CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

BY HAMILTON C. JONES. SALISBURY, N. C. SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1833. VOL. I—NO. 24

PROSPECTUS FOR THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN, EDITED & PUBLISHED BY HAMILTON C. JONES.

His object is to *instruct* and to *please*. He will therefore, with zeal and diligence set himself to this work, and he flatters himself that the great interests of Literature, Science, Politics, Agriculture and Commerce may be promoted by his labors. Good morals and refinement it shall be his ambition to uphold, and against the enemies of these, whether open or hidden, he will urge the utmost of his strength. Criticism, wit, anecdote and those other pungents that give zest to intellectual repasts he will endeavor to afford the *Watchman*. Believing in the patriotism, and just intentions of the President, and aware that undeserved blame can but hinder the proper action of Government, he will feel it his duty to resist the tide of obloquy which has been so freely poured forth against the Administration, and vindicate with energy its justifiable measures. He will be free however to sustain the continuance of the United States Bank, with such checks and modifications as experience may have shown to be necessary.

The Editor deems the excise of the power of making *Internal Improvements* by the general government, in the highest degree inexpedient; he believes that the distribution of large sums of money by Congress and the President, will produce jealousies, distrust and disaffection, and will thus weaken our union—to say nothing of the corrupting tendency of such legislation. Against a tariff which has for its object, the fostering of the interests of one section of our country at the expense of another, the best energies of this paper will be opposed.

Of the newly propogated doctrine of Nullification, is only necessary to say, that in all its phases and mutations, it is contrary to our most settled views of civil polity, and as such will be combated by the *Watchman*.

TERMS.

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN, Is published every week at *Three Dollars* per year, in advance where the *subscribers* live. Counties more than one hundred miles distant from Salisbury, and in all cases where the account is over one year standing, the price will be $4.

No subscription will be taken for less than one year: Advertising will be done at the usual rates. No subscription will be withdrawn until arrearages are paid, unless the *Editor chooses*.

Six subscribers paying the whole sum in advance, can have the *Watchman* at $2,50 for one year, and if advanced regularly, will be continued at the same rates afterwards.

All letters to the Editor must be *Post paid or* they will not be attended to.

Persons addressing the Editor on the business of the Office, will address him as Editor of the *Carolina Watchman*—Those that write on other business can direct to H. C. Jones.

N. B. All the subscriptions taken before the commencement of this Paper, it will be remembered, become due on the publication of the first *number*.

THE WATCHMAN.

Salisbury.....Saturday, January 5, 1833

☞ We are indebted to the Hon. Mr. Williams, for the favor of the Document on the subject of the 3 per cent Stock;—likewise, to the Hon. Mr. Reacher for the same, and the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

We take pleasure in commending to the attention of our Readers the extracts in to-day's paper, from the able speech of Mr. Williams' on the subject of the public lands. We had entered our dissent from the views of the President on this subject in our remarks on his late Message—the reasoning of Mr. Williams, seems to us so conclusive with all his style and manner, so respectful and gentleman-like, that even the friends of Gen. Jackson will be satisfied with this speech. Indeed; with the exception of his subject, and the re-chartering of the Bank of the United States, it is believed that Mr. Williams is as coincident with the leading policy of the present Administration as any member of the House. We hope that he will not let his former bias be in the way of his standing forth with firmness and ardour in support of principles, that have now become identified with the vitality of our Government. Mr. Williams can do the Administration much good. His known moral courage, and his long experience as a member—together with his laborious habits and large acquirements, entitle him to much weight in the Councils of our Nation. We take the more pleasure in making these well deserved remarks, because our personal opposition to that Gentleman has been ardent and undisguised, and under similar circumstances would be so again. But as new and overweening topics have grown up and brought us nigher together, we are prompt to extend the hand of fellowship.

We give to-day the remarks of Mr. Webster, at a large union meeting at Boston, on the present aspect of the affairs of the South—not that the use of his name may do any good towards allaying the excitement that unhappily exists; but because his name had been in a singular way connected with the question of Nullification.—None of the warm friends of Gen. Jackson, on the one hand, had accused him of joining in a conspiracy with Mr. Clay and Calhoun, to press the protective System, with the purpose of producing a dissolution of the Government;—on the other hand, the Nullifiers had ardently seized on one of his indefinite expressions in his Worcester Speech, and paraded it as sanction for the lawless course which they were about to pursue. This speech shows that both were wrong: That the dreadful Error of this party, has not Daniel Webster for its advocate. And Federalist, as he is, we suppose, if he is important enough to be claimed by the Factionists, there is no harm in the friends of Union showing that their claim is unfounded.

