

sympathizing spirit towards South-Carolina. But the majority was inflexible on every proposition calculated in the least to impair the force of the original Resolution. The motion to postpone was rejected 98 to 21. The Yeas and Nays were taken in the course of the discussion nearly a dozen times, but the vote on every test question was so near the same, that it is only necessary to publish them once. On the final adoption of the resolution, the vote stood as follows:

For the Resolution—Messrs. Abernathy, Allison, Arrington, Baker, Barringer, Blowe, Boddie, Bragg, Brown, Burgin, Burns, Candler, Carter, Clayton, Cloman, Courts, Cromwell, Cunningham, Cuthbertson, Daniel, Davidson, Dockery, Doherty, Eccles, Edmonson, Enloe, Foscoe, Gillespie, Glas, Grady, Graves, Gwynn, Hammond, Hardison, Harper, Hart, Hartly, Hill, Hinton, Horton, Hurst, Irion, Jarvis, J. B. Jones, R. Jones, Jordan, Jenkins, Lapeyre, Lee, Ledford, Little, Locke, Loudermilk, Lyon, Mangum, Marsteller, Maulsby, Montgomery, Murray, McCreel, McLaurin, McLeod, McNeill, Nelson, Peoples, Park, Pearson, Poindexter, Polk, Potts, Rand, Relfe, Ridley, Roberts, Settle, Shepard, Sherwood, Skinner, Sloan, Smith, Sprull, Stallings, Stephens, Sumner, Thomas, G. A. Thompson, Tillet, Wadsworth, Ward, Watson, Weaver, Weller, Wiley, Wiseman, Witcher, A. W. Wooten, Word, Ziglar.

Against it—Messrs. Clarke, Craig, Dews, Faddis, Gee, Guthrie, Irvine, Lancaster, Long, McMillan, Norman, Outlaw, O'Brien, Pierce, S. T. Sawyer, F. A. Sawyer, Simons, L. Thompson, Townsend, Tunstall, Waddell, Whitaker.

The fifth and sixth Resolutions passed almost without a dissenting voice.

Mr. Townsend moved an additional section, declaring that the Legislature doth solemnly protest against the exercise of force on the part of the General Government against South-Carolina. This was rejected by about the same vote that the 4th Resolution was adopted.

Friday, Jan. 4.—Mr. Potts presented the following Resolution, which, on motion of Mr. Candler, was ordered to lie upon the table:

Resolved, That this Legislature views with anxious solicitude the present alarming crisis in our affairs, and confidently relying upon the returning justice of Congress for relief from the burdens of partial and oppressive taxation, deprecates the resort to force either by the General Government, or the State of North-Carolina.

Mr. Piers presented a bill, which passed its first reading, to provide for the encouragement of education.

The bill to establish a Bank by the name and style of the Planters' Bank of North-Carolina, to be located at Salisbury, was taken up and discussed, and rejected 55 to 53.

The Resolution to adjourn to-morrow *sine die*; was rescinded, in which the Senate subsequently concurred.

Mr. Park submitted a series of Resolutions, which were laid on the table by the casting vote of the Speaker, recommending to the people at the next election to signify by voting, whether or not a Convention shall be held to consider of and determine upon the inequality of representation in the Legislature, the expediency of removing the Seat of Government, and the propriety of electing the Governor by the people, for a longer time than one year.

Saturday, Jan. 5.—The bill to exempt Teachers and Students of Literary Schools from Militia duty, was read the second time and rejected.

The following bills were read the second time, and ordered to be indefinitely postponed, viz:—The bill requiring warrants issued by Justices of the Peace, in civil cases, to be returned in the district in which the defendant may reside—the bill to alter the mode of appointing certain General and Field Officers of the Militia—the bill to repeal an act passed in 1815, fixing the sum hereafter to be paid to the State for vacant lands, and the bill to prevent protracted and vexatious litigation by enlarging the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, out of Court.

Monday, Jan. 7.—The engrossed bill to establish the Bank of North-Carolina was received from the Senate. Mr. Boddie moved that the said bill be rejected, which was negative 56 to 45.

The engrossed Resolution authorizing a survey of Neuse River from Smithfield to some point near Raleigh, was read and ordered to be enrolled.

A communication was received from Gov. Swain, covering certain Resolutions from the State of Georgia, proposing a General Convention of the States, and deprecating the exercise of the power assumed by Congress of appropriating money for works of Internal Improvement. The Governor regrets the reception of the Resolutions so late, as they contain propositions of vital importance to the Southern States. Ordered to be sent to the Senate.

