

...to both incompatible. We would ask them if they would not have rejected with indignation all thoughts of war or secession if the question had been fairly put to them; and to recall to mind the means by which they have been led to the brink of that precipice, where they now stand and look down upon war and devastation, disgrace and death. We would ask them if, when they enrolled themselves as members of the Association, they believed that they pledged themselves to declare war against the rest of the States and to sever the Union by bringing ruin upon their country, disgrace upon themselves, and misery upon their families. Did you contemplate the unjust and cruel disfranchisement of your fellow citizens, by excluding from them a test of such as the people of Great Britain after years of constant struggle have but lately succeeded in freeing themselves from, and which will pollute the purity of the trial by jury, the palladium of civil liberty? Did you contemplate leading to the General Government an alternative war or submission, by raising an army of 12,000 men to be offered to the Executive, and the publication of an Ordinance which embodies the spirit of tyranny and oppression? Were you not assured by your leaders, that their feelings were sincere, and that their intentions were peaceful, and that their ultimate object was not to call upon you to abandon your homes and your occupations, and to take up arms against your fellow countrymen? And now that your eyes are opened to all the danger and difficulties of the situation into which they have brought you, are you bound to follow such leaders to the death? Because Governor Hamilton in a high eulogistic tone tells you, that every gallant Carolinian will die in the hot field, are you to go blindly on and perish? Are you to peril your souls, to bring ruin and disgrace upon your country, to expose your families to the miseries of civil war, and to sacrifice your lives to gratify the caprice or ambition of a few men? Your leaders look forward to gain imperishable renown in the field of battle if they fall there, as if true glory could be gained in any but a righteous cause, but will your names go to posterity with theirs if you do perish in the last ditch? Who talks or writes of the thousands of brave men who fell in the battles of Marengo and Austerlitz, to elevate the fame of Napoleon; or of those who perished in the fatal field of Waterloo, where he lost his crown, and was forced to abandon his country to all the horrors of being overrun by an invading and conquering army. The sympathy of millions followed the hero in his exile; while the thousands of brave men, who perished in that conflict are remembered only as mourning widows and bereaved orphans. But they were not Republicans as you are—they were subjects and were compelled to fight the battles of their sovereign. You are freemen, you are thinking beings—responsible to God and your country for your actions. You ought not to suffer yourselves to be driven to violate your most solemn obligations to both.

The Constitution of the State of South Carolina provides most emphatically for the preservation of our sacred rights and privileges, a provision which is not at all abridged by the Convention. It says, the trial by jury as heretofore used in this State, and the liberty of the press shall be forever inviolably preserved. This provision, framed in wisdom and conceived in the spirit of liberty, has been unhesitatingly violated. We have great respect for the sovereign will of the people, but we cannot believe that the people of South Carolina assented to these rash, inconsiderate and unconstitutional measures—we know that they were deceived—we know that they were assured even at the last moment that Nullification was a peaceable remedy, and that their fears of war and secession were groundless and devices of the Union Party. Alas! these assurances given by the leaders of the Party, that assembly had entertained a proper respect for the people whose name they have a right to speak, they would have submitted the proceedings of the Convention to them for their approval. This measure was the more necessary from the character of the Convention, which was not a fair representation of the people of the State. The basis of the free white population was rejected, and that of property adopted, so that a small Parish in the low country, containing not more than forty voters, sent as many delegates as one of the populous districts of the upper and every they were elected under a solemn pledge that Nullification was a peaceable remedy and one calculated to preserve the Union.

REMONSTRANCE AND PROTEST Of the Union and State Rights Party.

The Union and State Rights Party of South Carolina, assembled in Convention, do Remonstrate and Solemnly Protest against the Ordinance passed by the State Convention on the 24th day of November last.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

9th. Because it has in many respects destroyed the Union, by carefully preventing the general government from enforcing the Laws through the civil tribunals of the country; and then enacting that if that government should pursue any other mode, to enforce them, then this State shall be no longer a member of the Union.