MR. WEBSTER rose. He said that, having been detained at home a few days after the meeting of Congress, by the necessity of attending to some private affairs, he had been induced to delay his departure for another day, that he might be present at this meeting of his fellow citizens. When, said Mr. W. I look around me on the members who fill these galleries and crowd this hall, I thank Almighty God that I may still address them as citizens of the United States. The same Almighty Power only knows, whether, when we meet again, it will not be as citizens of Massachusetts only. The present is a moment full of interest. Events are on the wing, and are already near us, which must produce the most important effects, one way or the other, on the permanency of Constitution of the United States. I regard the issuing of this proclamation by the President as a highly important occurrence. The actual condition of the country, in my opinion—an opinion heretofore expressed—called loudly on the President to make public his determination to rebuke the spirit of disaffection, to maintain the peace of the country, and the integrity of the Union, and to call on all patriotic citizens to discountenance all such proceedings as threatened to destroy the one, or disturb the other.

Mr. Chairman: The general principles of the Proclamation are such as I entirely approve. I esteem them to be the true principles of the constitution. It must now be apparent to every man, that this doctrine of nullification means resistance to the laws, by force. *It is but another name for civil war.* The authors of the South Carolina ordinance cannot regard it as a peaceable measure; they act as if they understood it as being, what it really is, a measure leading to hostilities. They knew it must bring on a contest, and, accordingly, they have endeavored to prepare for that contest, by putting in a state of readiness the whole military power of the State. Every man must see, that they rely, not on any constitutional or legal effect of the Ordinance itself, *but on the military* power which they may be able to bring to maintain them in their resistance to the laws.

Mr. Chairman: I hope I may stand acquitted before my country of any negligence, in failing to give the true character of this doctrine of nullification, when it was first advanced, in an imposing form, in the Halls of Congress. What it then appeared to me to be, in its very nature, it now proves itself, in this, the first attempt to put it in practice. It is resistance to law, by force; it is disunion, by force; it is secession, by force; it is *civil war*.

The President has declared, that, in meeting the exigencies of this crisis, it is his determination to execute the laws, to preserve the Union, by all constitutional means; to arrest, if possible, by moderate, but firm measures, the necessity of a recourse to force; and so to conduct, that the curse impending on the shedding of fraternal blood shall not be called down, by any offensive act, on the part of the United States. In all this I most cordially concur. To execute the laws, by lawful means, to uphold the constitution by itself; to be moderate, forbearing, slow to recur to ultimate measures; to admonish such as are misled, to return to their duty; to keep the Government always in the right, and to place those who oppose it clearly in the wrong; and to hold out, with unshaked firmness, in maintaing the Union, and causing the laws to be duly executed—these, sir, in my opinion, comprise the substance of the duty which the occasion devolves upon the Chief Magistrate of the nation.

Mr. Chairman, I think I can say nothing more satisfactory to this meeting, or to the people of this Commonwealth, than that, in this way of meeting the crisis, I shall give the President my entire and cordial support. Sir, we are truly in a crisis of the utmost magnitude, and the most imminent peril. The Union of the States is in danger. It is threatened by the immediate application of the military force. Let us not, sir, deceive ourselves by the imagination that the Union may submit, though one State secede from it. No, sir. If the Government, on this first trial, shall be found not able to keep all the States in their proper places, from that moment the whole Union is virtually dissolved. Whatever link be struck from this golden chain, breaks the whole. Our only alternative is, to preserve the Union, one and entire, as it now is, or else to break up, and to return to the condition of separate States; with the unpromising chances of forming, hereafter, new, partial, sectional rival, perhaps hostile governments; thus bidding adieu, forever, not only to the glorious *idea*, but to the glorious *reality*, of THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Mr. Chairman, in this alternative, my choice is made. I am for the Union, as it is. I am content with no government less than that which embraces the whole Four and Twenty States.

I am for the Constitution, as it is; A Constitution, under which those Four and Twenty States have risen to a height of prosperity, unexampled, altogether unexampled, in the history of mankind. I shall support the President, in maintaining this Union, and this Constitution; and the cause shall not fail for want of any aid, any effort, or any zealous co-operation of mine. In the spirit of the resolutions now before the meeting, I say when the Standard of the Union, is raised, and waves over my head—the Standard which Washington planted on the ramparts of the Constitution, God forbid that I should inquire whom the people have commissioned to unfurl it and bear it up; I only ask in what manner, as an humble individual, I can best discharge my duty in defending it.

GREAT PUBLIC MEETING IN NEW YORK.

From the New York American Dec. 19.