The engrossed bill to reduce the salary of the Supreme Court Judges was read the second time. Mr. Tunstall moved for its indefinite postponement, which motion was sustained by Messrs. O'Brien, Mangum, McQueen and Barringer. It ultimately prevailed 59 to 55.

Tuesday, Jan. 8.—The engrossed bill to establish the Bank of North-Carolina, was read the second time, and on Mr. Outlaw's motion, was indefinitely postponed 62 to 48.

The following engrossed bill was read the second time and postponed indefinitely, viz: Making the owners of dogs liable for the value of sheep that they kill or otherwise injure.

James Wyche has been re-elected Superintendent of Public Works for the ensuing year.

CAPTIONS
Of the Laws passed by the Legislature of North-Carolina in 1833-34.
PUBLIC ACTS.

1. An act declaratory of the law now in force, giving to the County Courts of the several counties within this State the power to alter and fix separate places of election. [Declares that the County Courts, a majority of the acting Justices of the Peace being present, in the several counties in this State, has the power to alter, fix, establish, discontinue, or create new and separate elections.]

2. To vest the right of electing the Clerks of the County and Superior Courts, in the several Counties within this State, in the free white men thereof. [Provides that the Sheriff and all other persons appointed to hold elections for members of the General Assembly, are required at the next annual election to open polls for County and Superior Court Clerks, and conduct the election of the same in like manner as for members of the General Assembly. That the Clerks when so elected, shall give such bonds and take such oaths as are now prescribed by law, at the first Court for which they were appointed, that shall happen in their county after their election, and shall continue in office for four years. No person shall be eligible for the appointment of Clerk of either Court unless he has attained the age of 21 years, and has resided within the county in which he may be elected 12 months immediately preceding the day of election.]

3. Vesting in the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the several counties within this State, the right of establishing additional places of public Sale in their respective counties.

4. To provide for the registration of copies of Grants, where the originals have been lost or destroyed. [When registered in due form, shall have the same force and effect as the original Grants.]

5. Making an appropriation and appointing Commissioners for the rebuilding of the Capitol in the city of Raleigh. [Appropriates \$50,000 to build a Capitol on Union Square in the city of Raleigh, upon the plan of the former building, and appoints William Boylan, Duncan Cameron, Wm. S. Mhoon, Henry Seawell and Romulus M. Saunders, Commissioners to contract for the same.]

6. Concerning Charities. [Provides that when any property, real or personal, has been granted for charitable purposes, it shall be the duty of the Trustee of such charity, to deliver in writing a full and particular account thereof to the Clerk of the County Court of the county where such charity is to take effect, at the first Court that shall happen in each year after the first day of January, and filed among the records of said Court by the Clerk. It shall be the duty of the Chairman of such County Court, where such requisition has not been complied with, or where there has been mismanagement of the property through negligence or fraud, to give notice thereof to the Solicitor of such district, whose duty it shall be to file a Bill in Equity against such Grantor, Executor or Trustee, and compel him to render a full account of such charity; and the said Court may make such order or decree as may best secure the performance of the trust and effectuate the intention of the donor.]

7. To repeal an Act passed in the year 1830, entitled "An act to repeal part of the second section of an act passed in the year 1806, chap. 708, entitled "An act to revise the Militia Laws of this State." [Provides that persons conscientiously averse to bearing arms may be exempted from the performance of militia duty, by procuring a certificate from the clerk of their church that they are regular members thereof, and taking an oath or affirmation before the County Court martial of the district to which they belong, that they are conscientiously averse to bearing arms;—except in time of insurrection or invasion—then they shall furnish their quota of men, or pay an equivalent.]

8. To amend an act passed in the year 1821, entitled "An act to incorporate a company, entitled the Roanoke Inlet Company, and for other purposes, and an act amendatory of the same, passed in the year 1825.

9. To prevent disputes in consequence of a late survey of the line dividing the counties of Anson and Mecklenburg.

10. Supplemental to an act passed in 1830, entitled "An act to enact, with sundry alterations and additions, an act, entitled "An act to incorporate the Petersburg Rail-Road Company," passed by the Legislature of Virginia on the 10th day of February, 1830.

11. To establish the boundary line between the counties of Washington and Beaufort.

12. Amending the several Acts of Assembly incorporating the Roanoke and Cape-Fear Navigation Companies, and prescribing the mode of enforcing the collection of tolls.

