

The Stock, which the United States now holds in this Bank, is worth 20 per cent. more than it cost the Government, and the bills of this Bank are equal to specie in India—in Europe, and answer every purpose in mercantile accommodation thro' the world.

No State in the Union has suffered greater loss in the discount on their bills than North-Carolina. Until the United States Branch was located in this State, our State notes were from 10 to 12 per cent. discount, and now by arrangements with that bank they are at par.

All our three local banks are now winding up, and every kind of property, (except slaves,) is regularly decreasing in value.—When the United States' Bank winds up, what are we to do for some circulating medium? How will the revenue in this State be collected? How will the debts of, or to the General Government, be paid? What will the farmer, the mechanic, the merchant do? We must rely on the Bank notes of other States as a circulating medium, and on them suffer a discount. How was it ten years back, when our bank notes were 10 or 12 per cent. discount in New-York and Philadelphia? Our merchants went on there with our notes, deducted the discount, and paid for their goods; returned and placed this 10 per cent in addition to a reasonable profit on the price. This they were obliged to do, and every man who purchased these goods sustained that loss, so that every person in this State, rich and poor, is directly interested in preserving our present sound currency, especially as our three State Banks must shortly close all their business.

No new Bank can be chartered in this State until after the expiration of the charter of the present State Bank; viz. in 1835—nor can Congress charter another United States Bank until after the expiration of its charter, viz. in 1836. In the meantime, what will become of the Citizens of North-Carolina? No circulating medium of their own—no Bank within their State—they must resort to bank notes of other states. Let them be warned by the late imposition placed off in the western counties of this state, through the Macon Bank notes, where 30 or 840,000 were lost to the Citizens, and some very honest industrious families ruined.

Under these circumstances, of every Bank in this State rapidly winding up all their concerns, how will it be possible for the Citizens of this State to get along? The value of property, the price of labour, will be depressed—Every class of citizens, must feel and sustain a loss, and those indebted will feel the pressure doubly severe.

Fellow Citizens, think of the situation we are in. You are every one deeply interested in it. View it in all the relations of intercourse you stand in with your neighbour, your mechanic, your merchant, your taxes and other dues to your sheriff, and judge judiciously for yourself and family.—The rejection by the President of the Bank bill, after passing both Houses of Congress by large majorities, places the people of N. Carolina in a very different situation with regard to him as the next President, than has arose from any previous transaction.

But this Veto Message, independent of the Bank question, declares and pronounces his last and solemn declarations and fixed principles as to the organization and operation of our Federal Government, and in our opinion, aims at a perfect prostration of the Judicial and Legislative branches of our Government. And here we beg of you to deliberate coolly and dispassionately for yourselves, as to the doctrine and principles set forth in this his last official message, and give a righteous judgment.—These are principles of vital importance to all our republican institutions, and ought to be sacredly guarded by the Citizens of the only properly organized and regularly established Republic on earth—"Principles and not Men," should at all times, and under all circumstances, be the governing and controlling motto with Republicans.

In that message we find the President makes the following solemn declarations to Congress: "That each public officer, who takes an oath to support the Constitution, swears that he will support it as he understands it, and not as it is understood by others." He also asserts, that "the opinion of the Supreme Court has no authority over Congress, and the President is independent of both Congress and the Supreme Court, and has a perfect right in himself to construe the constitution as he understands it, and not as it is understood by others"—i. e. as it is declared by the Judiciary, or enacted by Congress, is he not to all intents and pur-

poses as "independent of both" and of course of the people who are there represented, as any despot in the world—and if the Executive power be thus uncontrolled, is not our constitution which we have ever esteemed the palladium of our rights and liberties, trampled on and destroyed? Are not all the laws of Congress as to him, a perfect nullity? Has not our President, lately acted in perfect accordance with these principles? He has appointed a man to fill the same office, for which the Senate had twice rejected him. He has also refused to execute the provisions of a law passed by both Houses of Congress, sanctioned and signed by President Monroe. In perfect accordance with these principles, we also, see it announced in this veto message, as an objection to this Bank law, that he "was not called on to furnish the project of such an institution" which he adds, "would have been cheerfully performed," and concludes by saying that, "neither upon the propriety of the present action, nor upon the provisions of this act was the Executive consulted;" thus, virtually claiming to possess and exercise, in his own person, the Executive, the Legislative, and the Judicial departments of the Government.

