





CHARLESTON, June 19.—Probably to previous notice, a representative of the Citizens of Columbia convened at the Court-House to-morrow, on the 12th instant, for consideration what measures should be adopted relative to the late Treaty passed by the Congress of the United States. Major JAMES RAYSON was elected to the Chair, and JOHN L. L. was appointed Secretary.

BARNWELL SMITH submitted a resolution of the meeting, the first of which addresses—the one to the People of South Carolina—the other to the Governor of the State:

the People of the State of S. Carolina.

[illegible]

In advising an attitude of open resistance to the Laws of the Union, we deem it due to the occasion, and that we may be understood more distinctly, but briefly to state without argument, our constitutional faith. For it is not enough that imports laid for the protection of domestic manufactures are oppressive, and transfer to Northern States millions of our property to Northern States; we have given our bond, let them take our word for it, that we will not resist. Those who resist these imports must do so unconstitutionally, and the principle is established by the payment of one cent, as much as ten millions.

Let us believe, then, that the State of North Carolina, in entering into the confederacy of the United States, was sovereign State or Nation; and retained all

with all the other great branches of industry) is incidentally affected and curtailed by laying imposes with a view to encourage the growth of the domestic manufactures cannot be encouraged by imposing duties under the general power given to Congress to regulate commerce.

5th. We believe that, by the terms of the Constitution, Congress has power to lay imposes for revenue, it has no power to lay imposes to encourage and foster manufactures without regard to revenue.

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

Such, fellow-citizens, on this subject, are the views of the friends of liberty. We appeal confidently to the wisdom of those who framed it, to justify our views, and to the contemporaneous exposures of those who framed it, to justify our views, and to the contemporaneous exposures by a report to our Courts of Justice, and by a formal fraud, well before the eyes of the people, the Tariff Bill, upon its face, purporting to be a revenue bill, of course, in a court of law, could only be judged of by its terms. But we are not to be deceived by the constitutional point in dispute be fairly made by our courts of justice, the decision of every court in the land, in favor of this view, is a strong and satisfactory understanding of its constitutionality.

It may obtain our submission, but never our assent. According to our views, the encouragement of manufactures upon which our fathers resisted the pretensions of the British crown, are weak and trifling, compared with those upon which we now are dependent.

The history of the Constitution of the

Fellow-citizens: There is an security in us as citizens of this Confederacy, on we can bring back the General Govern- ment, and the administration of the Con- stitution in the spirit in which it was made. Under this Constitution we have been born and live under its gov- ernment it is our most ardent aspiration We have, indeed, been taught that it is our duty to love the Union, the New—the free and the glorious—the admiration of the whole World: that property and life itself are but cheaply lost when lost beneath the Star-Spangled Banner of our common country. Have we not ways that our attachment to our country is not only limited by our superior attachment to our rights; that our generous love for our Brethren in this Confed- eration can only be alienated by a course of

that war was waged, and maintained  
 us in the defence of Northern Inter-  
 ests, from the first commencement  
 of the Union to the present time, have  
 id, proportionally, more numerous  
 dollars of the General Government  
 in any single State of the Confederacy.  
 politicians, in the fulsome of their love  
 up all to his discretion.  
 Such is the tale of history. We have  
 these things from love to our Breth-  
 and from an ardent attachment to the  
 Constitution of these United States, in  
 maintenance of the great principles of  
 liberty. Not then, from a desire of dis-  
 n, or to destroy the Constitution, but  
 we may preserve the Union and  
 the Constitution to its original  
 corrupted principles, that we now ad-

AN ADDRESS  
of sundry Citizens of Colleton District, to  
his Excellency JOHN TAYLOR, Governor  
of the State of South-Carolina.  
SIR—Without pretending to advise, or

*Resolved*, That the Addressers which have been submitted, be referred to a committee of six persons to report on at an adjourned meeting to be held on the first Monday in July next; and the said Committee do also report in favor of the said Addressers, and in the same, a memorial to the Legislature, declaratory of our rights, of the injuries which have been made upon the rights of the General Government, and the determination of the Legislature also resolutions requesting the Legislature at its session in November next, to take the said memorial as a basis, to pass laws to best promote the harm of the said Addressers, to preserve our rights, and maintain the

**Resolved**, That the proceedings of this meeting, together with the addresses made by it, be published in the public press; and that the address to the people of the State of South-Carolina, be printed and circulated throughout the State.