13. To incorporate the North-Carolina Historical Society.

15. Fixing a uniform time of holding the Elections in the third Congressional District of North-Carolina, in all the counties therein. [Fixes the time on the last Thursday in July.]

15. Extending the time for paying in entry money, and obtaining Grants on all entries made in 1829 and 1830.—[Extends the same twelve months.]

16. To amend an act passed in 1831, to increase the liability of Sheriffs and to provide more effectually for the collection of taxes. [Allows Sheriffs to file returns of money received for taxes from merchants, retailers, &c. with the Clerks during vacation.]

17. For the better organization of the Militia of this State. [Provides that all persons exempt from militia duty, shall be enrolled in their respective districts.]

18. To render the land of a deceased debtor liable for the costs, where the plea of fully administered, has been found in favor of the Executor or Administrator. [Provides that when an Executor or Administrator has been sued, and the plea of fully administered has been found in his favor, the land of the debtor shall be liable for his costs.]

19. For the better regulation of Volunteers. [Allows them to be organized when they have 41 men enrolled.]

20. To amend the Militia Laws. [Creates a new Division in the West, and points out the mode of electing General and Field Officers.]

21. To allow the taking of depositions in cases of removal. [Provides that commissions to take depositions may be issued from the Court from whence the cause is removed.]

22. Authorising widows of persons dying intestate, to file their petitions for a year's support, before letters of Administration are granted. [Petition to be filed as now prescribed in cases of application for support.]

23. Repealing part of an act passed at the last session, to regulate retailers of spirituous liquors. [Repeals so much of the said act as authorizes the imprisonment of offenders.]

24. To amend the 10th section of the act of 1744, for the better observation of the Sabbath. [Provides that the bonds required by said section shall hereafter be made payable to the Governor.]

25. To prevent the unlawful exportation of slaves from this State. [Provides that the offence shall be punishable with death.]

26. To establish the Bank of North-Carolina. [With a capital of two millions of dollars, one half to be taken by the State—the other half by individuals. This bill had not finally passed when these Captions were put to press, but was before the Senate on an amendment of the Commons, which it was generally believed would be concurred with.]

PRIVATE ACTS.
To establish a town on the lands of John D. Anis, in the county of Northampton, at the termination of the Petersburg Railroad on the Roanoke River.

Providing compensation for Jurors in the county of Cabarrus.

To alter the time of electing, and renewing the bonds of certain officers in the county of Mecklenburg.

To provide for the more prompt administration of justice in the counties of Burke, Buncombe, Lincoln and Rutherford.

To incorporate the Experimental Rail-Road Company in the city of Raleigh.

For the better regulation of the town of Statesville.

To incorporate the Cabarrus Artillery.

RESOLUTIONS.
Resolution authorising and instructing the Committee of Finance to burn Treasury Notes in the office of Public Treasurer.

Expressive of the feelings of the Legislature on the death of Charles Carroll of Carrollton.

In favor of the Public Treasurer.

Directing the Attorney General to commence suit against delinquent subscribers of the several Navigation and Turnpike Companies.

Declaring the attachment of the Legislature to the Constitution of the United States, and denouncing the doctrine of Nullification.

In favor of Isaac Alexander.

Authorising the purchase of a number of copies of the new Map of the State by John MacRae.

Look Here Gentlemen!
THE subscriber is indebted to you, by calling on all those under to him, by Book Account, or otherwise, to call and settle the same, before the middle of February next, either by Cash or Note; or they may be assured they will be compelled to settle with those who will exact legal costs.

N. B. He may be found (except when necessarily absent) at his boarding house, at the late residence of Samuel Pharr, deceased.

HEZEKIAH HALL,
Jan. 10, 1833. 302

NOTICE.
THE subscriber has taken up, (on the 4th of this instant,) a negro man by the name of JIM, formerly belonging to Joseph Blackwood, dec'd, and was sold by the administrator and taken to the State of Georgia and sold to a man by the name of John Wingo.

WM. BOYLES,
January 7, 1833.—20tf

NOTICE.
I WISH to employ a BLACKSMITH to take charge of my Shop and hands in Charlotte, for the ensuing year. I will give liberal wages, (or a share in the profits if preferred,) to one that can come well recommended, as a good workman, and of industrious, steady habits. Either a single man or one with a small family will answer.