As we have nothing to gain, nor have we any thing to lose, in this important Election, but what is equally the interest and advantage of every Citizen in this District, and in this State, we, therefore, cheerfully refer the matter to you, our Fellow Citizens, and hope you will so act, as to promote and secure our common interest and happiness. It certainly is the important duty and interest of every Citizen, for himself, solemnly to deliberate, and coolly to decide on so important a subject, and to act in such a manner as to preserve all his rights and liberties, and to hand them down undiminished to his posterity.

JOSEPH MCKNITT,
NATHAN L. W. ALEXANDER,
FRANKLIN L. SMITH.

From the Charleston City Gazette.

North-Carolina.—It is not among the least of the favorable signs of the times, to see the independent yeomanry of that quiet and patriotic member of our great Republic, coming forth to the rescue of those hallowed principles, which have so long maintained the grandeur of our national fabric. Those who know the people of that State have never questioned the noble position they would occupy, in any struggle that the madness of faction might wage against the purity and honor, if not the very existence of the Federal Government. Those who have here lent almost an irresistible impulse to the passions which form the basis of revolutionary fury, have studiously avoided even the show of an effort to agitate the hardy and intelligent freemen of North-Carolina, who manage their political affairs with all the unostentatious harmony of a Quaker deliberation. The most simple and unlettered of the people there, will never forget, that, though the State was the last to come into the Union, at the adoption of the Constitution under which the nation has enjoyed unexampled prosperity for near half a century, yet that it was their own Mecklenburg which first came forward with a declaration of independence from the tyrannical monarchies of the mother country. Recollecting this—and calmly appreciating the incalculable benefits—the un fading glories of our consolidated liberty, they will be the last to sanction, however remotely, any measure of political theory or action, that might be calculated to impair the vigor or undermine the structure of those institutions, under which twelve million of people may uninterruptedly enjoy their rights, in defiance of all the world besides. It has been our good fortune this many years past, to mix extensively with all classes of the people of that State—and we know their character intimately, and if asked to point out a section of country where the people would firmly adhere to the destinies of the nation, while "one stone remained upon another," we think we might safely point to the industrious "mind your own business" people of North-Carolina—and especially those who breathe the elastic atmosphere of her mountain region.

Much of the easy tranquility enjoyed by these people we have been in the habit of ascribing to their happy exemption from the wily fretfulness of too many talented and ambitious public men. Further reflection, however, convinces us, that it is to the sober deliberation of the people at large, and their prudent management in private life, that we may attribute the remarkable degree of quiet in which they are so happy. Long may they continue in the undisturbed enjoyment of these invaluable blessings!

These observations have been suggested by an account which we find in the Central Reflector of the 12th, of a meeting held in Pittsboro' the county seat of Chatham, on the 5th inst. of which Dr. F. J. Hill was chairman. The object of the meeting having been explained from the chair, the resolutions which we subjoin, were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we, a portion of the free citizens of the Republic, hold it to be our duty and our privilege, on all questions touching the relations of our Federal Union, or our general interests, to assemble ourselves peaceably together for the purpose of a common deliberation and interchange of sentiments; and especially do we consider it our duty now, when discord is abroad in the land, and civil conurbation is threatened.

Resolved, That we consider the Federal Constitution, under which we have so long lived a happy and prosperous, because a united people, as being, under God, the great security of our liberties, and all our political blessings, and that we will use all lawful means in our power to put down every attempt to resist the operation of the laws enacted under it, and held to be consistent with it, by the uniform practice of the government, and by the Supreme Judicial Tribunal of this Union.

Resolved therefore, That however much we may differ on questions of national policy, with our fellow-citizens in other parts of the Nation, or among ourselves, we consider the doctrine of Nullification, or the power of a single State to nullify a law of the United States, as inconsistent with the principles of our Union, and as palpably absurd.