We have only time to give the proceedings of the truly great, and entirely *unanimous* meeting, held to-day at noon. The numbers present are variously computed at from eight, ten, to twelve thousand persons, and a continued stream was pouring into the Park up to the moment of adjournment.

At a meeting of the citizens of New York, agreeably to public notice, in the Park, in front of the City Hall, on Wednesday, 20th December, 1832, at noon, his honor Walter Bowne, Mayor of the city, was appointed President of the meeting. Abraham Bloodgood, P. A. Jay, Eldad Holmes, and James Kent, Esq'rs Vice Presidents, Saul Alley John L. Lawrence, Secetaries.

The following resolutions, offered by Wm. Bard, Esq. were read and unanimously adopted:

Whereas the People of the United States have enjoyed under their present *Constitution*, unexampled prosperity, and, during a period in which civilized world has been shaken to its centre, and nation has been arrayed against nation, have remained in peace, and, with the exception of a short interval with foreign Powers—engaged in building towns and cities, extending information, facilitating communication between distant parts of the country, advancing the interests of religion, promoting science and encuraging the arts, until they have attained their present proud eminence among the enlightened and powerful nations of the earth: *And whereas*, the world has hitherto proclaimed, and we ourselves have acknowledged, that to the *Union* of the *States*, as secured by the Constitution, these blessings are eminently due—

Therefore Resolved, That the citizens of New York here assembled regard the *Union* of the *States* under the Constitution as the source of their wealth and power, the foundation of their peace and happiness the defence and bulwark of their *freedom*—and while they are willing to sacrifice to its preservation and security and all temporary advantages and sectional interests, they fully concur in the sentiment of the Chief Magistrate *that the Union must be preserved*.

2. *Resolved*, That we approve the principles and sentiments expressed in the proclamation of the President of the United States—that the crisis appears to be approaching on which the continuance of our unexampled prosperity and political existence, and perhaps that of all free governments depend—that on the approach of such a crisis, the first magistrate of the country is bound to exert temperately, but firmly, the power conferred upon him for the execution of the laws, the protection of the Constitution, and preservation of the Union—and that in the exercise of this duty, he is entitled to the warm approbation and zealous support of every lover of his country.

3, *Resolved*, That appealing to the virtue, the intelligence and patriotism of our fellow citizens of South Carolina, and influenced by those feelings which ought to control the conduct of members of the same family, this meeting most earnestly conjure their brethren of that enlightened State to forbear from pursuing measures which may tend to to alienate the affections of one portion of the Union from another.

4. *Resolved* That this meeting recommend to the serious considerations of their fellow citizens in every State, the following sentiment of the Father of his Country, deeply persuaded that the Union will never be in danger so long as the example and counsul of Washington shall be remembered and followed.

[Here the extract beginning "The unity of Government which constitutes us one people" was read aubibly by the Mayor.]

5. *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the President, Vice Presidents, and Secetaries, and be trasmitted by them to the President of the United State and that they also be published in all the papers.

South-Carolina

REMONSTRANCE AND PROTEST OF THE UNION AND STATE RIGHTS PARTY.

THE UNION AND STATE RIGHTS PARTY of South Carolina do *remonstrate and solemnly protest* against the Ordinance passed by the State Convention on the 24th day of November last.

1st. Because the People of South Carolina elected delegates to the said Convention under the solemn assurance that these delegates would do no more than devise a peaceable and constitutional remedy for the evils of the protective Tariff, without endangering the Union of these States. Instead of which that Convention has passed an *Ordinance in direct violation of all these pledges.*

2nd. Because the said *Ordinance* has insidiously assailed one of the inalienable rights of man, by endeavoring to enslave all freedom of conscience by that tyrannical engine of power—*a Test Oath.*

3rd. Because *it has disfranchised and proscribed* nearly one half of the Freeman of South Carolina for an honest difference of opinion by declaring that those whose consciences will not permit them to take the test oath shall be *deprived of every office, civil and military.*

4th. Because it has trampled under foot the *great principles of Liberty secured to the citizen* by the constitution of this State in *depriving the freemen of this country of the right to an impartial trial by Jury*, thereby violating that clause of the Constitution intended to be *perpetual*, which declares that "The trial by Jury as heretofore used in this State, and the liberty of the Press, shall be *forever inviolably preserved*"

5th. Because it has violated the independence guarantied to the *Judiciary*, by enacting that the Judges shall take a revolting test oath, or be arbitrarily *removed from office*, thereby depriving them of the privilege of trial by impeachment, which, by the Constitution of the State is intended to be secured to every civil officer.

6th. Because the Ordinance has directly *violated the Constitution of the United States*, which gives authority to Congress to collect revenue, in forbidding the collection of any revenue within the limits of South Carolina.

