and that if arrested within that distanc, the trial must take place within the State.

"It may be asked, what are the commercia embarrasments, to avoid which merchants make their shipments to other ports, and suswer to this brings under consider course which the General Government will. Sue in the event of Nullification without seees sion, attended as is avowed with an act imposing pains and penalties to enforce it. In answering this, we make no difference in this case whether produced by the Legislature alme, or by egislature acting under the sanction of a convention, still supposing however that the State continues in the Union. And in anticipating the course of the General Government we are governed by what appears to be its true rolley and most consistent with its general course.

"The desire will be to leave the people of the State time to reflect and to form a practical opinion of their own measures, to see and to feel its true character and that of their advisors : thus trusting in their returning reflection voluntarily to abandon both. And by a simple repeal of their own laws, to restore every thing to the statu in quo above all things not to andulge gentlemen in their favorite project of having bloodshed or the military pointing their bayonets at the breast of the citizens. All this is easily practicable The Collector and his concintors of the Revenue will have perhaps to live a while without free. but if any vessel should be hardy enough to deliver her cargo without a permit, or leave the port without a clearance, there is no difficulty in intercepting her on the ocean, and carrying her for adjudication into a port to which the laws of this State do not extend. Importers would not repeat the experiment often : even asso intions would soon get tired of the expense and dangers attending it. We have been astonishod to read from the pen of a learned civilian that this arrest could not take place beyond a marine league from our coast; the contrary is unquestionable. It may be made any where un all a ocean, and will be valid in our own courts. And even when made of a foreign testel within a marine league of the coast of our own or any may of right do." oth favereign, it is only a question of policy whather her liberation will be demanded or not. The language of Courts is 'lupum aribus teneo.' The books are full and explicit on this doctrine. and the Cutters from a few adjacent ports would con give a practical application of it; without ever coming into ports where they may be subjected to the laws of this State. And another sage doctrine from the same pen we read in these terins; "if seizures be made in a port or within the distance assigned by the law of nations as the limits of a State, the trial must be in the and Juries." Where must the professional man have been for the last twenty years who could venture upon such doctrines? (See Mr. Calhour's letter.)

"We believe, then, that in the event of the passage of such laws by the State, the President would do no more than express his regret on the occasion in a message to Congress, announcing the event, but would ask no legislative interference, considering it and treating it as an affair for the Treasury and Judiciary Departments.

"flow those two Departments would meet the conflict, is the next question.

"The Treasury Department do no more than instruct the Collector, the District Attorney and Marshal, to make no deviation from their usual course; and if encountered to force, to let poss on, and to be careful to secure testimony to be used when occasion required. But not to resort to military aid, or the Posse; or any other extra force until the tempest shall spend its force or ed. at least not until further orders. Thus the Moloch scheme of compelling bloodshed will be avoided.

"it is probable that those officers may have to encounter prosecutions, fine, imprisonment, confiscation, and even death have been threatened; but it is scarcely possible in the present state of this comminaty even to pack a jury which will not contain one man of sufficient firmness and correctness to resist the torrent, even if we suppose that a judge could be found of sufficient weakness to yield to it. Some inodification of the State Judiciary, it is said as contemplated to guard against the independence of the present incumbents in the department: But this is an extreme of madness to which it will not be easy to pusn a Legislature, much less the Peo-

Extract from the Message of Gov. Hamilton to the Legislature of South Carolina.

During the interval between your last adjourn ment and the period of your present meeting a Communition of the people of the State of South Carolina, called wader the high sanctions of the Constitution of the State, and by your authority. "to take into consideration the several acts of the Congress of the United States, impusing delice on foreign imports for the protection of domestic manufactures, or for other manufactured objects: to determine on the character of, and eto devise the means of redsess; and further in the manner lutakeinto consideration such acts of the said Congress laying duties on imports as may be passed in americanent of, or substitution for the act or acts aforesaid, and also all other laws and acts of the Government of the United States, which third be passed or done for the purpose of more effectually executing and entireing the same, assembled, deliberated, decided, and adjourged. of the United States.

