

mise, and to facilitate the speedy removal of his family, his workmen and materials, a sum of money was advanced, perhaps beyond the portion of labor done according to the terms of the contract. The whole sum advanced to Mr. Hughes amounts to two thousand eight hundred dollars. Mr. Hughes finding, (as I understand from him) that sickness prevailed to an alarming extent in New-York, he removed with his family to New-Jersey, and has not returned to North-Carolina. He has since requested that the moulds and casts for the repair of the Statue should be forwarded to New-York, where he intended to prosecute the work. I thought proper to forbid the removal of any thing pertaining to the Statue, as the contract requires that the repairs shall be made at Raleigh. The contract, together with the letters of Mr. Hughes, are herewith submitted.

A Resolution of the General Assembly directs, that "all the Maps, Drafts and Plans, lately in the possession of the Engineer of this State, shall be placed in the Executive Office, and that they be repaired at the expense of the State, and be kept under the direction of the Governor, subject to the further disposition of the General Assembly." This duty has been performed, and the Maps, Drafts and Plans have been repaired, and are securely deposited in the Executive Office.

The Resolution directing the employment of an Agent to arrange in proper order all the papers belonging to the Senate and House of Commons, and others, which were saved during the conflagration of the State-House and that they be delivered to the proper Officers of the State, has been complied with, so far as the assorting and arrangement; but owing to the want of sufficient cases and shelves in the Government House, to hold the papers belonging to the Senate and House of Commons, they have been carefully labelled and filed in a room in the Office of the Secretary of State, subject to such disposition as the General Assembly may hereafter make. This arrangement was a laborious one, and has been faithfully performed by my Private Secretary, Mr. William R. Hill, the former Librarian of the State.

The Acts of Assembly establishing Rail Roads, have been attended to. Considerable difficulty and delay occurred in procuring an Engineer to make the Surveys required. The services of Mr. Francis W. Rawle, of Pennsylvania, were at last obtained, and he has been engaged in the Survey of both Routes, which it is hoped will prove satisfactory. As soon as the Surveys are completed, a particular Report on that subject, as well as on other objects which engaged the attention of the Board of Internal Improvements, will be laid before you, by the remaining members of the Board.

Pursuant to the Resolution directing the "Dredging Machine belonging to the State to be secured in such manner as to prevent its being lost or damaged," I gave directions for Captain Blaney, in whose possession it was, to deliver it to General Edward B. Dudley, of Wilmington, for the purpose of having it secured. On examination it was found that the Vessel containing the Machine was so much decayed as to be unfit for use; that the machine itself was greatly injured; and that it would cost the State a considerable sum of money to have it taken to pieces and stored in safety. In the opinion of many persons, the cost would be more than the Machine was worth. Under these circumstances, I have directed it to be delivered to the Cape Fear Navigation Company, in which the State is much interested; and the Agent has engaged that it shall be taken care of.

The Resolution directing the appointment of some intelligent person to act on the part of the State, in collecting testimony, and causing such Surveys as may be necessary to the just prosecution of the suit pending in the Supreme Court in the name of the Attorney-General for vacating certain grants made by this State, has been attended to, and I have appointed for this purpose, Thomas Dew, Esq. of Rutherford, in whose integrity and capacity I have the most perfect reliance.

With respect to the Resolution in favor of the Sisters of the full-blood of James N. Forsythe, I have felt myself somewhat at a loss how to proceed. No claim has been made for the money, nor do I know where the family resides. I have not made the transfer of the Shares to the State as directed by the Resolution, inasmuch, as in my absence, there was no person authorized to receive and pay away the money appropriated for the said four Shares. I have therefore left the Shares as they were, and have deposited in the State Bank, the money placed in my hands as Guardian, *ex officio*, of James N. Forsythe, amounting to \$174 50. This money is subject to the draft of my successor in Office. The Certificate of Stock of the four shares, is left in the hands of the Public Treasurer.

