



THE SENTINEL.

NEWBERN: FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1833.

Message from the President.

A Message from the President of the United States, communicating the Nullifying Ordinance of the South Carolina Convention, and the laws passed by the Legislature to carry it into effect, was transmitted to Congress on the 18th inst. The great length of the Message, and the late hour at which it was received, will not allow us to publish it in to-day's paper. The following synopsis will inform our readers of the general features of this important document.

The Message opens by a reference to the last annual message of the Executive to Congress, and to the intimation therein contained, should any emergency arise, rendering the execution of the laws of the United States for the collection of the revenue impracticable in any quarter of the Union, application should be made to Congress for such aid as they might appear to require. The message then goes on to say that events which have occurred in the quarter then allude to, or which have come to the knowledge of the President subsequently to the date of his Annual Message, do present this emergency, as made known to him by the official transmission to him of certain acts of the State of South Carolina. The President then adverts to his Proclamation of the 10th of December, explaining his views, &c., to his expectation that that Proclamation would not have been without effect, which reasonable expectation has not been realized, as appears by the several acts of the Legislature of the State of South Carolina, which, he says, are calculated, both in their positive enactments, and in the spirit of opposition which they obviously encourage, wholly to obstruct the collection of the revenue within the limits of that State.

Referring to the Ordinance of the Convention, &c. The President says that no intimation has been received of the re-assembly of that body; and the interval between now and the 1st of February, the day when the Ordinance is to take effect, is too short to allow of the preliminary steps being taken for that purpose. The President adds, that in the mean time the State Authorities are actively engaged in organizing their military resources, and providing means for supporting them, &c., and giving the most solemn assurances of protection and support to all who shall enlist in opposition to the revenue laws of the United States; and the Governor of the State has, in a recent proclamation openly defied the authority of the Executive of the Union, and invited volunteers to sustain the defiance. Thus, says the Message, South Carolina presents herself in the attitude of hostile preparation, and ready even for military violence, it need be, to enforce her laws for preventing the collection of the duties upon imports within her limits.

The President then proceeds at large to lay before Congress not only the acts and proceedings of South Carolina, but also freely to acquaint them with those steps which he has already caused to be taken for the collection of the revenue, and with his views of the subject generally, and the suggestions which the Constitution in his opinion requires him to make in regard to future legislation thereupon may be the better understood.

The Message goes on to state that instructions have been some time ago issued from the Treasury to the Revenue Officers, pointing out their respective duties under the existing laws, &c. taking nullification on the ground professed by its advocates, that it was pacific in its nature. Since which time, circumstances had changed, and, reviewing the history of the proceedings in South Carolina, &c. the President invites the attention of Congress to certain acts of the State, as published in the newspapers of the State, of which, although requested, the Executive had not succeeded in obtaining official copies from the proper authority of the State. If these acts, says the President, cannot be defeated and overcome by the exercise of the powers conferred on the Federal Government, the Constitution must be considered as incompetent to its own defence, the supremacy of the laws is at an end, and the rights and liberties of the People can no longer receive protection from the Government of the Union. These aggressions on the authority of Congress, the Message adds, are moreover absolute, indefinite, and without limitation; they offer to the United States no alternative but unconditional submission. It is true, that, in their address to other States, the South Carolina Convention profess to submit a plan of taxation which they would agree to: it is true also that the Governor of the State, in his Message, suggests the call of a Convention of the States as an alternative; but it is also true that the conditions on which they "would be willing to acquiesce" form no part of the Ordinance; and, even if these terms were offered in the same binding form as the Ordinance, they are so undefined, and depend upon so many contingencies, and are so opposed to the known opinions and interest of the great body of the American People, as to be almost hopeless of attainment—and the shortness of the time would make them impossible, if they were not otherwise impracticable.