In obedience to the injunctions of this high and

There is one contingency in particular, for their proceedings in relation to several of the premises, by which you will pareerse, that your action and co-operation are required and de-

I now leg leave to make special beforence the decume uts in theseries in which they may be respectively classified. The paper marked E report of a committee to whom was referred the act "to provide for the calling of a Convention, with instructions to consider and report thereon, and especially as to the measures proper to be adopted by the Convention, in reference to the violations of the Constitution of the United States, in the enactment by Congress on diveroccasions of laws laying duties on impost for the perpose of encouraging and protecting demestic manufactures, and for other anguarantible pur-

This report compromises a view of the rise, progress, unconstitionality and oppressiveness of the Tariff laws, and concludes with submitting an Ordinance (marked F.) entitled fan Ordinance to Nallify certain sets of the Congress of the United States, purporting to be laws laying duties and imposts on the importation of fireign

possed on the 14th July, 1832. They are de powers, we look with confidence to an adjustment e ared constitution of the of this painful controversy But the final issue United States, that they violate the true menaing may be adverse to this hope.

and intent thereof, and are pull, and wold, and Threats of coercion, we know, were once in

tions made or entered into with purpose to secure the duties imposed by the and sets and indicial proceedings which shall be hereafter had in affirmance thereof, are and shall be held unterly

effect on the lat of February next-that in no case of law or equity shall their authority be drawn in question—that no appeal shall be allowed or taken to the Supreme Court of the United States nor shall any copy of the Record he permitted or allowed .- That all persons now holding any office of honor, profit; or trust under this State (Members of the Legislature excepted) shall take an oath well and truly to obey, execute, and enforce this Ordinance; and it concludes with a soleme declaration that "the people of South Carolina to the end that it may be fully understood by the Government of the United States, and the people of the co-states, that we are determined to maintain this our Ordinance and Declaration at every hazard, do further declare that we will not submit to the application of force, on the part of the General Government to reduce this State to obedience; but that we will consider the passage by Congress of any act authorizing the comployment of a military or naval force against the State of South Carolina, her constitutional authorities or citizens; or any act, abolishing or closing the Ports of this State or any of them, or otherwise obstructing the free ingress and egress of vessels to and from the said ports; or any other act on the part of the Federal Government to corree the State, shut up her ports, destroy or harass her commerce, or to enforce the acts hereby declared tobe null and void, otherwise than through the civil tribunals of the country as inconsistant with the longer continuance of South Carolina in the Union: and that the cople of this State will henceforth hold themselves absolved from all further obligation to maintain or preserve their political connexion with the People of the other States, and will forthwith proceed to organize a separate Government, and do all other acts and things, which sovereign and independant States

It is made your duty to adopt such measures and pass such acts as may be necessary to give full effect to the Ordinance, and to prevent the enforcement and arrest the operation of the acis of Congress thus nullified. This Ordinance has thus become a part of the fundamental law of South Carolina, and it together with the Report and an Address to the People of the South Carolina (marked G.) and an Address to the People of the Co-States, (marked H) setting forth the motives, scope and objects of these acts and doransmit copies of the same to the President of the United States to be laid before Congress and to the Governors of the several States to be laid before the respective Legislatures,-a duty which shall be discharged with as much despatch as is compatible with a proper preparation of the

Fellow Citizens: The die has been at last cast, and South Carolina has at length appealed to her ulterior sovereignty as a member of this Confederacy, and planted herself upon her reserved rights: - The rightful exercise of this power is not a question which we will any longer argue—it is sufficient that she has willed it; and that the act is done; nor is its strict compatibility with our constitutional obligations to all laws passed by the General Government within the autherized grants of power, to be drawn in question when this interposition is exerted in a case it which the compact has been palpably, deliberately and dangerously violated .- That it brings up a conjunction of deep and momentous nterest is neither to be calculated nor deni-The crisis first presents a class of duties which