The Resolution requiring the Governor to "appoint some person resident in the City of Raleigh, who shall correspond with different persons in this State for the purpose of procuring copies of the Acts and Journals of the General Assembly," to replace those destroyed by the burning of the State-House and Public Library, has been attended to; and Mr.

Joseph Gales, of Raleigh, has been appointed for that purpose. The progress he has made in performing the duty required, shews that the business could not have been placed in better hands.

The Resolution requiring the "Governor to make application to the proper authorities of the United States for as many Pistols and Sabres as may be necessary to supply such troops of Cavalry as are now organized or are about to be organized, within this State," has been complied with, and one thousand pair of pistols and five hundred sabres have been received from the United States, as part of this State's quota of public arms. They have been partly distributed agreeably to the law on that subject, and the remainder are in the Arsenal at Fayetteville.

In obedience to the Resolution directing the "Mathematical Instruments belonging to the State, and formerly attached to the Engineer's Department," to be collected and placed under the care of D. H. Bingham, of the City of Raleigh, an order was issued to that effect, and many of the Instruments are now in the hands of Mr. Bingham. It is to be regretted that they were much injured before they came into his possession, and some of them rendered unfit for use without repairs. A list of those collected, is herewith furnished.

Since the adjournment of the Legislature, I have received from the Secretary of the United States, a number of copies of the Acts of the second Session of the twenty-first Congress, which are in the Executive Office, subject to your order for their distribution. I have also received from the same source, three copies of the "Fifth Census, or enumeration of the Inhabitants of the United States, taken in 1830," to which is prefixed a Schedule of the "whole number of persons within the several districts of the United States, taken according to the Acts of Congress of 1790, 1800, 1810 and 1820," one for the Executive Office, and one for each House of the General Assembly. This is a valuable Document, and will be delivered to you by my Private Secretary, with this Message.

An elegant Map and Atlas, with a statistical view of the State of Maine, has by the direction of the Legislature of that State, been presented to North-Carolina; and I beg leave to recommend that a similar donation be made in return as soon as the new Map of this State is completed.

I have received communications from the Governors and Legislatures of several States, which I am directed to lay before you. Those from Massachusetts, relate to the unsettled question of the North Eastern Boundary of the U. States. Those from Tennessee, relate to the subject of the Public Lands of the U. States, and to the powers of the General Government to make appropriations for Internal Improvements; and approving the conduct of the President of the United States in placing his veto on the Lexington and Maysville Turnpike Road Bill. Those from Louisiana, relate to the establishment of a Rail Road from New-Orleans to pass through the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, North-Carolina and Virginia, to the City of Washington.

The Resignations of Militia Officers and Justices of the Peace, received since the adjournment of the General Assembly, are laid before you in the file marked A.

In this last act of my political relations with the State of North-Carolina, I should be ungrateful in withholding the expression of my unfeigned thanks for the many testimonies of confidence and support which I have received from the Legislature and from the people in the course of a public life of forty-seven years spent in their service, in various stations: In all of which I have received the most unequivocal proofs of their indulgence.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

MONTFORT STOKES.

Executive Office, N. Carolina,  
November 19, 1832.

Our readers have, with us, we presume, been so much interested in the conflict for the Presidency, as scarcely to have noticed the near approach of the *Second Session of the Twentieth Congress*, which will open on Monday the 3d day of next month.

It can hardly be doubted, let the Presidential Election have eventuated how it may, that this Session, indeed the whole of the coming year, teems with incidents of the greatest import and interest. At no time, within our recollection, has it appeared to us more important that every citizen, who pretends to reason of to have an opinion of his own on public affairs, should keenly watch the progress of public events, and keep himself fully advised not only of all the acts of Congress and the Executive, but of the arguments advanced for or against them.—*Not. Intel. 10th ult.*

The Richmond committee for the relief of the Cape de Verd sufferers acknowledge the receipt of \$607, including \$107 contributed in the Monumental Church, and a contribution of \$33 in the Roman Catholic Chapel.

The Arkansas Gazette says that Epsom Salts are found in great abundance in the neighborhood of Little Rock, attached to Slate, and united with a portion of black earthy matter.