By these various proceedings, the Message says the State of South Carolina has forced upon the General Government the unavoidable duty of deciding on the new and dangerous alternative of permitting the State to obstruct the execution of the laws within its limits, or seeing it attempt to execute the threat of withdrawing from the Union. Both these prospects, says the message, are revolutionary in their character and tendency, and subversive of the laws and of the integrity of the Union.

The message then enters at length into a discussion of the rights of the Government and of the States, &c. and adds that, in deciding upon the course imposed upon the authorities of the Union, in the present crisis, it must not be overlooked, that there is no sufficient cause for the acts of South Carolina, or for her placing in jeopardy the happiness of so many millions of people. To establish which, the message enters into a recital of the alleged grievances, with some examination of their reality, &c.

The President then adverts to the solemn duty imposed by the oath of the Executive, to take care that the laws be executed and examines the extent of the powers already conferred upon him for that purpose. Subsequently to the date of the instructions to Collectors, already referred to, and to the passage of the ordinance, information is said to have reached the Executive that it would be impracticable for the Collector of Charleston to preserve the custody of vessels detained by him, against any attempt to remove vessels and cargoes from his custody. The removal of the custom house, therefore, from Charleston to Castle Pinckney, was deemed a measure of necessary precaution. From the nature of things, however, a similar precaution cannot be observed with respect to the ports of Georgetown and Beaufort, in South Carolina. After recurring to the various penal and other provisions of the late State acts, the message suggests the protection of the collection of the revenue, by placing the custom house beyond the immediate power of the Courts. The message also suggests the expediency of providing by law that the President of the United States may be authorized to alter and

abolish such of the districts and ports of entry, in any State, as shall be necessary, and to establish the custom house of any port so abolished, in some secure port or harbor of the same State, &c.

The Message closes with some remarks in which the President expresses his reliance on the disposition of each department of the government to perform its duty. Whilst a forbearing spirit may, and he trusts will be exercised towards the errors of our brethren in a particular quarter, duty to the rest of the Union (says the President) demands that open and organized resistance to the Laws shall not be executed with impunity. He trusts that the present difficulties may result in proving that the Constitution and Laws are Supreme, and the Union indissoluble.

The whole Message, of which this is but a brief and meagre outline, is written with much ability, and the whole contents of it, when published at large, will command universal attention. The reading of it produced, in both Houses, a very considerable sensation, but not greater than was natural on such an occasion.—[Nat. Int.]

SOUTH CAROLINA.

We have been favored with the following extracts of a letter from a highly distinguished gentleman of Charleston, to his correspondent in this place.

"My dear Sir—I was very much gratified by the cheering intelligence contained in your letter of the 18th inst. I always regarded a Southern Convention as a most dangerous expedient, and only consented to it to preserve unanimity in the party, and because it had been adopted in my absence. I regret to say that our Union Convention at Columbia did not resolve to resist the oppressive acts of the majority by the strong arm. You will have seen a copy of our proceedings, and we further resolved to organize ourselves in order to resist more effectually whenever the occasion, which we all expect, shall arrive. The Legislature has passed in its violent career, and the laws passed are milder than was expected still the hand of oppression is heavy upon us, and the Convention may meet tomorrow, and, under the influence of their leaders, pass the most unjust and oppressive ordinances. We are not free, not so free as the Turk in Constantinople. Under the sacred name of liberty, they have trampled her image under foot, and violated the dearest rights of their fellow citizens. Animated only by an unholy ambition, they pretend to complain of the tyranny of the majority of the people of the United States, and they, in the name of the majority of the people of South Carolina, pass the most arbitrary acts and oppress the minority in their own State, beyond human forbearance. My inclination would lead me to hasten on the crisis, but I must be governed by the will of the party. I dread much more procrastination than defeat. For if we should fall, the freemen of our sister States would be roused to avenge us and rescue the State from the reign of mad ambition, and thereby preserve our free institutions. Our men would be encouraged if they thought our countrymen in North Carolina would aid us. They ought to do so, for I believe some of the Georgians would come in to the aid of their brother madmen in South Carolina. We have not yet received the laws passed by the Legislature; as soon as we receive them I will send them to you. They are not so violent as we had reason to expect, but had enough, and I hope rebellious enough to justify the President in carrying his Proclamation into full effect."