is referable to yourselves. You have been commanded by the people, in their highest Sovereignty, to take care that within the limits of this State, their Will be obliged: They have armed you with the requisite authority, and on the wisdom, firmness, and forecast with which you discharge these duties, will depend the tranquility, peace, liberty and happiness of our beloved State. Obedience to necessary laws, flowing from a legitimate source of Public Right, is the best security to social order and civil freedom. To leave this obedience to the voluntary suggestions of Public duty, or private conscience, or to feeble or defective enactments, in the end leads to extreme rigour, or it brings authority into derision and contempt, The measure of Legis lation which you have to employ at this crisis, is the precise amount of such enactments as may be necessary to render it atterly impossible to collect within our limits, the duties imposed by protective Tariffs thus nullified. That you will resort to such civil and penal provisions as will accomplish this pursose without unnecessary rigour on the one hand, or a weak or mistaken leniency on the other. I feel so well assured that I shall refrain from entering into a detail of suggestions on a subject on which you are so much better advised than myself. That you should arm every citizen with a civil process, by which he may claimat he chooses, restitution of his goods seized under the existing impost, on his giving security to ahide the issue of a suit at law and at the same time define what shall constitute Treason against the State, and by a hill of mains and penatties, compel obedience; and punish dischedience to your own laws, are points too obvious to require any discussion. In one word, you must survey the whole ground. You must look to, and provide for all possible contingencies. In your own limits, your own Courts of judicature, most not only be Supreme, but you must look to the ultimate result of any conflict of jurisdiction and power between them and the Courts

which you ought to provide, and that is, in case the Collectors of the Customs in any of the Ports of the State, under the instructions of the General Government, should refuse clearagey to vessels outward bound, that no injury should accrue to our trade, or to those who may be carrying on friendly commercial intercourse with us. the Covernor should, under such circumstances. be authorized to grant instantly, certificates of clearance, under the seal of the State.

An enlightened forecast will not however pennit you to see here-litemember that ones is emphatically a country paying an habitual reverence to the law. As little must be left to the discretion of the Executive as possible. Every conjuncture must be anticipated by your own enact-

Frum these Legislative provisions, let me new pass to the consideration of consequences, I trust, of a remote and improbable occur-

We claim that our remedy is essentially of a racific character. When we set up this claim, all we mean to say is, that of right it ought to be and as far as we are concerned, it shall be so. To the peaceful redress affinded by our Courts, in the restitution which they decree, and to the Congression the 19th May, 1828, and the agt general Convention assembled on the disputed

not law, nor hading on this State, its officers, or relation to the probable measures of this State estisens, and all promises, contracts and obliga- officially promulged, and public rumor, to which

rpose to secure (it is not safe for those in charge of the authorities to be absolutely deaf, has not ished the conviction that these dispositi probably he yet entertained. Nor ought we, in a struggle like this, to rely entirely on the con-fidence the power will not be used, because right may be violated.

We must be prepared for this alternative rould, therefore, recom System and its laws, undergo a thorough resion. That the executive be authorized to ac cept for the defence of Charleston and its dependencies the services of two thousand voluntee either by Companies or Files, or they may volunteer, and that they be formed into four Bat talions one Squadron of Cavalry, and two Bat-Artillery; that these Corps be organized in a Legronary Brigade, and that the Executive, from the precincts in which those volunteers are or ganized, select the Officers of the appropriate rank for the several commands. I suggest the expediency of this Brigade being armed and equipped from the Public Arsenals completely for field, and that appropriations may made for supplying all deficiencies in our muni

In addition to these Volunteer drafts, I deep safe to recommend that the Executive be authori zed also to accept of the services of ten thousand olunteers from the other divisions of the State obe organized and arranged in regiments and brigades, & the officers to be selected by the Commander-in-Chief, and that this force be called the

That portion of our claims upon the General Government, which was payable in arms, a mounting in value to forty-one thousand, six hundred and twenty five dollars and eighty cents. I have recived in arms of various descriptions, but still some appropriations will be neces sary to augment our supplies.

