but it is that we may preserve the Union, and bring back the Constitution to its original uncorrupted principles, that we now advise you to resist its violation. From the rapid step of usurpation, whether we now act or not, the day of open opposition to the pretended powers of the Constitution, cannot be far off, and it is that it may not go down in blood, that we now call upon you TO RESIST. We feel ourselves standing underneath its mighty protection, and declaring forth its free and recorded spirit, when we say, WE MUST RESIST. By all the great principles of Liberty—by the glorious achievements of our fathers in defending them—by their noble blood poured forth like water in maintaining them—by their lives in suffering, and their deaths in honor and in glory,—our countrymen! WE MUST RESIST: Not secretly, as timid thieves or skulking smugglers—not in companies and associations, like money chaffers or stock jobbers—not separately and individually, as if this was ours and not our country's cause—but openly, fairly, fearlessly and unitedly, as becomes a free, sovereign and independent people. Does timidity ask "when?" We answer NOW! EVEN NOW, while yet oppression is not old to us, and the free spirit looks abroad in pride over his land of glorious freedom, and of beautiful, though depressed and broken fertility. Let not time eat away your rights, and prostration plead your sanction to your ruin. As in those dark times that "tried men's souls," let us assemble in sol-

emn Convention or in Legislature; and in firmness but humility of spirit, rely upon that Providence who has hitherto protected us to guide and direct our anxious councils.

But if you are doubtful of yourselves—if you are not prepared to follow up your principles wherever they may lead, to their very last consequence—if you love life better than honor—prefer ease to perilous liberty and glory; awake not! stir not! Impotent resistance will add vengeance to your ruin. Live in smiling peace with your insatiable Oppressors, and die with the noble consolation, that your submissive patience will survive triumphant your beggary and despair.

This is not the language of vainglorious boasting, of hot-headed enthusiasm—it is the resolute voice of despair. It is useless to disguise matters or to shut our eyes upon the possible (must we say probable) consequences—if this spirit spreads over the south, [and what can prevent it?] civil war must follow, and the bonds of this Union are broken.

The following is the address to His Excellency Governor Taylor:

SIR,—Without pretending to advise, or to infringe in the slightest manner upon your Constitutional discretion, some of your fellow citizens venture to express to you their desire that [if consistent with your conceptions of duty] you would immediately convene the Legislature of the State. We believe that the situation of the Republic, from the passage of the late Tariff Bill, by the Congress of the United States, requires national consultations either in Legislature or Convention. Not only is our property wrung from us by unconstitutional taxation, but according to our humble conviction, our liberties as a People are tottering beneath the Oppression. We turn in despair from all foreign aid, to our own resources as a Sovereign State. Whatever may be our opinions as to the course of policy it is incumbent on us to pursue, we will surrender them up with cheerfulness, if contrary to the general voice of the State expressed in solemn Council. If in error, we will freely accept of conviction from such a source, but from none other. We rely with confidence upon your known patriotism and integrity. In grief and heaviness of heart we address you.

### THE ROYAL GAZETTE

FREDERICTON, JULY 22, 1828.

#### ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.

COMMISSIONER FOR THE WEEK D. L. ROBINSON, ESQ.

#### SAVINGS BANK

TRUSTEES NEXT WEEK.

HENRY G. CLOPPER, ESQ.

JAMES TAYLOR, ESQ.

MR. PETER FISHER.

Amount deposited yesterday, . . . £138 : 16 : 3.

We are sorry to say that the present Season has been hitherto, in some respects, rather unfavourable to the Agricultural interests in this part of the Country: the late heavy and almost incessant rains have impeded the growth of several of the Crops, the earlier portions of which, in particular, required milder weather to promote their advancement; and having experienced the reverse of what is usual at this time of the year, the consequence is, that some of those fields look less encouraging than others, which present very flattering appearances. On the other hand, the unprecedented rise of the River at this period, will, it is feared, by having overflowed some of the Lowlands, seriously affect the grass and other Crops in those situations; while the extent of the detrimental influence which that circumstance may occasion, cannot, perhaps, be fully estimated at present, as we understand the River, within the last few days, has risen at the rate of nearly two feet perpendicular in 24 hours: the Farmers therefore, whose lands have been thereby affected, will doubtless sustain some injury, even if the River should now fall as rapidly as it rose. But to speak in general terms of the appearance of the Crops, with those exceptions which are owing to the inundation of the Lowlands, we should say, that in the event of the weather now remaining fine and settled, for a sufficient length of time, there seems to be little doubt of a very plentiful Harvest. Mowing, however, commenced here, with some, about a week or ten days since, but the rainy weather has occasioned a slight loss to those who were thereby deprived of a fair opportunity for getting their Hay into the Barn. The worms also have begun to injure the Indian Corn in some places, which else might be considered as in a very thriving state. The Potatoes in general look extremely well, and we have been informed that a dish of very fine young ones was served up at Table in a neighbouring parish, on the 6th instant. Several of the Orchards present a very cheering aspect—the Apple Trees already beginning to droop under their rich burdens. Notwithstanding, therefore, the very few dark shades which this brief sketch of the present interests of the Farmer in this part of the country, exhibits, and which, as we in a great measure report from personal observation, we have no reason to disguise;