The following Preamble and Resolutions, submitted to the consideration of Captain BURGWIN'S Company of Town Militia, at the close of their parade on Saturday last, were adopted by a vote of 59 to 8.

Although, as a military body, in which capacity we are now assembled, it may not behoove us to discuss political questions, yet we conceive it not only our right, but also an imperative duty, when the Union is threatened with dissolution, and the Government in danger of being overthrown, to come forward and avow our unalterable attachment to the institutions of our country, and our firm determination to maintain and support them, and to aid our fellow citizens in any part or section of the country, who may be engaged in the same holy and just cause. And although we should sincerely deprecate the necessity of resorting to military force, yet, if it become necessary to reduce the factious and turbulent to obedience to the laws, or the ambitious to forego their aspiring views, founded on the ruin of our beloved country; and feeling that "the Union must be preserved,"

We Resolve, That we coincide with the sentiments expressed by the President in his late Proclamation, addressed to the people of South Carolina.

We also Resolve, That whenever called on by the Proper authorities, we will give our support to such measures as shall be adopted to suppress rebellion, put down insurrection, and aid our fellow citizens in the support of their just rights.

We are pleased to learn that our Representative in Congress has introduced a Resolution directing the Committee on the Post Office to enquire into the expediency of establishing a mail route to Ocracoke and Portsmouth. It is high time that the inhabitants of that section of Carteret, who embrace a large portion of the wealth and population of the county, should partake of the benefits of the Post Office, and we hope that G. n. Speight may succeed in effecting the object of his Resolution.

By the packet ship Columbia, at New York, London papers are received to the evening of the 4th of December. The following extracts comprise all they contain of any interest.

LONDON, Dec. 4. Evening.

Intelligence has been received from Antwerp to Sunday noon. (2d inst.) at which time the French had not commenced firing on the citadel. We are informed that Marshal Gerard is aware that General Chasse has been for some time mining the approaches to the place, in consequence of which the French are now employed in counter-mining before they approach the bastions. The Paris papers of yesterday's date, contain no political intelligence of importance. The address, in answer to the King's Speech, was adopted by the Chamber of Peers, with only eight votes against it. The debate on the Address, in the Chamber of Deputies, is expected to occupy the greater part of the week. The German papers received this day, communicate no new facts of importance. Wagers were laid at Berlin on the 20th, that peace would be signed in three weeks.

CIRCUS.—The company of Equestrians under the direction of the Proprietors, Messrs. SMITH and PALMER, arrived here a few days since. Their exhibitions, we understand, are unusually attractive, and their performances are spoken of in terms of high commendation. A striking evidence of the merits of this highly popular company, is afforded by the overflowing houses which continue to patronize them. They will remain with us long enough to afford our friends of the adjacent country an opportunity of witnessing their exhibitions.

The Act of the late General Assembly providing for the establishment of a Bank, will be found on our second page.

The Georgia Missionaries, Messrs. Worcester and Butler, influenced no doubt by a desire to prevent, at this critical juncture, a conflict between the authorities of Georgia and the General Government, have magnanimously announced their determination to relinquish the further prosecution before the Supreme Court, of their suit against the State of Georgia. Their letter on the subject, is inserted on our second page.

Letter from the Hon. J. SPEIGHT to a gentleman of this place, dated

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.