And provision should likewise be made for nounting some of our heavy pieces of Ordinance and a fixed and annual appropriation made for the Artillery in Charleston, and in other parts of the State, according to their relative expenses. I have ordered the Quarter Master General, whose report will be presented to you, and the Arsenal Keeper at Charleston, the latter an experienced Officer of Artillery, to repair to this place, to attend, in consultation, the Committees of your respective bodies, in reference to the condition of their several departments.

I would moreover recommend that the President be requested to direct the removal of the U. S, Troops, now 'n garrison in the state citadel in those who would ride them "booted and Charleston, which they now occupy at the con- spurred." joint instance and request of the State and City the limits of a State, the trial must be in the sand the likewise adopted by the Convention authorities, as the accommodations of that port State, with all the embarrasments of its Courts and the Executive of the State was directed to are wanted for our own arms and musitions, I ould moreover suggest, that after the citadel thus returned to the State, and the public stores the Magazine Guard be removed from the Neck | honor?" to garrison this post, and that a daily guard be detached from it to the Magazine, and that the ruard be augmented to sixty men, and that the ppointment of its officers and general disposiion and organization be under the orders and auhority of the Commandier-in-Chief.

> I should consider myself, gentlemen, as rereant to my trust, if I did not recommend to you hese provisions, or some adoption of those of nuch wiser import that may suggest themselves to you, and which may be necessary to the pubic safety and public honor, however unprobable the contingency of their ever being required-It truggle for their privileges and liberties; but they nust have the means of securing their safey by ample resources for repelling force by

I cannot however but think, that on a calm nd dispassionate review by Congress, and the anctionaries of the General Government, of the rue merits of this controversy, that the arbitraion by a call of a Convention of all the States, which we sincerely and anxiously seek and desire will be accorded to us.

To resort to force, is at once to prefer a dissoution of the Union to its preservation. South arolina has declared, that she admits of no preference is to admit that our league has no conservative principle, short of an appeal to the sword. To suppose, when one of our most prominent objections to the Protective System is ts unconstitutionality, that this and the other rexations and conflicting questions of construcive power, which now convulse the whole country, are not susceptible of compromise or idjustment in an assembly of equivalent auhority to that which formed the Constitution, s to affirm that that spirit of amity and justice

and compulsory league, is utterly extinct. But be this as it may-Whatever may be the ssue of this unhappy controversy, relying on the ntelligence and spirit of a free and gallant peude, on the imperishable truth and sacred chareter of rights, let us advance with an unfalering heart and a steady step, to the performmee of our duty to our country-On your deiberations I fervently invoke the blessings of Almighty God.

J. HAMILTON, Jr.

Columbia, Nov. 27, 1832.

What do the Nullifiers propose to give us for this Union and its fruits? What de they propose to give you, people of South Carolina? Their first great gift to you from an loading into the Custom House. And it will be BLOODY WARS. The nation of South Carolina must have her armies which the Union gives her, she will see occasionally a devastated country and her cities in flames. Invading armies will traverse her territory, not like peaceful clouds raining fatness, but blasting her far fields with showers of blood. Perchance a war or the leelots may send vengeance and murder into her bedchambers, break up the very foundation of her society, and leave her little better than a desolated waste. But suppose that victory always perches upon the Palmetto and glory encucles the banner of South Carolina, what then? Will her people be more blest? Will she mullity? And would any vessel venture into a even gain that free trade and no tariff for port thus embarrassed? Then what a load of which her leaders are preparing to sever debt would not the State incur by acts so clearly her from the Union? Her armies and subjecting her to the obligation to indemnity for navies must be paid. Glory cannot be such violent and perilous conduct? To say nothpurchased by blow alone. It costs money may which will certainly follow in the wake of also; it fleurishes in oppression and misery, such an adventure. Armies and navies and offiin groans and tears; it makes the palice cers without number, must be created and paid, bright but the cottage gloomy. Impover- the State already overwhelmed with a debt for ished farmers, sad fathers, mothers bent millions actually cast into the waters." down with grief, widows in weeds and tears, are the back grounds of glory's pieture. Some Calhoun, or some McDuffie, or some Hamilton, may become a great man, a warrior, a hero; but will that give South Carolina free trade? Where will come the revenues to support great and the instruments of his greatness?