WM. DAVIDSON,
Jan. 4, 1833.—19tf

WOOD! WOOD!!
I WANT to purchase some WOOD, one or two miles from this place. Those wanting land cleared would do well to call and propose. The wood is intended to burn brick, &c.

THOS. A. MERA.
Those indebted to me by Note or otherwise, will please call and settle their accounts by cash or country produce, as I cannot give any further indulgence.
T. A. M.

Wm. Smith's Estate.
THE subscriber, having at the November Session of Mecklenburg County Court obtained Letters Testamentary on the estate of the late William Smith, requests all persons having claims against the estate to present them for settlement within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar. All those indebted to the estate are assured that unless immediate payment is made, legal process will be resorted to without exception of persons.

FRANKLIN L. SMITH, Executor.
December 16, 1832. 17-5w

Foreign Intelligence.
LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

NEW-YORK, JAN. 7.
The packet ship South-America, Capt. Marshall, arrived at this port yesterday from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 5th of December. The Editors of the New York Gazette have London papers to the 4th, which contain, among other interesting matter, the important announcement that hostilities had actually commenced between the French and Dutch. The signal for this event was in consequence of Marshal Gerard sending a flag of truce to General Chasse, demanding the surrender of the Citadel.

The KING of BELGIUM does not appear to be very agreeably situated, the whole of his Ministers having resigned. Several ineffectual attempts had been made to form a new ministry, but up to the latest accounts from Brussels, (Dec. 1.) nothing had been effected.

The LONDON advices are to the 24th of November, and furnish an official account of the defeat of Don Pedro's forces on the 17th, with great loss in killed and wounded. Don Pedro appears to be in an awkward predicament.

From FRANCE there does not appear to be any intelligence of much interest. M. DUPIN, the candidate of Ministers, has been elected to the Presidency of the Chambers.

General Peace continues to be the professed object of all the warlike movements that now occupy the Powers of Europe! It is really laughable to see the editorial display which we find in the papers before us, each party settling all the great questions, according to its own notions. It is useless for us to follow them in their speculations. On one side we see nothing but war and carnage, and on the other peace and prosperity.

In England, the war of Election was about to commence, and each party was buckling on its armour, and both sides seemed confident of success. From such a sea of difficulties, who would not be delivered?

In BELGIUM, the interference of FRANCE is extremely unpopular, and must have considerable influence on the fortunes of the campaign. The French and Belgian officers are upon the worst terms.

The French Chambers had re-assembled to discuss the late address of the King, which we gave in Friday's Gazette, and a mere echo of the speech was agreed to, which was considered of a servile character.

In the address of the French Chamber of Deputies, we find this paragraph:

"We shall examine the Treaties which relate to the discussion with the United States of America, and which call Prince Otto of Bavaria to the Throne of Greece. We entreat your majesty to order that the Treaty of the 15th of November, and the Conventions which passed with England relative to these affairs, should be submitted to our inspection."

The opinion at Vienna was, that the Duchess of BERRI would be sent to her family.

An immense amount of merchandize had been sent from Antwerp to Flanders, Brussels, and other places, and the streets made an exhibition of desolation, more than half of the shops being shut, and sadness depicted in every countenance.

A Brussels paper of November 27, says the resignation of the Belgian ministers has more and more entangled the public affairs, and that Leopold will be placed in an awkward position.

The Dutch had cut some of the Dikes, and Middleburg was under water.

It is said the Prussians will not cross the lines, unless the French make an attempt upon Holland, not intending to interfere with the French proceedings as to the Citadel of Antwerp.

Sir Pulteney Malcolm, with part of the fleet, had returned to the Downs, on account of the appearance of stormy weather.

RUSSIA had applied to England for another loan, which, it is said, will be taken with avidity by capitalists.

M. Herrera, Minister from Central America, had delivered his credentials to the King of France.

From the general complexion of the Paris papers, new disturbances were apprehended. The Duchess of BERRI is a prolific theme with the writers for the Parisian journals.

The election of DUPIN, as President of the French Chamber of Deputies, is spoken of with great triumph by the *Doctrinaire* Ministry; the *Libereur*, in all trials of strength since, having been defeated by the Dupin party.

The following Orders in Council have been issued:—For releasing Dutch vessels with perishable goods on board, and for permitting vessels to clear out from British ports for Dutch ports in the East and West Indies.