Hugh McQueen, Esq. then addressed the meeting, at some length, in favor of the adoption of the resolutions—expatiated on the immense importance of the Union of the States, and insisted on the perilous tendency of the doctrine of nullification, and on its perfect inconsistency with the principles and provisions of the Federal Constitution, and with the due exercise of those powers with which the States had invested the General Government, at the adoption of the Constitution.

The meeting was then addressed by M. Q. Waddell, Esq. in a feeling and spirited manner, on the sacrifices which had been made by the Revolutionary fathers, for the attainment of the Union, on the exalted degree of happiness, prosperity and glory, which had been acquired under its auspices, and the irreparable losses which would ensue to America and to the world, from the demolition of so fair a fabric, after which he presented the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we deprecate such attempts as are now making by the South-Carolinians towards Nullification, and look upon it as the offspring of the most violent party feelings, and which, if persisted in, will lead to consequences subversive of all government.

CAPE DE VERD ISLANDS.—The intelligence received from the Cape de Verd Islands, is of a most distressing character. A universal famine is said to pervade those islands. Three years have elapsed since they had been visited with rain in any considerable quantities. The land had become parched, and had yielded nothing to the cultivator. All kinds of vegetation were withering and passing away. Most of the animals in the islands had died from starvation. At every port the utmost misery existed among all classes. It was no uncommon thing to see women and children gathering from the streets old bones that had been thrown away and eagerly gnawing them. The dead and dying were to be met with on every side. Mr. Gardiner, acting American Consul, computed that from 12 to 14 souls perished at Port Praya daily. A gentleman who was known to have a small supply of provisions, was obliged to guard his doors with his slaves, to prevent the people from his table. There are from 60 to 70,000 souls on the islands, who unless assistance be speedily rendered, must perish. They confidently expect aid from this country, and the parting words of the Governor-General to Capt. Rider (who brings the intelligence) were, "For God's sake tell them to send us something."

ASHTABULA, OHIO, OCT. 6.

Lake Disaster and Loss of Life.—The schooner Elisha Whittlesey, of this place, on her passage from Buffalo, when off Conneaut Creek, was captured by a sudden squall, about four o'clock on Saturday morning last, the 29th ult. and immediately sunk. She righted, however, as she went down, and a part of her topmasts was out of water, to which Captain Heacock, and six of the passengers and crew clung for thirteen hours, when they were taken off by the schooner Huron, of Buffalo, about five in the evening, and landed at Cleveland. The remainder of the passengers & crew, we grieve to state, went down with the vessel and were lost. It commenced blowing a gale about the time they were taken off, and almost naked, wet, and benumbed with cold as they were, Captain Heacock informs us, that it would have been impossible for them to have hung to the masts half an hour longer.

The names of those who were lost were Friend Thrall, his wife and two children, and Fidelia Holcomb, (wife of Henry A. Holcomb) and child, from Granby, Conn. who were removing to this country; Sally Masters, of Ashtabula, and her niece, passengers—and Alfred Bennett, of Sheffield, and Isaac Murray, of Ashtabula, seamen. The names of the passengers saved were Alexander Holcomb and Henry A. Holcomb, of Granby, Conn. and John White, of Windsor, in this country.

At the particular request of the owners of the vessel and cargo, we most cheerfully state that they impute no blame whatever to captain Heacock, and that they think he is entitled to much credit for his unwearied exertions in preserving the lives of the passengers and crew, who were not carried down with the vessel.

The schooner is about five miles from the shore, and will probably be raised. Sentinel.

The dissolution of Mrs. Higgins, the estimable wife of the Charge d'Affaires of the United States in Sweden, is mentioned in the London papers, upon the authority of a letter from Stockholm, dated August 10th. She died of consumption, on the 7th of that month.

Foreign Intelligence.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival of the Packet ship Philadelphia at New-York, London papers to the 17th ult. have been received.

Lord Durham's Embassy.—Accounts have been received from St. Petersburg, dated the 1st September, from which it appears that Lord Durham is about to return home from his mission, which, there is great reason to hope, will prove generally satisfactory. His Lordship had applied for his audience of leave, and the Emperor as a mark of courteous attention, had ordered that the steambot appropriated to the use of the Imperial family should convey Lord Durham to Stettin, after the above-mentioned ceremony had taken place.