will pay tariff upon your imports and your exports, taxed upon your negroes, your lands your houses, your furniture and your carriages; excised upon your bread and your ring beer finally dispused of by the recent elecdrink; ground down to the very dust with taxes of all sorts, forms and names a thousand times more oppressive than your orators paint the present tariff. You will have custom houses upon every road leading igto an adjoining State, with their armies of attendants; your post office establishment must be confined to your own limits; letters will be charged with many times their presents rates, and correspondence with othtalions, one of the Field, and the other of Heavy | er States obstructed if not cut off. All these independent establishments, armies navies custom house officers, excisemen. postmasters, &c. &c. must be supported out of the toil and sweat of the people of South Carolina. And for what? To get rid of an oppressive tariff? No, for she would bring on herself oppressions a thousand times more heavy. No; it is not to get rid of the tartif. It is to make more great men to feed on the people. It is to enable those who can feed upon the people of the United States, to feed on those of South Carelina. We have not government enough for our great men; the people are not ground down enough; enough of their substance is not filched from them to support fiery ambition and princely indolence. The Union must be destroyed to make more governments that the people may have more riders. Those who cannot ride in Washington, may be able to ride in Charleston. They must destroy our prosperity, that they may reap glory from the people's misery. Rather than live obscurely in Heaven, they would change it into Hell, that they may be the ru-

lers of the miserable. What separation from the Union would be to South Carolina, it would be, more or less, to every other State. All must have their separate establishment, military and civil; and our people would be reduced by wars, and taxarion, to the condition of British paupers, while all the profits of their labor beyond a bare support, would go to support

In contemplating these results, who will Who will not resolve to preserve it, if need belonging to the State are deposited there, that be, with his life, his fortune and his sacred

> "The laws of the United States give, or may be made to give a right of appeal to the Supreme Court. But we see that Mr. Calhoun advises, or at least suggests that the State, by proper enactinents may prevent the party prosecuted from obtaining a copy of the record from the State, so as to avail himself of this appeal. This is a shocking suggestion. Can he hope to find a Judge in the State Court who would obey such a law. The work of corruption must have outstripped even imagination, if he can.

"We feel little apprehension of conviction; but s not enough that a people may be right in the if they do take place, and the individual suffer the United States must indemnify him. If he suffers death, of his persecutors will attend his obsequies. The whole course, however, of the 'State Right Party,' (as they style themselves,) shows that they are too apprehensive of getting into the wrong, to push things to such extremities.

"The only further step for the Treasury Department to take, will be to order the collectors of some of the adjacent ports to beset our har bours, and, if necessary, add to them a few vessels of war as the existing laws allow. Not for the purpose of blockading, for that prohibits ingress and egress, and is applicable only to war, biters but her Co-States assembled with her in but to arrest such vessels as leave our ports heir sovereign capacity—to deny to her this wit ou a clearance. This offence, I believe in ordinary cases, is punished with only a pecuniary fine; but if the cause of refusing her a clearance, be the delivery of her cargo without a permit, (beyond a very moderate amount,) it is forfeiture also. The fact of the cause of refusing a clearance, it is easy to obtain proof of; and if it can be supposed that the United States Court in this State will be so trammelled by State Legis lation, as to impede the infliction of the legal penalty; it is easy to order the prize into other ports Thus the machinery is complete for carrying into without which the Union would be a revolting effect the revenue laws of the country, not withstanding any course of penal legislation into which the State Legislation may be surprised or hur

> "Difficulties may arise with segard to this course of proceeding, which it is proper to notice Every vessel has a right, after certain lay-days, to deliver her carge into the Collector's custody there to be detained until the duty is paid or secured, and she is then entitled to all the privileges of a vessel landing her cargo under permit. Such a vessel, of course, will be entitled to load and depart, and it is right she should do so.