**Resolved**, That a Committee of twelve be appointed, whose duty it shall be to carry the foregoing resolution into effect; also to give due notice to the citizens of the District, if requisite, to elect Delegates to a Convention.

The following were the Committee appointed by the Chair:—

MR. FORD, J. WARE, J. D. EDWARDS, J. W. WALKER, J. L. LUTHER, H. SARRIN, JOHN STRONG, L. H. HUNTER, D. C. CAMPBELL, B. JORDAN, THOMAS RAYBOR.

Previous to the adjournment, Major J. W. Walker suggested first to submit the report of the Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the talent and zeal of our Representative in Congress, JAMES LUTHER, Junior, during the whole of his political life, as connected with us, has been entirely unobscured by his reflection upon himself, and afforded great satisfaction to his constituents.

Resolved, That we value his high character, and appreciate his distinguished services, as

MILLEDGEVILLE, JUNE 28, 1828.

to his disappointment, and would have used the chagrin which embittered his days.—So great was his misanthropy that he considered the injustice of his peers officers and of Congress in sustaining him from command for a single of imprudence and insubordination. He never after dared to call "man another," and declared that he could find faithfulfulness and friendship from his dog.

to the people of the South, as we have seen, a former number of this paper, and they earnestly avenged their wrongs against themselves against injury to the Tenth act, by their mere volition, with ease.

these bills are produced to rot the people's pockets. They are not for the people, but they are for the Tariff—the former we have in the House of Representatives. The same policy might be pursued in the case of Cotton and of Sugar from the North. The Tariff and the Legislature are not in session, and it is hardly necessary, we think, to incur the expense of calling them together. **"The People,"** the "Sovereign People," are not in session in this case — as they are in all, even more so in the case of the Executive or Agents would do. It is a mistake to suppose that the people throughout the whole State are to a just sense of their violated rights. The people are wrong. Let the people, together on the subject of respect to their independence, find out

be more propitious, or suitable,) & boys of Freemen, assert their rights, & clear their wrongs. Let them with sword anite, in solemn engagements, as far as practicable, *within themselves*, to encourage every thing having effect, and to discourage whatever has a contrary tendency. Amu-Tarifur Acri-

So-called States should be permanently  
battering their existence from the  
inside. They should offer pre-  
budding small, for the time being,  
to each county of the best Sud-  
Jack; for the best barrel of  
maize in the county; for the choi-  
cest mixed, say, of cotton and  
corn. The premium offered, for cer-  
tain points of view, no object to  
the prize, but the emu-  
lation of our people will be ex-  
cited, and that is saving. We  
are almost entirely within ourselves,  
far better and cheaper than we  
are. If the course we propose be  
followed by the people of our State  
generally, the people will be, then,  
by law, may, in the end, be gen-  
erally, instead of a curse. Our  
countrymen will be able to say  
that we are a people who are  
not a curse to the world, but a  
benefit to it.

of drapery fortunes, and have lost to lose by a state of anvarion, and who may even hope to be thereby, would have no objection to a civil war, the most horrible war—war—war—war—war—war—Not so the prudent, industrious man, who has every thing to lose and nothing to gain by such a deplorable state of things. We do not say that the people of S. Carolina are actuated by bad motives in opposing a measure, but too much zeal, even in a cause, may do harm—in S. Carolina it has been permitted to get the assistance of at least of its citizens, and good sense in what the *Enquirer* says on this subject—Let

While we would respectfully advise our citizens to keep cool and accept prudent circumsppection, we hope to act with energy, decision and unity—not in opposing the law by unconstitutional measures, but by using all national means of resistance. A non-consumption, is perfectly legal at the same time the most effi remedy. Let our old party dis be lost in the universal disposition ourselves from "Tariff oppression" let no difference for the future exist between Tariffites and Anti-ists.

ence to the request contained in your story, I have the honor to endorse the Elogium which was delivered on the 25th, for your disposal. All the rest, as to ask, that my many errors may be forgiven, I am persuaded will be granted me, and I am ever, my friend, as usual, and amid frequent interruptions, your obedient servant.