Sir Stratford Canning.—This distinguished diplomatist having terminated the object of his embassy to Constantinople, to the entire satisfaction of the Court of Great Britain, would take leave of the Sultan on the 18th ult. and return to England, accompanied by his Secretaries and suite, with as little delay as possible.

Bench of Bishops. The Irish Representative Prelates in the next session of Parliament will be, the Archbishop of Dublin, and the Bishops of Kitlala, Ossory, and Clontarf.

Military Appointment.—Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, upon his return from Berlin, will assume the functions of Assistant Adjutant General to the Forces, to which his Lordship has been appointed, in the room of Maj. Garvoock.

Royal Insolent.—Another meeting of the late Duke of York's creditors, who have condescended for the purpose of investigating the affairs of his royal highness, and of demanding certain explanations from his executors, respecting a large quantity of property which has not been accounted for, took place on Thursday, in St. James's Place.—A good deal of fresh evidence was tendered respecting the appropriation of certain property, of which his royal highness died possessed, but which, by some means, escaped the notice of the executors in their answers of the interrogatories before the master; and it was stated that many of the debts which had been presented to be proved before the master were liable to legal objections. An adjournment for some days then took place, and it is expected that a general public meeting of the creditors at large will shortly be called, for the result of the committee to be laid before them.

IRELAND—BLOODY MASSACRE.

The following brief statement of a dreadful massacre which took place in Ireland, on the 5th of September, is extracted from the Cork Reporter:

It appears that the Rev. Mr. Gavin proceeded a few days since to value the tithes in the Parish of Wallstown, near Doneraule. It was thought necessary, in order to effect the object, that a detachment of the 14th regiment of Infantry from Butevant, and a body of police from the neighboring stations, all under the direction of several magistrates, amongst whom the names of G. B. Law, Esq. Admiral Evans, Gen. Barry, and G. Nagle, Esq. have been returned to us, should be procured. The process of valuation had scarcely commenced, when the people, to the number of between 12 and 15,000, began to manifest indications of hostility; whilst the authorities, on the other side, evinced a determination to resist any attempt that might be made to frustrate the valuation. The people, as they increased in numbers, became more and more resolute and exasperated; stones were thrown at the military; the order to fire upon and charge was given by the magistrates, and an instantaneous and general discharge of the unarmed peasantry was the result. The retreating party were met by a company of "Highlanders" from Castletownroche, when another conflict ensued, the result of which was, that 4 persons were killed, 15 badly wounded, and 15 or 20 made prisoners. The whole country for several miles round has been thrown into a state of great consternation, and the feelings of the farmers and peasantry are roused to a pitch of fearful excitement.

After a protracted and anxious inquiry, the Coroner's Jury brought in their verdict of Justifiable Homicide, on behalf of all the parties who took so fatal a part in this affray.

Another circumstance deserving of notice in the Irish papers is the following extract from the letter of a commercial traveller in Kildare, to his employer:

"I would advise you to make a large speculation in arsenic, as I find a considerable increase in the demand for it throughout these country parts. I was at first surprised at his, but chanced led me into the secret. One shopkeeper in — told me that he had sold 10 lbs. of arsenic to a farmer who wanted to salt some tithe-hay under seizure, which was intended to be purchased by the Commissariat, and that it was generally understood through the country that all tithe-hay would be better for being salted. I expect to get orders for four times the quantity of arsenic I ever sold in this district before."

This is a shocking statement, but we cannot, without further proof to connect it with another shocking statement, regard it as a satisfactory solution of the burning of property by the Clergymen and Magistrates, alluded to in our paper of yesterday.

From Portugal Direct.—The brig Ulysses, Capt.—, arrived from Oporto, was boarded this morning, by our news boat.

On the 20th, the Duke of Braganza, accompanied by his staff, reviewed his whole line, and afterwards visited, two of the corvettes and the arsenals.