"But it may happen that the restraints iraposed by State legislation, may be extended to this case also, and not only control this pacific will of the consiguee, who is desirous of paying his duties, but prevent the ship owner or officers may happen, that the vessel is a foreigner and her consul demands protection from the Geneand her mavies, and some times her ene- ral Gevernment; or she may be an American, mies. For the smiles of peace and plenty and her agent or captain may prefer the same

"All that can be said is, that the demand must be complied with; it presents a state of collision that there is no avoiding; but the collission is one which will enlist feelings that must soon turnish a remedy for the evil .- Force must be used; and every good man in the United States will support the government in applying it upon such a demand.

"It has been suggested that this State will establish its own Custom House, and supercede that of the United States; but can this be done and the state remain in the Union? Will any merchant trust to the permit or elearance of such a custom? Will it be any thing but a mere

ACARD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PROVIDENCE AMERICAN. SIR: The National Intelligencer of the 16th instant, which has just been handed to me at this place, informs me that my name has been presen-

ted in your paper in reference to the election of

President in 1836-7. It is proper, I think,

tion; and the sontime der the circumstances of the case led me to vield my own wishes to those of a portion of my fellow citizens in assenting to that nomination, now binds me with increased obligation to acquience in the decision of the whole which has been made upon it,—The question, on which I may expect to be heard, if it should be thought expedient to make it, at a time proper for its consideration. That time, I think, is not the present The cleation is too far off, and the future too entirely unknown, to permit me to judge of what it whereas continuance of the United Si may, hereafter, be proper to do. Should the question ever be put for my decision

shall answer it according to my sense of my duty as a citizen of the United States .- I knew of no legitimate purpose of such a nomination, but the election of a President for the common good and happiness of the country. In my for mer letter of acceptance, I said distinctly that I could never consent to be the President of a party, and the same sentiment will continue to influence me in any future decision I may be ralled to make upon this subject. Meantime, there are other subjects of fearful magnitude that press themselves on the immediate attention of the patriot, and demard all his s licitude. The Union itself is in danger, and the signs of the times occasion, either directly or indirectly linrender it problematical whether it may be the will of Heaven that we shall ever have another presidential election, under the present constitution of the United States. I pretend to no right to control the press in the selection of its topics. But I may rightfully desire to have it understood that, at such a time as this, and under the circumstances of public anxiety and alarm that surround us, I take no pleasure, but the reverse, in seeing my name the renewed subject of newspaper discussion, for a purpose so remote and contingent. I am sensible of the favorable regard which, have no doubt, prompted your article, and grateful for it. -But I should lose all welfrespect if, at such a time and under such circumstances, I could be thinking of myself, or sanction, by my silence, what seems to me so very unseasonable an obtrusion of my name on the consideration of the public.

There is already, far too much of exasperated feeling among our people from other causes of immediate and unavoidable pressure.-The efforts of every true friend to his country should be directed to the great purpose of conciliation and peace. Instead, therefore, of opening a new source of excitement by the premature discussion not say, our patriotic Chief Magistrate, disposed to unite in an endeavor to shut up those other fountains that are already sending out their bitter waters so freely among us, and to see that of Don Podro. Our previous accounts if it be possible to bring back something like that the Journal of Commerce) left the fleet of Don state of great and disinterested love of country and fraternal concord, in which the war of the revolution left us, and the federal constitution found us. It was the auspicious state of things that made the introduction of free government so easy, and its action hitherto so prosperous. indulge in no romantic expectation of that golden But, unless something effectual can be done to allay the agitation that has already arisen, and bring our people to a kinder state of feeling and harmonious action, it requires no great stretch

> will rush to speedy ruin. At such a time, and in such a state of things, must be excused from any agency, express or tacit, in the premature agitation of the question of the next election of President.

of political sagacity to see that our institutions

WM. WIRT. ANN APOLIS, Nov. 17th, 1832

North-Carolina Legislature.