My progress to contribute my humble aid to all the good intentions which are every where evinced for the illustrious CLAUDE, and a Memorial with the wishes of my Majesty, are, I am assured, the only duty to be discharged that duty will, I am, in my highest reward. Respectfully and Affectionately,  
S. ROCKWELL

the wealth of the illustrious CLAUDE, and I am persuaded will be granted me, and I am ever, my friend, as usual, and amid frequent interruptions, your obedient servant.

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S. ROCKWELL

come up here, on a day sacred to the cause of Masonry, to commemorate the greatest—We have assembled in this Temple dedicated to the Triumvirate, on this solemn occasion, to render a fitting tribute to the public and private virtues of the three great

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taught with a generous philanthropy. He was a devoted and unflinching Brother, ever vigilant and faithful to our sacred mystic ties. He allied himself a member of our Order. He rightly judged, that by inculcating thoseasonic precepts which lift and elevate the soul to a region where the voice of human vanity is silent, he could best enlarge the sphere of his operation. He wisely considered that our Lodges were schools, in which we were to be taught and disseminated the virtues of the heart, as ornaments of our character and so extremely useful to the humankind. He rose step, until he attained the highest rank of the Craft. While discharging the duties of his high station, it was his peculiar care to diffuse light and truth, and to enlighten the

tion to the whole body of Mansevolence and charity, "off-heaven; mankind's best friends," chosen inmates of his bosom. —ed it not derogatory to his cha-aid a Brother bending under the adversity and disappointment—d not idly on, "neither passed he her side" when necessity sued for's relief. Of his zealous attach-ment, Brethren, have had repeated and this day witnesses to the what veneration we hold the me-mone, who is sacred to us by her, every eared tie.

"Xenos" is the inanimate character human mind to bestow an animation on the storm and lightning, to give a nature to yield a lively response to the have been milder on the ensanguined field, and build more and more retiring excellences, of the collective character, those of the anthropic, of the collective, the less, are unnoticed. Thus when we contemplate the patriotic ardor of the Athenians, and the glowing life of the extended line of his countrymen, or view the immortal Heracles, or study erecting his magnanimous and self-sacrificing heroism, we are aware of the pure devotion of the mind at one time, the fate of consulting on his pod"—at the end, returning amid "the life of his afflicted countrymen," to a lingering, torturing death, as an heroic, as high enthusiasm catch with enthusiasm, a variation of their virtues. There is something in the splendor of the hero's dark and lustre, when we calmly behold which impart such a heroic, shall we not often find the reluctance of blood, and the valence of the Hero, but the human existence? What are the virtues of the actor, but the groans and the tears of the human heart are the achievements, for the monuments of him whom the virtues point to more accurately; his country. A steady mind the even and unbroken character, and the rays on all within a circle, more glories that play around the orb, which often dazzles

portending evil, at first narrow from hill, but wandering broad, gradually expanding, till it becomes a broad meadow, starting on its capacious bosom of grass and flowers a cluster of tall, slender, waving reeds, in its personage, whose cluster it is this day to delineate. The server who has traced him to course him, will not fail to find a familiar figure.

Heater him then in the spring-side of the freshness of the morning his budding virtues.—At first a nursing in the grammar a little white, and we behold a young man, a young man, a young man, outstripping every compeer, bearing off the prize of a freshman—plumes his wing—conquers Sophomore—is seen with the Junior, and then with the Senior Junior, and then a few blue his, wearing a triumphal crown. It is in the spring-

the mind, like soft wax, is so easily impressionable, that those impressions are so important to the young man, that he must guard their enjoyment or mis-enjoyment as their germ of his future character. Although it is perhaps a little premature to say that this period of life, viz., the college of the opening spring, gives one an early insight into the future, yet if the young student in his program, is often the pre-occupied one, it is in his after life. And thus it

STOKES

from the venerable walls of her, secretly numbering the shadows, we beheld him enter the arched doorway of the morning his rapid way to die of the Coldens, the Hoffmans, the Harbisons, and the Harbisons, with an active and preoccupied by laborious study, reflection, he soon became a scholar, a student, a professional man. He became deeply impressionable, "that the glory of a life is its contribution to the world in the cabinet and lecture



§ 13: in the science and learning which compose the knowledge of man; in the arts and inventions which administer to his accommodation, and in the virtues which exalt his character." And acting upon those principles, he sought and attained the honors of his country. At first, they were cautiously bestowed, for he was charged with ambition. Ah! how little did they who preferred the charge, know of the heart and head of this future benefactor of his country! True,

True, he craved and obtained the smiles of youth. Most true, he has gathered the laurel wreaths of genius; but the ambition was not such as angels would smile to behold; such as man would smile to imitate. It was an ambition of a aspiring mind, seeking to be useful to his fellow man. There were those, however, who dreaded the exertions of his gigantic powers, and others who feared the exertion of their schemes of personal aggrandizement—saw in him a young flood-gate of youth and manhood, and sought to paralyze his zipping energies. But the young bird of Zowie had spread his pinions, and soaring aloft, none could forestall his flight.