The following notice of CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton, whose death we announced in our last, is copied from the Baltimore American:

"The only remaining link which connected this generation with the past, with that illustrious race of statesmen, philanthropists, and patriots, the founders of American Independence, and the benefactors of the world, now, and for all time hereafter—is broken. The brotherhood of glory is reunited above, and CARROLL is removed from the love, gratitude, and veneration of the living, to an association with the kindred spirits of Washington, and his associates, the departed patriarchs of Liberty. Henceforth the DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE is sacred to History—part of the mighty Past. THE LAST OF THE SIGNERS IS DEAD!"

"These tidings, though in the course of nature not unexpected in some degree, will be received with solemn feelings by the American Nation. One whose name has been familiar in every mouth for reverence and affection, is departed;—one who was the sole living relic of the days of our fathers—their sufferings, their constancy, their heroism, their virtues, their triumphs, and all the glories which have succeeded, making us and our country the pride and the hope of the world—has been taken away from our eyes, and every American heart feels as though it had been bereaved of some near and cherished personal friend. A whole people claimed the interest of children in his fame and well being in his life time, and they will join, at his death, with one common impulse, in the tender and reverential feelings of children for a lost benefactor and parent. Their regrets, though profound, will be temperate and resigned, as of those who mourn over a dispensation of Providence which was inevitable, and has been mercifully delayed far beyond the ordinary life of man—of those, who, for their own sake and that of mankind, lament that in this world, goodness and greatness should share the universal doom of decay—immortal qualities, clothed in perishing bodies.

"Deep, sincere, and universal, will be these sensations, and mingled with them, the consolatory reflection that the long career of the illustrious dead was eminently fortunate. The large estate which he inherited, and risked in our revolutionary struggle, while it furnished his youth and manhood with every rational pleasure, enjoyment, and accomplishment, conformable to his enlightened and liberal taste, made his old age one of ease and affluence, of generous hospitality and liberal benevolence. A numerous and honorable family grew up around him, sweetening the evening of his life with the purest of earthly enjoyments, the communion of the domestic hearth. And at the close of a career—which extended twenty years beyond the allotment of the Psalmist—blessed in all personal relations, he saw himself the object of reverence to twelve million of freemen—a mighty nation which had grown up to power and wealth, and glory, beneath his eye, and confessed him as one of the chief authors and architects of its greatness! Such was his career, and when has the world ever seen another so perfect in its fullness of blessings and honor in life and in death?"

"We have collected, as fully as the brief time allowed us for this day's paper would permit, from such popular sources as are within our reach, a sketch of the prominent incidents in the life of CARROLL. He was born on the 20th of September, 1757, at Annapolis, in this State, and consequently was, at the time of his death, in the ninety-sixth year of his age. He descended from a highly respectable Irish family, who had emigrated to this country in the reign of William and Mary. At a very early age he was sent to St. Omers, to be educated; thence, after a short time, he was removed to Rheims, to the college of Louis Le Grand; and thence to one of the best institutions in France for the study of civil law. After becoming well versed in this science, he passed over to London, and commenced his term at the Temple for the study of the common law. After finishing his studies and his travels, he returned to his native land at the ripe age of twenty-seven. At this period the discussions between the mother country and the colonies commenced, and were soon after carried on with great warmth. Mr. Carroll did not hesitate, but took side with the lovers of liberty.

"He wielded a ready pen, and was soon known as one of the most powerful political writers in Maryland. He foresaw early that an appeal to arms must be made, and boldly recommended preparations.