Capt.—, informs us that on the 22d when he sailed, things remained as they had been for some time. Don Miguel's lines were round Oporto, and so near that the troops of the adverse parties could converse together. He was present at the battle of Volonga, and states that the army of Don Miguel was about 4 times as numerous as that of Pedro, but vastly inferior in every other respect: the soldiers being miserably clad, paid and fed, and evidently pressed into service against their will.

Capt.—states that 16,000 rations were issued at Oporto the day before his departure; that the troops are equal to any he has seen in Europe, in discipline, &c. that he carried 200 officers from St. Michaels to Oporto as passengers; and that all the expedition are all abundantly supplied with money. There was no expectation of immediate operations of any kind.

After the engagement between the ships the San Juan retired to Lisbon; and entered the Tagus with all her pumps going, yet reported that she had destroyed Don Pedro's squadron.—N. Y. Daily Adc.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 25.—The Austrian Observer says—Last week various reports were spread of a great battle in Syria, to the disadvantage of the Ottoman army. It was added, that several Turkish battalions had surrendered to the Egyptians, and that the Defferdat and Kadisker of the army had been killed in a mutiny. It appears from authentic accounts that, at the beginning of July, there was an action near Homs, between the Egyptian army and the irregular troops of Mehemed Pacha of Aleppo, in which some regiments of regular infantry that arrived later were obliged to yield to the superior force of the Egyptians, who, however, did not succeed in taking Homs. Hussein Pacha, with the main army, had not yet come up. The Defferdat and Kadisker had not lost their lives in a mutiny, but with many officers and soldiers, had fallen victims to the hot wind prevalent in Syria at this season.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the plantation he now lives on, situated two miles east of Charlotte, on Little Sugar Creek, adjoining the lands of Joseph McConaughey, the heirs of Henry Mason, dec'd, and others, containing about two hundred acres. There is 50 or 60 acres cleared and under good fence, six of which is first rate meadow, the balance is woodland and well timbered. The improvements are a good two story dwelling house, a good barn and all necessary out-houses. The payment will be accommodating and made to suit the purchaser. If desired, I will sell my crop and stock with the above possessions.

THOS. L. HUTCHISON.

Ellyson Grove, 4th Oct. 1832. 71f

NOTICE.

FOR SALE, a family of likely young Negroes—A Man, Woman and 4 Children will be sold cheap. Apply to the Printer. Oct. 12th, 1832. 71f

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of John Woodruff & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business in future will be conducted by John Woodruff alone. M. M. BROWN, THEODORE SCUDDER, JOHN WOODRUFF. Charlotte, Sept. 21, 1832. 61f

PUBLIC SALE.

Tuesday, 23d October, I will sell at my Plantation, in the lower end of Irwell county, Live Stock of all kinds, 800 or 1000 bushels of Corn, A quantity of Wheat, Rye, Oats, Fodder and Hay,

and many other articles not mentioned, when due attendance and terms made known on that day by the subscriber. SAM'L S. SLOAN. 608

October 1, 1832.

TAKEN UP.

AND committed to the Jail of this county, on the 6th inst. a negro man who says his name is CHARLES, between 20 and 25 years of age, 5 feet high, yellow complexioned and rather ragged in appearance, says he belongs to Philip Clarke, of Wimbomborough, Fairfield district, S. C. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. JOS. McCONAUGHEY, Sheriff. Oct. 8, 1832. 71f

ELOPED.

FROM the service of the subscriber, living in the County of Columbia, State of Georgia, on the 25th day of June last, a negro fellow named MACKLIN, thirty-three years of age, round face, dark complexion, and well proportioned—a field hand, and dressed in country home-spun. He was purchased from Peterson Rawlings in 1821, then just arrived from Mecklenburg County, Va. It is believed that he is endeavouring to make his way back to Virginia. Any person confiding him and apprising the subscriber of the fact, or delivering him to the subscriber shall be amply rewarded for their trouble and expense. NATHAN CRAWFORD. Near Columbia Court-House, Ga. July 17th, 1832.

A N APPRENTICE to the Printing Business will be taken at this Office, if early application be made. A boy from 14 to 15, who can read and spell well, will meet with a good situation.