Dear Sir, I am more than gratified to hear the result of Judge Toomer's Resolutions; not that I have any personal feelings on the subject, but because it puts a final quietus on Nullification, so far as North Carolina is concerned. I had hoped that our State would for the future, take the liberty to think and act for herself; but I see that some of our would-be great men are trying to chain her to the wake of South Carolina, who looks on us as not able to think and act for ourselves. However, the joint vote of the two Houses will settle the matter for the present, and before another meeting of the Legislature, the Tariff will I hope be so modified as to render all serious opposition unnecessary. There is but one thing which can prevent an adjustment of the question during our present session, and that is the course pursued by South Carolina. Already it is said by the friends of the tariff that they do not like to legislate with a drawn sword over their heads. In fact, it is rather degrading to the feelings of freemen; but they should recollect that the whole country calls aloud for the action of Congress, and that the subject should be approached regardless of the course of South Carolina. It is true she is brandishing her sword over our heads—and what of that? Is the country to be burthened with oppressive taxation on her account? I hope not. The bill reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, is based on the principle of the tariff of 1816, which I confess is in many respects objectionable; though upon the whole, if we can get it, we need not complain. I think we shall pass it in the House of Representatives; tho' you may depend on it the aristocracy mean to die hard. Every agitation of the question makes Burges and Stewart roar like lions panting for the blood of their prey. The aristocracy are playing a deep game on the credulity of the people. A simultaneous effort has been made in both Houses to reduce, or rather to abolish the postage on letters and newspapers; thereby imposing the burthen of the Post Office expenditures on the Treasury. The honest farmer who has a son some 800 or 1000 miles from home, is to be enjoined by the plausible assertion that he can receive letters from him free of postage, while the fact that this tax is added to his coffee, salt, iron, &c. is for the present to be kept out of sight. For it follows as a matter of course, if the revenue which is derived from postage is cut off, it prevents in the same proportion, a reduction of the tariff. Again, Sir, Mr. Clay's manoeuvres in the Senate on the subject of the Public Lands, are indicative of the views of the ultra tariffites. The annual revenue derived from the sales of the Public Lands, is about \$2,000,000. Mr. Clay proposes to divide this among the States for internal improvements, education and colonization. If this scheme and the reduction of postage succeed, it will be impossible materially to reduce the tariff. Some of the Southern members are in favor of both, and several from our own State declare that they will support Clay's land bill, which, if it should pass, will prevent a reduction of at least \$2,000,000. The time has nearly come when the revenue of the government must be confined to its expenditures, and the great battle to be fought is this: The friends of the tariff will endeavor to make the expenditures as large as possible; while those of us who go for the interest of the farmers, must resist all unnecessary appropriations of the public money. It is in vain for the people to cry out against the tariff, if they encourage the profligate expenditure of money by their representatives. If the expenses of the government could be swelled to \$24,000,000 annually, it would scarcely satisfy the voracious tariffites. Then, indeed, they could keep up the cry that money was wanting to defray the public demands. I hope the people will be alive to a just sense of their rights, and that while they on the one hand condemn the tariff, they will also oppose the wild and profligate expenditure of the public money, which has for its object the continuance of our present burthens.

Your friend,

J. SPEIGHT.

From the Raleigh Star.

CONVENTION MEETING.

A large and respectable meeting of those members of the Legislature of North Carolina friendly to a revision of the Constitution of the State, was held at the Government House, in the city of Raleigh, on the 4th of January, 1833. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Kerr, of Caswell, who moved that General Thomas G. Polk, of Rowan, be appointed Chairman, and that Samuel F. Patterson and William J. Cowan be appointed Secretaries; which motion being agreed to, the Chairman, upon taking the chair, elucidated the object of the meeting in a short, but pertinent address. When Mr. Dew's submitted to the consideration of the meeting the following resolutions, to wit: Resolved, That, for the purpose of ascertaining, as far as it can be done without the aid of legislative enactment, the sense of the freemen of North Carolina upon the subject of a revision of the Constitution a committee of four persons be appointed to draft an address to the people of this State, explanatory of the object of this meeting, of the amendments suggested

by the joint select committee of this Legislature, and of the mode proposed by that committee to render said amendments a part of the Constitution. Resolved, That the votes of all free citizens of their respective counties, who are entitled to vote for members of the House of Commons, for and against amending the Constitution, and to make a return of the votes given in his county to the Governor.