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

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

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

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

THOMAS TAYLOR, President.

- Henry Middleton, Vice President.
- Richard Manning, Vice President.
- Starling Tucker, Vice President.
- Matthew Alexander, Vice President.
- Matthew Allen, Vice President.
- James Alston, Vice President.
- B. G. Alston, Vice President.
- Samuel Bacer, Vice President.
- John N. Bantline, Vice President.
- Andrew Barry, Vice President.
- John S. Bellinger, Vice President.
- Thomas Bennett, Vice President.
- Michael Berry, Vice President.
- Simpson Bobb, Vice President.
- Jacob Bishop, Vice President.
- John Bradley, Vice President.
- James Bradley, Vice President.
- George Baist, Vice President.
- Christian Brechtaupt, Vice President.
- John J. Balow, Vice President.
- W. R. Barges, Vice President.
- D. C. Campbell, Vice President.
- Charles R. Carroll, Vice President.
- Rasha Cannon, Vice President.
- John Carter, Vice President.
- William Chapman, Vice President.
- M. N. Chapman, Vice President.
- James Chesnut, Vice President.
- John Chesnut, Vice President.
- Wilson Cobb, Vice President.
- Thomas Corbett, jr. Vice President.
- M. Clinton, Vice President.
- John A. Crawford, Vice President.
- John Crawford, Vice President.
- John M. Crook, Vice President.
- Jos. J. Crosby, Vice President.
- George Warren Cross, Vice President.
- Henry Cribb, Vice President.
- John Dantler, Vice President.
- David N. Davis, Vice President.
- E. S. Davis, Vice President.
- Abraham Deleon, Vice President.
- Henry A. Desaussure, Vice President.
- John Dobb, Vice President.
- Leonard Dozier, Vice President.
- Benjamin Dunham, Vice President.
- John W. Duran, Vice President.
- H. Eaddy, Vice President.
- Theron Earle, Vice President.
- James E. Eryn, Vice President.
- Robert Ervin, Vice President.
- S. N. Evin, Vice President.
- Joseph C. Levett, Vice President.
- David Ewert, Vice President.
- James Eyland, Vice President.
- Manley Ford, Vice President.
- Peter W. Fraser, Vice President.
- Thos. Fraser, Vice President.
- E. N. Gaither, Vice President.
- Jabez Galt, Vice President.
- James H. Gibson, Vice President.
- George Gill, Sen. Vice President.
- Joseph Grisham, Vice President.
- Thomas P. Gause, Vice President.
- Thomas Garrett, Vice President.
- H. D. Green, Vice President.
- Barr H. Head, Vice President.
- William Heath, Vice President.
- Edward T. Herriot, Vice President.
- Daniel E. Huger, Vice President.
- James Hopkins, Vice President.
- W. C. Hibernian, Vice President.
- Randell Hunt, Vice President.
- J. K. Hood, Vice President.
- D. S. Harlee, Vice President.
- John H. Harrison, Vice President.
- William Haysworth, Vice President.
- Robert Jackson, Vice President.
- D. D. Kane, Vice President.
- Josiah Kilgore, Vice President.
- Mitchell King, Vice President.
- John J. Knox, Vice President.
- Joseph Koger, Jr. Vice President.
- William Janee, Vice President.
- Thoms Lee, Jr. Vice President.
- Daniel Legare, Vice President.
- John B. Legare, Vice President.
- Chapman Levy, Vice President.
- James Lomas, Jr. Vice President.
- James B. Campbell, Vice President.
- Benj. Gause, Vice President.
- Dope at Columbia, on Friday the 14th day of December, in the year of our Lord one Thousand eight hundred and thirty two, and in the fifty-seventh year of the Independence of the United States of America. Attest
- FRANKLIN J. MOSES,
JAMES EDWARD HENRY,
Secretaries of Convention.