In the State and National Councils, he actively took the front position, and in the deliberations of these bodies on his own genius, he contributed in acquiring the character of a statesman, which he so justly claimed. He secured the noble qualities of his paternal lineage, the venerable *Gao. Clivros*, and putting on the armor of a patriot, he secured the esteem and respect of his contemporaries and laid the foundation of his future greatness.

At a period when our country was contending with her antient enemy; when her resources and Treasury were alike exhausted, and the Government of the Mayor of his native city. The clouds of war were rolling onward & menaced this empire of our commerce. It was vain to call for aid from the neighboring States, the British Empire was too near, and saw the approaching danger. He collected upon the crippled situation of his country; he perceived that every thing depended upon his own sagacity and energy.

"While Rome deliberates, Sequim perishes."

therefore seized the spade and the hatchet; brought his fellow-citizens to the spot, and, in the most conspicuous position, stood by 30 thousand men, who were incited by his patriotic words to the most valiant defenses were completed.

Ever zealous in works of improvement, he was the first to plant a "land of agriculture" and prepared the way for the most important operations; cherishing the ancient and useful instrument in exploring the fertile lands of the interior, he was the first to turn his noble impulse into action, by means of artificial navigation, and the waters of the western Lakes with those of the Atlantic, and the commerce of the continent, he doubted not would be filled by his prudent posterity. When first he was elected to the Legislature of New York, there were not a few penny politicians who attacked him as a demagogue, and he was caricatured in the extreme. He was charged with a reckless attachment to the people, and the epithet, Nay, every epithet was heaped upon him, and he was called a demagogue, an honored name, which, whenever it is applied to a man, who has the good fortune to possess personal animosity could invent. If he lived in the days of Tibullus, like the poet, he would have been called a Lystrichman, he might have been selected to the criterion too; but like him he would have been esteemed to the last.

the genius of CLINTON was not to be  
maged. Steady and firm in his pur-  
sues; uncheck'd by the frowns of envy ;  
spurred by the boists of political oppo-  
sition, obstacles were only interposed to  
be overcome. Meeting the opposition  
in the calm sturdiness of one consci-  
ous of superior strength, he entered the  
arena alone and nobly triumphed.

The plan was carried into execution, and he was procured under his superintendence to be crowned with a laurel wreath which was to crown his efforts with success; while he lay with a wreath of olive on his head, he was placed in the most prominent place in the Temple of Mars, the tutelary deity of the Romans. A faithful army of party strife reared its head, and the triumph for a season, was theirs. Thru from the triumphal chariot, which he sought not, asked received not; his character unadorned, he was not, quailed not; but rose superior to every misfortune. He endured the insults of the vulgar, he scorned the humiliations; yet he disdained to receive night for his public services the reward of a laurel wreath. He refused the Roman Consul's honors, and extended his guardian protection over the wretched interests of his native State; he unfurled his banners; counted his soldiers; he met every foe, and drove him far to her high destiny. This was rapidly approaching when the Gauls, who were bent on the destruction of Rome, were destined to receive their reward. The Gauls, therefore, exercised the office of the Gauls, and the temple of Mars, the tutelary deity of the Romans, was indignant at the injustice of their alternatives, resolved to show to the Gauls as highly they prized their banners, and they were again driven from him. At his retirement, and again placed him

the fear of the elder CLIFFORD, who had been concerned to the utmost about the possibility that he had spent many anxious days and sleepless nights, now received an actual completion, and were accelerated to completion. It was the destiny of FRANKLIN to control the lightning of the storm; and now it was reserved for our hero to overcome the obstacles created by our nature, and to face the future with our North-western waters. Behold! the Presiding Deity of internal improvement, conducting the waters of Champlain to the majestic floodgates, and commanding them to embrace in eternal amity. Behold! old Eric's stupendous barriers, which had for ages confined us to