Resolved further, That his excellency the Governor be requested to communicate to the next General Assembly the returns made to him in pursuance of the foregoing resolution.

Resolved further, That a committee of three persons, in each county in this State, be appointed by the Chair, who, together with such others as they may associate with them, shall form a Committee of Correspondence, whose duty it shall be to distribute among the good people of their respective counties the address of the committee appointed for that purpose, and such other information as they may think important.

Which resolutions, after being read and discussed, were unanimously adopted.

Whereupon, in pursuance of the first resolution, the following persons were appointed by the Chair a committee to draft the address to the people of this State, to wit: Richmond M. Pearson, Romulus M. Saunders, Wm. H. Haywood and Thomas Dew.

And in pursuance of the last resolution, the following persons were appointed to compose the Committees of Correspondence, in their respective counties, to wit:

- Anson—Wm. Johnston, Alexander Little, Joseph White.
Ashe—George Bowers, Richard Gentry, Alexander B. Millan.
Beaufort—Wm. A. Blount, John Singletary, Joseph B. Hinton.
Berkeley—David Outlaw, Stark Armistead, Josiah Holley.
Bladen—John Owen, Wm. J. Cowan, Isaac Wright.
Brunswick—John Julius Gause, Marsden Campbell, Daniel B. Baker.
Buncombe—Richard E. Fortune, Wm. J. Lewis, Benjamin Richardson.
Burke—Isaac T. Avery, John Burgin, Senr. William Dickson.
Cabarrus—Paul Barringer, James G. Spears, Daniel Coleman.
Camden—Joseph Dozier, Geo. Ferrebee, Haywood S. Bell.
Carteret—David Borden, Otway Burns, Thomas Marshall.
Caswell—James Kerr, Dr. Willie Jones, Paul A. Harrison.
Chatham—Isaiah Burnet, Isaac Headen, David Watson.
Chowan—Joseph B. Skinner, Charles E. Johnson, Richard T. Brownrigg.
Columbus—Joshua Williamson, Isaac Powell, Luke R. Simmons.
Craven—William Gaston, John I. Pasteur, Thomas Watson, James C. Cole.
Cumberland—John D. Toomer, James Hooper, Thos. L. Hybart, Louis D. Envy.
Currituck—John B. Jones, Willoughby D. Barnard.
Dare—Benjamin T. Simmons.
Davidson—John A. Hogan, William R. Holt, James Wiseman.
Duplin—William Wright, James K. Hill, Jeremiah Peasall.
Edgecombe—James W. Clark, Dr. Boykin, Joseph R. Lloyd.
Franklin—John D. Hawkins, Henry J. G. Ruffin, Dr. Willie Perry.
Gates—John Mitchell, Henry Gilliam, Riddock Gatlin.
Granville—William H. Gilliam, Maurice Smith, James Cooper.
Greene—Wyatt Moyer, Charles Edwards, Wm. V. Speight.
Guilford—John M. Morehead, Geo. C. Mendenhall, J. M. Dick, F. L. Simpson.
Halifax—Dr. Bond, Dr. Reed, John Cromwell.
Haywood—Robert Love, Ninian Edmonston, Joseph Cathey.
Hertford—Bridger I. Montgomery, David E. Sumner, John Waddle.
Hyde—Benjamin Sanderson, Thomas S. Singleton, William Selby.
Johnston—Josiah O. Watson, John McLeod David Thomson.
Jones—Hardy Bryan, William Huggins, James B. Larque.
Iredell—Abner Franklin, William F. Cowan, John Young.
Lenoir—William D. Mosely, Isaac Croom, Nathan B. Whitfield.
Lincoln—Jno. Willong, sen. Daniel M. Forney, And. Hoyle, Jacob Ransour, sen.
Macon—John Hall, John Howard, James W. Guion.
Resolved further, That it be, and the same is hereby recommended to the Sheriffs, Inspectors, and other officers holding the next election for members of the General Assembly, in the several counties in this State, at the times and places of holding said elections, and under the same rules and regulations, to Martin—James B. Slade, Dr. S. J. Baker.
Joshua Robason.
Mecklenburg—Thomas B. Smart, Wm. J. Alexander, Joseph McConahay, M. McLeary.
Montgomery—Reuben Kendall, Edmond Deberry, John Crump.
Moore—Archibald McNeil, Duncan Murchison, John B. Kelly.
Nash—Joseph Arrington, Henry Blount, James N. Mann.
New Hanover—Joseph A. Hill, Owen Holmes, George Fennel, (Black River).
Northampton—Wm. B. Lockhart, R. B. Cary, John D. Amis.
Onslow—George A. Thompson, D. W. Sampson, John A. Averitt.
Orange—William Montgomery, P. H. Mangum, Jas. S. Smith, Jas. Mebane.
Pasquotank—William Martin, John B. Muse, Ambrose Knox.
Perquimans—Jonathan H. Jacobs, Jesse Wilson, Joseph W. Townsend.
Person—Thomas McGehee, C. C. Jordan, Portius Moore.
Pitt—William Clark, Henry Toole, John C. Gorham.
Randolph—Benjamin Elliot, Joshua Craven, Tidance Lane.
Richmond—Robert Powell, Walter F. Leake, D. M. Laurin.
Robeson—Malcom Purcell, John W. Powell, John Gilchrist.
Rutherford—John McIntire, James Graham, John Moore, Archibald Durlam.
Rockingham—Thomas Seale, Robert Martin, E. T. Bro-Inox.
Rowan—Lemuel Bingham, Burton Craige, Hamilton C. Jones, C. Harbin.
Sampson—Hardy L. Holmes, David Underwood, Dr. McKay.
Stokes—John Hill, John F. Poindexter, Emanuel Shober.
Surry—Mathew M. Hughes, D. W. Courts, Nicholas L. Williams, M. Eranklin.
Tyrell—Daniel N. Bateman, Ebenezer Pettigru, Ephraim Mann.
Wake—Henry Seawell, Charles L. Hinton, Parker Rand, Charles Manly.
Warren—John Bragg, Dannel Turner, Joseph W. Hawkins.
Washington—Josiah Collins, jr. Dr. Francis Ward, Joseph C. Norcum.
Wayne—James Rhoades, Richard Washington, James Griswold.
Wilkes—Edmond Jones, James Welborn, Jno. Martin, Senr.