IN SENATE

Tuesday, Nov. 27th. The bill to abolish the office of county Trustee in the county of Buncombe, was taken up, amended by extending its provisions to Columbus, Beaufort, Rowan, Onslow and Nash, and passed to a third reading.

Mr. Ailen presented a bill to erect a new county out of a portion of Burke and Buncombe, by the name of Yancey. Read the fist time.

Wednesday, Nov. 28. Mr. Parker, from the select committee on the subject, reported a bill to exempt from taxation the land upon which Henry Humphreys has erected a Cotton Factory, together with the daborers employed thereon. Lead the first time

Mr. Martin presented a bill to establish the Bank of North Carolina.

Mr. Hogan, a bill to regulate the county courts of Davidson. (Amended to embrace Hyde and Onelow.) Mr. Seawell, a bill to incorporate the Experi-

mental Rail-Road company of Raleigh. Mr. Allen, a bill concerning the Supromo Court. (Provides for the appointment of a 4th

Saturday, Dec. 1. A message from the Commons stating their concurence in the amendment to the engrossed bill to vest in the County Courts fiel. of Macon and Ruthford, power to appoint places of public sale in said counties. The said bills was ordered to be enrol-

The engrossed resolution relative to the clerks of Haywood and Macon counties, was read and adopted, and ordered to be en-

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, Nov. 23.

The House now resolved itself into a commit tee of the whole, Mr. Polk in the chair, and took up the bill to vest the right of electing the clerks of the County and Superior Courts, within the several counties in this State, in the free They were boarded late in the evening by the white men thereof; and after some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the chair, and the chairman on behalf of the committee, reported the said bill, with sundry amendments, which were concurred in. The bill as amended, was then read the third time, pased, and ordered to be engressed-YEAS 93-Nays 30:

Those who voted in the affirmative were Messrs. Abernathy, Adams, Arrington, Blowe, Boddie Bonner, Brower, Burgin, Cansler, Carter, Clark, Clayton, Cloman, Courts, Craige, under our shipping head. We now learn in photograms, Cuthberston, Davidson dition, that the ship Win. Neilson, Capt. Hatt. Dewes, Dockery, Doberty, Emmit, Enloe, Fad- bound to New Oricans, which had left the port dis, Foscue, Gillespie, Glass, Grady, Guthrie, at eight o'clock in the morning, and had a good Hammond, Hardison, Harrison, Hart, Horton, Hunt, Inn, Irvine, Jarvis, J. B. Jones, R. Jones. by its violence towards the Banks, on which she Jorden, Lancaster, Lee, Ledford, Little, Locke, struck in the afternoon. She went to pieces do Loudermilk, Lyon, Mangum, Marsteller, Mask, ring the night, and all hands on board (est ins-Maultsby, Monk, Montgomery, Mullen, Mur- ted at 26 in number,) perished. Among the ray, M'Laurin, M'Neul, M'Queen' Norman, sengers were Mr. Somerville and his daugh ets O Brieu, Park, Peeples, Potts, Rand, Relfe, Rid- Mr. S. was an Englishman by birth, but ley, Saigtelair, S. T. Sawyer, F. A. Sawyer, for many years been attached to the theat in Settle, Simmons, Sloan, Smith, Stallings, Ste- profession in the United States. His daugh in phens, Thomas, G. A. Thompson, Townsend, who were both under twenty years of age,

M'Clease, M'Leod, McMillian, Nelson, Pie Thompson, Tillett, A. W. Wooten, C. W.