still we may venture to say, that should the weather now continue as is usual at this season, the Farmers may yet reap an abundant Harvest in general, and thus be amply compensated for the deficiencies which some of them will no doubt experience in small portions of a few particular Crops, especially in those on which they had bestowed their earliest attentions.

We are extremely happy to add that we hear very favourable reports from other parts of the Province.

By an extract, in another column, from a New-York paper, our readers will perceive that the new Tariff has made a very unfavourable impression in the Southern States, and which is further confirmed by another article of a similar nature from Columbia, the Capital of South Carolina.

### London, May 23.

*The Resignation of Mr. Huskisson and Lord Palmerston.*—The following communication we received last night, from a Correspondent at the West end of the Town:

"There appears to be no doubt but that there has been a schism in the Administration, and that two of the Ministers.—viz. Mr. Huskisson and Lord Palmerston, are out of office.

"The indisposition mentioned in the apology sent by Mr. Huskisson to the Lord Mayor, on Wednesday, for his non-attendance at the civic dinner, was doubtless political, for Mr. H. I believe, was in perfect health, and walking in Saint James' Park, at the time the other Ministers were starting for the Mansion-house.

"Lord Goderich, it is understood, succeeds Mr. Huskisson; and Lord Farmborough Lord Palmerston. Lord F. it is even said, received his appointment on Wednesday from the King, at an interview which his Lordship had with his Majesty.

"The unexpected resignation of Mr. Huskisson and Lord Palmerston, caused an extraordinary meeting of Ministers at midnight, on Wednesday night, at Mr. Peel's private residence in Privy Garden, where the Duke of Wellington, Lords Aberdeen and Bathurst, Messrs. Peel and Goulburn, assembled, after leaving the Mansion-house, and did not separate till between two and three o'clock in the morning."

*From another Correspondent.*

"Last night, rumours of resignations amongst the Ministers were very prevalent about both Houses of Parliament. The Lords sat for only a few minutes; and in the Commons, an important motion on the subject of Scotch Paper Currency, to have been brought forward by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was postponed, even without Mr. Secretary Peel having known any thing about such postponement being intended. The rumour in substance was, that both Mr. Huskisson and Lord Palmerston had resigned; that the cause thereof was ostensibly the Lords' or Ministerial proceedings regarding the Penryn Bill—the difference respecting which gave rise to the rumour of some hostile meeting between Mr. Huskisson and Lord Palmerston; and the resignation of Lord Dudley and Ward, and Mr. Grant would certainly follow. Neither Mr. Huskisson nor Lord Palmerston appeared in the House either last night or Wednesday. For this evening however, stands Lord Palmerston's notice, that he shall move the grants on the Army Estimates.

Mr. Tierney, Mr. Brougham, Sir J. Scarlett, &c. were not in the House last night; the Opposition Bench indeed appeared quite deserted. Sir B. Wilson (who was said to have taken the offering of opposition support of Mr. Canning) was in the House, but he remained for a few minutes only.

It has been remarked, as a circumstance worthy of notice, that Capo d'Istria, the President of Greece, has dismissed from the Greek service the English General, Church, and the French Colonel Fabvier. This looks like getting rid of all English and French influence in Greece, and plainly indicates, what we ventured to predict some months ago, that Greece will soon be in reality, if not in name, a Russian Colony.

From the Quebec Official Gazette of the 5th instant, it appears that His Excellency the Earl Dalhousie has received information that the Frigate intended for His Lordship's passage to England may be expected in Quebec about the last of the month.

The following is the speech of the Noble Earl