"Early in 1776, he was sent as one of a commission to Canada, to induce the people of that province to join us in opposing the mother country. The disasters which had previously befallen our arms in that quarter rendered the mission ineffectual. He returned in June, 1776, and instantly repaired to the convention of Maryland, of which he was a member; and there, urging them to withdraw the instructions they had given their delegates in Congress, not to vote for independence, at length succeeded. He was appointed a delegate in Congress. On the eighteenth of July, he presented his credentials to the continental congress at Philadelphia, and on the second day of August following subscribed his name to the immortal instrument. He was considered

at the time, as one of the most fearless men of the age; for he had more to risk, in point of property, than any other man in the whole community, Hancock not excepted. On the first day he entered congress he was appointed to the board of war, of which he was an efficient member. During the whole of the war he bore his part with unabated ardour, often being at the same time a member of the convention of his native State and a member of congress; a double duty, which required great energy and industry to perform; but, so ably did he discharge his duties, that both bodies were satisfied with his attention to each. In 1778, he left Congress, and devoted himself to the councils of his native State. When the constitution of the United States went into operation, Mr. Carroll was elected a senator from Maryland, and took his seat in the city of New York, at the organization of the government, on the thirtieth of April, 1789. He was elected a second time to this situation.

"In the year 1801, he quitted public life at the age of sixty-four—and for thirty years and upwards, has passed a life of serenity, tranquillity, happiness, and prosperity, till in the fullness of years and honors, the Patriarch has been gathered to his fathers—and THE LAST OF THE SIGNERS IS DEAD!"

## The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1832.

According to previous notice, a number of the citizens of this county assembled in the Court-House in this place on Tuesday last, to express their sentiments in regard to Nullification. Matthew Wallace, Esq. was appointed chairman and J. D. Boyd secretary. We were prevented from attending, but we are informed that although a majority of the meeting was opposed to Nullification, yet they deprecated the present Tariff, as being oppressive, and that they would resist it by every constitutional means. The proceedings have not been furnished us for publication.

We have copied this week, from the American Journal of Arts and Science, an interesting Geological and Mineralogical Account of the Mining Districts in the State of Georgia, western part of North-Carolina and of East Tennessee, by Hon. Judge Jacob Peck.

We lay before our readers this week the Message of Governor Stokes together with an abstract of the Treasurer's Report.

We are enabled this week to lay before our readers, the official returns of the number of votes given in this State, for President and Vice-President:

Counties.	Jackson & Van Buren.	Jackson & Barbour.	Clay & Sergeant.
Anson	529	29	111
Ash	265	34	49
Buncombe	375	259	60
Bertie	261	37	45
Bladen	210	60	59
Brunswick	103	11	51
Beaufort	54	260	53
Burke	490	149	114
Cabarrus	79	249	173
Columbus	169	39	30
Carteret	107	5	59
Currituck	153	00	10
Chowan	109	00	55
Chatham	384	34	81
Cumberland	593	58	124
Camden	186	3	11
Caswell	620	12	8
Craven	228	5	137
Duplin	229	60	11
Davidson	55	333	58
Edgecomb	677	48	5
Franklin	459	9	39
Granville	441	60	41
Gates	321	60	00
Greene	174	1	69
Guilford	247	27	375
Halifax	243	258	10
Hyde	99	43	36
Hertford	173	25	15
Haywood	353	5	60
Iredell	359	104	32
Johnston	560	60	7
Jones	196	5	56
Lincoln	943	366	226
Lenoir	220	4	19
Macon	286	44	3
Moore	348	7	5
Montgomery	59	331	85
Mecklenburg	489	273	213
Martin	357	75	17
New Hanover	551	6	74
Nash	437	8	66
Northampton	117	2	17
Onslow	373	30	6
Orange	259	6	117
Person	251	11	15
Pasquotank	513	80	101
Pitt	202	121	81
Perquimans	135	60	81
Rowan	158	451	118
Randolph	259	32	221
Rockingham	353	60	32
Robeson	497	6	100
Richmond	276	43	69
Rutherford	775	203	24
Sampson	351	9	10
Surry	492	30	90
Stokes	657	1	167
Tyrrell	131	7	8
Washington	126	25	24
Wilkes	250	211	69
Wayne	422	7	34
Warren	415	10	8
Wake	593	22	101
	21,007	8,855	4,563

We learn from the Fayetteville papers that Charles R. Rainey, the editor of the

Constitutionalist had been elected Printer to the State, in the place of Messrs. Lawrence & Lemay. The correspondent of the Journal states that the election has resulted solely upon the principles which the two papers advocate, those of the Star being somewhat tinged with nullification, while those of the Constitutionalist are the true Democratic principles of North-Carolina and the Union. The election for Governor was to have taken place on Thursday last—Gov. Branch and Gen. Polk only in nomination. The Appropriation Bill, Resolutions against the Tariff and Nullification are all before the Legislature, to be acted on next week. J. L. Bailey has been elected Solicitor of the 1st Judicial District. A resolution has been submitted to enquire into the propriety of remodelling the Congressional Districts; as also a resolution, in relation to a Convention.