Accounts from Brunswick to the 18th, state that the recent large reinforcements of Russian troops in Wallachia, Moldavia, and Bessarabia, had caused the early convocation of the Hungarian Diet, and that the national army was to be augmented, and corps of observation stationed on the Turkish frontier.

Addresses to the King against the Dutch war were getting up in all parts of Great Britain: in Leeds 6000 signatures of the

most eminent merchants had been obtained. The Glasgow Courier calls the proceedings against Holland "anti-national and unprincipled;" and adds: "We trust every one who sympathizes in the cause of the heroic Dutch, will come forward and subscribe an address to the Throne on that occasion."

From the Raleigh Register 11th inst.
The Legislature.—We mentioned in our last, the adoption of the joint Resolution to adjourn on the 5th inst. taking occasion to remark at the time, that it would be totally impracticable to carry it into effect, with a due regard to the public interest. On the 4th inst. that Resolution was rescinded, and the Legislature is still in session, though they will probably adjourn to-day or to-morrow. We fear from present indications, that no measures will be taken to relieve the embarrassments of the community, by the establishment of a new Bank. There have been six distinct bills before the Legislature for this purpose, all of which, with the exception of that submitted by Mr. Barringer, have failed from the indisposition of members to support any other project than that corresponding with their own peculiar notions on the subject of Banking. The bill excepted above, was passed by the House and sent to the senate, where it has undergone so many material alterations, that should it succeed in that body, the concurrence of the House in the amendments is exceedingly doubtful.

P. S. We have only time to announce that the Bank bill above alluded to, has passed the Senate, and been sent to the House of Commons for their concurrence in the amendments. Contrary, we believe, to general expectation, the whole of the amendments have been ratified, and one or two additional ones proposed, which it is thought the Senate will accede to.—Should they do so, the bill will become a law. The Capital Stock is to be two millions—half owned by the State: The Principal Bank to be located in this City, with such Branches as may hereafter be established by the President and the eight Directors. The President to be elected annually by the Legislature.

A Resolution has been reported from the joint select Committee to whom the subject was referred, authorising the Governor to take such steps in relation to the contract with *Ball Hughes* for restoring the Status of Washington, as he may deem advisable.

The bill to extend the jurisdiction and laws of the State over the Indian territory within her limits, was rejected on its second reading in the House of Commons, by a vote of 82 to 21.

Nullification in North Carolina.—We predicted in our last, that the Resolution denouncing Nullification, would be sustained by a triumphant majority in the House of Commons, as it had been in the Senate. It will be seen by a reference to the *Yeas* and *Nays*, that only 22 voted against it, and of these, several disavowed the doctrine, alleging that their vote was influenced by the consideration that no action of the Legislature upon the subject was called for, and was in its character *extra-judicial*. It is due to those gentlemen of the minority who mingled in debate, to state that they sustained their peculiar notions with an ability and zeal worthy of a better cause. They contested every inch of ground, and adopted every method which ingenuity could devise to render the expression of the Legislature less decisive in its language, and more palatable to South-Carolina—but on every question, where the principle was involved, the vote was almost uniformly the same. Even the amendment protesting against the employment of force by the General Government, was rejected by nearly the same vote that the Resolution was adopted.

Thus has North-Carolina emphatically spoken out, and by this one act, acquired additional claim to the character of a "consistent, truly Republican and patriotic State."—*ib.*

Convention Question.—A numerous and highly respectable meeting of the members of the Legislature, friendly to a revision of the Constitution of the State, was held in the Commons Hall on Friday night last. Gen. Polk of Rowan, presided, and S. F. Patterson and W. J. Cowan, acted as Secretaries. Resolutions were introduced by Mr. Dews, which elicited an able and very animated discussion, not as to what was necessary to be done, but how it should be effected. Finally, it was resolved, that it be recommended to the Sheriffs and other Officers at the elections in August next to receive the votes of all free citizens entitled to vote for members of the House of Commons, for or against amending the Constitution, and to make a return of the votes to the Governor, who is requested to communicate them to the Legislature.

Richmond M. Pearson, and Gen. Saunders Dewar of Rutherford, and Gen. Saunders and William H. Hayward, jun. of this City, have been appointed to draft an Address to the People of the State, explanatory of the objects of the meeting and of the amendments which the friends of a Convention desire; and a Committee of Correspondence has been appointed in each county, to circulate the Address. We have received an official account of the proceedings, and will, with cheerfulness, give them a place in our next.—*ib.*