Men of Charles county, pursuant to public notice, to fix upon and recommend a fit person to be appointed Register of Wills of Charles county.

Major TOWNLY ROBEY, was called to the Chair and Mr. HENRY WINGALE, appointed Secretary.—It was unanimously Resolved, That it is with the greatest pleasure and most perfect confidence, arising from our own observation, we declare, that our fellow citizen, William B. Stone, eminently possesses the knowledge, information and ability requisite, the sterling integrity, untiring industry, correct moral habits, accommodating disposition; in short, all the qualifications peculiarly fitting him for the discharge of the duties of Register of Wills; and that he possesses the entire confidence of all, and anxious wishes for his success, of a large majority of the people of this county.

Resolved, That a committee of eight be appointed by the Chairman to wait upon and present a copy of these proceedings to our Senator, J. G. Chapman, Esq., to each of our Delegates elect, and to the Judges of the Orphans' Court, and solicit them all cordially to unite in procuring the appointment of William B. Stone, as Register of Wills of Charles county.—And,

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Baltimore and Annapolis newspapers.

Signed, TOWNLY ROBEY, Ch' Register of Wills.
HENRY WINGALE, Sec'y.
Port Tobacco, Dec. 3.

The Legislature of this state will meet on Monday next, the 31st instant. The following is a list of the members of the House of Delegates and Senate.

For St. Mary's County,
Benjamin C. Harris, Wm. J. Blackstone,
Richard Thomas, Benedict I. Heard.

Kent County,
William Hayne, James P. Wickes,
Unit Chandler, Garrett Garrison.

Anne Arundel County,
Henry Bilcott, Eli Duvall,
Thomas Burgess, W. J. W. Compton.

Calvert County,
James Kent, Alex. Somerville,
Thomas Billingsly, James S. Morsell.

Charles County,
Wm. D. Merrick, Theodore Mudd,
Walter M. Miller, Thomas Rogerson.

Baltimore County,
James Turner, Z. H. Worthington,
Hugh Ely, John B. Holmes.

Talbot County,
George Dudley, John Stevens,
Joseph Buff, Solomon Mulliken.

Somerset County,
Littleton P. Dennis, Litchton D. Teackle,
Joseph S. Cottman, Isaac D. Jones.

Dorchester County,
John Travers, of Jno. Joseph Nicola,
Levin Richardson, Martin L. Wright.

Cecil County,
George A. Thomas, Lewis Thomas,
John Evans, William Knight.

Prince-George's County,
Raphael C. Edelin, George W. Duvall,
Benjamin L. Gantt, Thomas G. Pratt.

City of Annapolis,
Nicholas Brewer, James Williamson.

Queen Anne's County,
Lemuel Roberts, Robert Larimore,
Thomas Wright, Sr., Edward G. Bourke.

Worcester County,
Ebenezer Hearn, James Powell,
James H. Milborne, Edwin Forman.

Frederick County,
William C. Johnson, David Schley,
Abdiel Unkefer, Thos. Hammond.

Hanford County,
Henry H. Johns, Thomas Hoey,
Samuel Sutton, John Forwood.

Caroline County,
Thomas S. Carter, Abraham Jump, Jr.,
Jacob Charles, J. P. W. Richardson.

Baltimore City,
Louis W. Jenkins, Charles C. Haffer.

Washington County,
John H. Mann, Thomas Kennedy,
Joseph Hollman, John D. Grove.

Montgomery County,
Stephen N. C. White, Horace Willson,
Henry Harding, Thomas Gittings.

Allegany County,
Jacob Lantz, Andrew Bruce,
Moses H. Loethan, John Slicer.

*Deceased.

SENATE,
Western Shore,
Benjamin S. Forrest, President,
John G. Chapman, Charles,
Joo. B. Morris, } Baltimore.
Charles F. Mayer, }
Wm. T. Woodton, Prince-George's,
Dennis Claude, Annapolis,
Thomas Sappington, Frederick,
James Montgomery, Harford,
Bene S. Pignun, Allegany.