**South-Carolina Convention.**—This Convention was organized on the 19th ult. by the appointment of James Hamilton, jr. as President, and Isaac W. Hayne, Clerk.

Mr. C. J. Colcock moved that the act to provide for calling a Convention, be referred to a select committee of 21 members, to be appointed by the President, which was adopted, and the Convention adjourned to give the President time to appoint the Committee.

On the 20th, the Convention met according to adjournment, and the President announced the following gentlemen as the Committee:

Messrs. Colcock, Earle, Harper, Hayne, McDuffie, O'Neal, Pinckney, Miller, Johnston, Manning, Middleton, Griffin, Turnbull, Rogers, Barwell, Erwin, P'On, Singleton, Butler, Black and Baskett.

After the Convention adjourned, the special committee convened, when the subject of consideration and reference was then brought before the Committee, by the Chairman. Mr. Turnbull suggested the propriety of referring the matter of reference to a sub-committee of seven, which was agreed to, and the committee were appointed as follows:

Messrs. Harper, Hayne, McDuffie, P'On, Pinckney, Johnston and Colcock.

The sub-committee of 21 are stated to have distributed their labors as follows:—Gen. HAYNE to prepare an exposition of the proceedings of this State, Mr. TURNBULL an address to the people of the State, Mr. McDUFFIE an address to the People of the United States, and Judge HARZEL the Ordinance of the Convention declaring the Tariff Act null and void.

The following is the Ordinance declaring the Tariff Act null and void:

### AN ORDINANCE,

To provide for arresting the operation of certain Acts of the Congress of the United States, purporting to be Laws laying Duties and Imposts on the Importation of Foreign Commodities.

Whereas, the Congress of the U. States, by various acts, purporting to be acts laying duties and imposts on foreign imports, but in reality intended for the protection of domestic manufactures, and the giving of bounties to classes and individuals engaged in particular employments, at the expense and to the injury and oppression of other individuals, and by wholly exempting from taxation, certain foreign commodities, such as are not produced or manufactured in the United States, to afford a pretext for imposing higher and excessive duties on articles similar to those intended to be protected, hath exceeded its just powers under the Constitution, which confers on it no authority to afford such protection, and hath violated the true meaning and intent of the Constitution, which provides for equality in imposing the burdens of taxation upon the several States and portions of the Confederacy:—And, Whereas, the said Congress, exceeding its just power to impose taxes and collect revenue for the purpose of effecting and accomplishing the specific objects and purposes which the Constitution of the United States authorizes it to effect and accomplish, hath raised and collected unnecessary revenue, for objects unauthorized by the Constitution:

We, therefore, the people of the State of South-Carolina, in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the several acts and parts of acts of the Congress of the U. States, purporting to be laws for the imposition of duties and imposts on the importation of foreign commodities, and now having actual operation and effect within the United States, and more especially an act entitled "an act in alteration of the several acts imposing duties on imports," approved on the nineteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, and also an act entitled "an act to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports," approved on the fourteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, are unauthorized by the Constitution of the U. States, and violate the true meaning and intent thereof, and are null and void, and no law, nor binding upon this State, its officers or citizens; and all promises, contracts and obligations made or entered into or to be made or entered into with purpose to secure the duties imposed by said acts, and all judicial proceedings which shall hereafter be had in affirmance thereof, are and shall be held utterly null and void.

And it is further ordained, that it shall not be lawful for any of the constituted authorities, whether of this State or of the United States, to enforce the payment of