On motion of Mr. Pearson. Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the Chairman, for the able and dignified manner in which he has discharged the duties of the Chair.

On motion of Mr. Davidson. Resolved further, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the Secretaries, for their services as such.

On motion of Mr. Dew's. Resolved, That the Publishers of the different newspapers in this State be requested to publish the foregoing proceedings.

THOS. G. POLK, Chairman. S. E. PATTERSON, Wm. J. COWAN, Secretaries.

FOR THE SENTINEL. LINES ON AN OLD LIVE OAK.

Pause, gentle stranger—for a moment pause— And look upon my aged form, and learn That life and strength must yield to sullen death. See you how few and scattered are the leaves That age has left me? Yet at the time has been. When the broad light of noon-day sun, could not Half reach me with its beams. I was in youth: My springs of life were fresh, and yet unworn, And green perpetual, crown'd my youthful head. An Indian lover and his artless maid Oft sought my shade, to tell their tale of love, Breathe the soft sigh, and think of coming bliss. Long had the wigwags, which their offspring built Near where I stand, been moulder'd into dust— They, and their children, long had slept beneath That little spot of upraised earth; just there— And still I stood fresh—green—immovable. My leaves have sported with the evening breeze And look'd, unsear'd, upon the evening sun; Have spread themselves to catch the falling snow. When all things else seem'd fearful of its touch. The storm has been upon me in its wrath, And tried to crush me with its mighty breath: Its puny efforts I did laugh to scorn, And long'd to grapple with the red-wing'd bolt. But age did creep upon me; and, though slow, Yet surely fasten'd it, its deadly hand Upon my heart. And now I'm withering fast: The genial airs of softly smiling spring, Produce but these few leaves of faded green, To screen my branches from the winter's touch. Soon I must yield: in vain these jaded limbs Would strive against a storm. My head must sink Upon the bosom of my mother earth, Should e'er the tempest touch this worn-out trunk. Stranger, farewell! If e'er thy path shall lead Thee once again this way, in after-time— (Should storm or tempest have been on its' wing) My wreck'd and shapeless mass will prove to thee, That life and strength must yield to sullen death. A.D.