Eastern Shore,
Samuel G. Osborne, Kent,
George Rail, Caroline,
Thomas Emory, Queen-Anne's,
William Huggett, Talbot,
Henry Page, Dorchester,
Littleton P. Dennis, Somerset.

METROPOLIS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

**MOSES LAKE—PROFESSOR:
CUTS HAIR Physiognomically, and
SHAVES Delicately!!!**

His Dressing Room adjoining the bar of Messrs. Williamson & Swann.

He acknowledges with grateful emotions the continued and increasing patronage bestowed upon him by the liberal and tasteful public of this Metropolis.

M. LAKE begs leave to continue the expression of the consolatory sweep of his razor, and to confine himself more particularly to shaving the heads of this learned and distinguished community. New York may boast of her Saunders, Philadelphia of her Amers, but it was reserved for the Metropolis of this State, to present the unrivalled talents of a LAKE!

M. Lake likewise informs the gentlemen, that he can at all times furnish them with the best (tried) Razors, Combs, Stocks and Colicute Soap, &c. &c. He will be ever ready to attend to all commands in his business.

He superintends a SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT, and will cleanse CLOTHES of every description on reasonable terms.

Dec. 27

Prince-George's County Court,
October Term, 1832.

ORDERED BY THE COURT, That the creditors of Edmund Key and William N. Dorsett, petitioners for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of the State of Maryland, be and appear before the court at Upper Marlborough Town, on the first Monday in April next, to file allegations, (if any they have) and to recommend a permanent Trustee for their benefit.

Test, AQUILA BEALL Clk.
of Prince George's county court
Dec. 27—law5m

NOTICE

THE subscriber as Adm'r. of Jas. Holland, having appointed Mr. Richard C. Hardesty her Agent, requests those indebted to the estate of her late Husband to make payment to him, who is authorised to settle the estate.

ANNE HOLLAND.

Dec. 20

Tickets only five Dollars—Lowest Prize six Dollars.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY.

CLASS NO. 21, for 1832.

Approved by Wm. R. Stuart, Edward Hughes and J. S. Williams, Commissioners.

To be drawn at Baltimore, On SATURDAY 5th of Jan. 1833, AT ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.

Sixty-six Number Lottery, Ten Drawn Balls.

SCHEDULE

1 prize of	\$20,000
1 prize of	5,000
1 prize of	2,000
1 prize of	1,500
1 prize of	1,372
5 prizes of	1,000
10 prizes of	500
10 prizes of	300
10 prizes of	200
24 prizes of	150
56 prizes of	100
56 prizes of	50
56 prizes of	40
56 prizes of	30
56 prizes of	25
112 prizes of	20
2,184 prizes of	12
15,400 prizes of	6

15,040 prizes.

Tickets \$5—Halves \$2½—Quarters \$1 25

Tickets to be had at

DUBOIS' LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE.

(OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)
Dec. 27.

SPRINGFIELD \$25,000—\$10,000, (TICKETS ONLY SIX DOLLARS.)

UNION CANAL LOTTERY OF PENN.
Class No. 26, for 1832. To be drawn, in the City of Philadelphia, on

SATURDAY NEXT.

66 Number Lottery—10 Drawn Balls.

SCHEDULE

1 Prize of	\$25,000
1 prize of	10,000
1 prize of	5,000
1 prize of	4,000
25 prizes of	1,000
25 prizes of	500
25 prizes of	300
41 prizes of	200
68 prizes of	80
56 prizes of	60
56 prizes of	40
112 prizes of	20
2,240 prizes of	12
15,400 prizes of	6

18040 Prizes.

Tickets \$5—Halves \$2½—Quarters \$1 50.

Tickets for sale at

DUBOIS' LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE.

Dec. 27.

At a convention of Delegates from each Election District, appointed by the Working