Friday Nov. 80 submitted the follow resolution, which was read and re-

Whereas the Charters of the Banks are already so near their end render their usefulness as such to the e inmerce of the State of but little benefit; ind Bank, any longer than the period present charter, is put beyond a do duty therefore devolves upon this Lunslature to provide other and new for a currency of this State; and whoseas both experience and the nature of pur government present us a cautious addon. ition against the creation of any signe banking corporation, with a capital large enough for the demands, of the State & Hith power to establish its branches in various sections of the state, such an institution may, and will in times suited for such an fluence the first privileges, and those indirected with them:

Resolved, therefore, That the select committee on Banks be directed to inquire into the expediency of creating distinct banking corporations, located in the different sections of the state, and each with such a capital only as the commercial exigencies of such locations may actually require, with ample provision for the soundness of their issues, by a retained supervising power of the legislature; bus creating a competition in their buistess, and a check upon their actions, unknown to a large Mother Bank and branches that the committee report by bill or comer

FOREIGN NEWS

From the Baltimore American. LATEST FROM EUROPE-CAPTERE OF DON MIGUEL'S FLEET.

Captain Farren of the brig Montevideo. entire flect of Den Miguel had surrendered to Mignel at Vigo, where it put in Sept. 20th under the pretence of making repairs, but it has been received coldly, and ordered to persona a quarantine of eight days, the Admiral's resionstrance to the contrary notwithstanding. The statement of Capt. Farren is, the

the morning he left Cadiz, a Spanish brig firing ed there from Vigo, the captain of which a stre that in order to maintain the neutrality of their port, the authorities of Vigo had deemed of preport or be dismantled. The Admiral preserve the former, and during the night put to see, but came in contact with the fleet of Don Perform der Admiral Sartorious, which lay off the Port. An action ensued which resulted in a complete victory by Sartorious, and both squadrons were seen steering for Oporto in company.

The report was generally credited in and received with apparent pleasure by the habitants.

The aquadran of Don Miguel consisted of the Don Juan VI of 80 guns and 778 men, Pinces Royal frigate of 50 guns and 480 mea, Cey bele sloop of war, 26 guns and 234 men, I abella 24 guns and 199 men, brig Fego 20 gut | and 151 men, brig Audacious 18 guns and 14 men. Total 218 guns, 1996 men. All was quict at Cadiz. The Queen Begen

had issued a decree of amnosty towards fersons engaged in treasonable conspiracies disting the King's extreme sickness, which however excluded fifteen persons. King Ferdinand's health was improving.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

This morning our news schooner Elening Edition came up from the ship Ajax, Captain Hiern, which was boarded thirty-five miles out side the Hook, with Liverpool papers to Oit 224 and London papers to Oct. 21st.

London, October 11st. CONTINUED SUCCESS OF LION PEDRO. Private accounts have been received from Mis-

drid stating that a continued attack was made on Oporto on the 29th and 30th September and 1st October. The Miguelites were obliged to abandon their outposts, and have retreated five leagues from Oporto-Loxpon, Oct. 21-Advices have been re civil

from Burdeaux, of the 14th inst. stating that of the 10th the Miguelite army before Oport, had retreated five leagues (15 miles) to

We are informed that amongst the great pump ber of persons who have joined the forces which lately left this country for Portugal, there are more than twenty officers of distinguished po tation in the infentry and cavalry. Many civil lians have enrolled themselves who from their knowledge of the country, and from other city cumetauces, are certain to aid the constitution cause in various ways.

> From the New York Courier. Monday Morning, 4, o'clo

We stop the press to aunounce the arrive out side the flook of the packet ship Virginia, Capt. Harris, which sailed from Liverpool on the 14th Oct, and the packet ship Francois 1st, Ct ptain Pell, which sailed from Havre on the 11th Oct news schooner Eclipse, belonging to the off je of the Courier and Enquirer.

The dates by neither of these vessels are as late as those received by the President we therefore confine ourselves to extracting from the various journals we have received, the shiftpent and commercial intelligence.

The gale at Liverpool on the 8th Oct at pears to have been most severe, An account some of the disasters it occasioned will be saund offing before the gale came on, was driven jack Tunstall, Ury, Wadsworth. Ward, Watson, been educated in England, and he had good to Weaver, Weich, Whitaker, Wiseman, Witcher, Word, Ziglar, Allison.

New Orleans. Alas! the hapless farther and Why, people of South Carolina, you that I should, without delay, place my own Baker, Barringer, Borden, Berman, Burns, Dan-hours after leaving a port which they had been a