MARRIED.

In New Hanover County, on the 3d instant, by the Rev. Mr. Cairnes, Mr. JOHN VAN SICKLE, of this place, to Mrs. ANNA CALLANDER. In Lenoir County, on the 6th instant, by Council Wooten, Esq. JOHN HUSE, Esq. to Miss LANY TILLMAN, all of that County.

PORT OF NEWBERN.

ARRIVED, Schr. Laurel, Burges, from Crooked Island, with Salt, to J. Washington. Schr. James Monroe, Freeborn, from N. York. Select, Conklin, from N. York, with mdz to J. S. Morris, M. W. Jarvis, J. M. Granade, & Co. S. Simpson, and J. W. Smith. Jan. 19, schr. Susan Mary, Snow, N. York. 24, schr. Geo. Pollok, Chadwick, New York, mdz. to S. Simpson, J. Granade, & Co. C. Slovic, W. Brower and W. W. Clark. CLEARED, Jan. 19, Brig Driver, Grimes, Barbadoes. Schr. Susan Benjamin, Thomas, for Guadaloupe, Orono, Snow, for Barbadoes.

The Trustees of the Newbern Academy are requested to meet at the President's Office, at candle light, on Saturday evening next.

January 24, 1833.

State Bank of North Carolina.

RALEIGH, January 14th, 1833. AT an adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution, held at their Banking-House, this day, the following Resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That a Dividend of \$50 per Share of the Capital Stock of the State Bank of North Carolina is hereby declared by the Stockholders, which shall be paid to the respective Stockholders, or their Representatives, on or after the first day of February next, at their Banking-House in the City of Raleigh. That no payment shall be made without the production of the Certificates of Stock at the said Banking-House.

That the Cashier shall, in a Book prepared for the purpose, take Receipts for the various payments, and also endorse in red ink, on the Certificates, that such payments have been made. That the Books for the transfer of Stock be closed on the 25th instant, and remain closed until the second day of February next. And no transfer shall be permitted on the Books of any Share on which a dividend has been paid.

WILL. POLK, Cashier. J. GALES, Secy.

BANK OF NEWBERN, JANUARY 7th, 1833.

AT the late annual meeting of the STOCKHOLDERS of the BANK OF NEWBERN on the first Monday of this month.—It was Resolved, That a Dividend of twenty-five per cent. on each and every Share of the Capital Stock of said Bank be, and the same is hereby declared and made payable to the Stockholders, or their legal Representatives, on and after the first day of March next, under the following rules and regulations, to wit: First—

all payments shall be made at the Principal Bank to the Stockholder, or his Attorney, duly appointed, on production of the original certificate. Second—Payment of Dividend of Capital shall be evidenced by the receipt of the Stockholder or his Attorney, in a Book prepared for that purpose. Third—All payments of Dividend of Capital shall be endorsed on the Certificate of Stock, by the Cashier at the time of making payment. Fourth—The transfer Book shall be closed on the twentieth day of February next, and remain closed until the first day of March following, and no Share on which a Dividend of Capital may be paid, shall thereafter be transferred on the Books of this Bank. Extract from the Journal of the Stockholders. JNO. W. GUION, Cashier. January 19th 1833.