7th. Because it has *violated the same Constitution*, in that provision of it which declares that no preference shall be given to one port over any other in the United States, by enacting that goods shall be imported into the ports of South Carolina without paying any duties.

8th Because it *violates the same Constitution*, and tramples upon the RIGHTS of the citizen by denying him the privilege of appeal in cases in *Law and Equity* arising under the *Constitution* and *Laws* of the *Union*.

9th. Because it has *virtually destroyed the Union*, by carefully preventing the General Government from enforcing their laws through the civil tribunals of the country, and then enacting that Government should pursue any other mode to enforce them, then this STATE shall be no longer a member of the *Union*.

Because the *tyranny and oppression* inflicted by this Ordinance, are of a character so revolting and the effects anticipated from it so ruinous, that the *commerce* and *credit* of the State are already sensibly affected, and will soon be *prostrated*; and its peaceable and industrious citizens are driven from their homes to seek tranquility in some other State.

The *Union Party of South Carolina*, in *Convention assembled*, do further remonstrate and solemnly protest against the project of a *Standing Army*, proposed by the party in power, as dangerous to the *liberties of the People*. They would respectfully ask: their fellow-citizens, whether such an army must not be confessedly inadequate to protect the *Nullification Party* against the *People* of the rest of the *United States*, should they resolve to coerce them. What other object, therefore, can such a force accomplish than to serve as an instrument of TYRANNY over their fellow-citizens.

This Convention doth further *protest* against any effort, by a system of *Conscription*, to force the citizens of the State from their firesides and homes, to take up *arms*, and incur the pains and penalties of *treason*, in support of a doctrine which the People were assured was pacific in its nature and utterly inconsistent with any idea of danger to the Constitution or the Union.

Solemnly remonstrating, as they hereby do, against the above mentioned grievances, *The Union Party* would further express their FIRM DETERMINATION to maintain the principles which have ever been the rule of their conduct; and while, on the one hand, they will continue their unfaltering opposition to the protective tariffs, so on the other they will not be driven from the enjoyment of those inalienable rights which, by inheritance, belong to every *American citizen*. Disclaiming, therefore, all intention of lawless or insurrectionary violence, they hereby *proclaim* their *determination* to protect their *rights* by all legal and constitutional means, and that in doing so they will continue to maintain the character of peaceable citizens, unless compelled to throw it aside by *intolerable oppression*

THOMAS TAYLOR, President.

Henry Middleton, David Johnson, Richard I. Manning, Starling Tucker. } Vice Presidents.

[Signed in addition by nearly one hundred and eighty members.]

Done at Columbia, on Friday, the 14th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and in the fifty-seventh year of the Independence of the United States of America.

Attest:

FRANKLIN J. MOSES,
JAMES EDWARD HENRY,
Secretaries of Convention.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON. 31th Dec 1832.

The proceedings of Congress to day furnish but little matter for remark, or detail. The anti Bank men sustained a defeat by the loss of the motion for referring that part of the message relating to the Bank, to a select Committee with power to investigate the concerns of the institution. This vote is a veto on the executive insinuations against the solvency and responsibility of the Bank.

It is remarkable that, in the discussion of this motion, Mr. McDuffie took no part. He assumes now, the character of a listless and silent spectator of the proceedings in which he was wont to lead and shine. He was not placed, by the Speaker, upon any committee—a circumstance which cannot be accounted for merely by his absence on the second day of the session.

His place at the head of the committee of Ways and Means was supplied, as you are aware, Mr. Verplank. Mr. Smith submitted a resolution, in the Senate, calling upon the Secetary of the Treasury for a detail system of revenue, to be based on the principles recommended in his late report. This call is understood to be made in accordance with the wishes of the Secetary; and his project for a new Tariff is, no doubt; so far advanced that it will be laid before Congress in due time for legislative action during the present session.

That the scheme will accord either with the ultimatum of South Carolina, or with the demands of the high Tariff party, is not to be expected nor desired. May it find favor in and out of Congress, in the exact proportion in which it will meet the moderate, practical and patriotic views entertained in regard to this subject, by the great body of the people.

N. Y. Jour. Com.

Pennsylvania—In the Senate, on Monday last, the resolutions of Mr. KEATING, which had previously passed in the House of Representatives, passed unanimously. Mr. PETRIKIN having first introduced the following: "Resolved, we will individually and collectively sustain the Chief Magistrate of the United States in all constitutional measures, calculated to preserve and perpetuate the Union of the States."

Wm. Maxwell, Esq. once Editor of this paper (the New York Journal of Commerce) has been elected to the Senate of Virginia from Norfolk District.

Seven ballotings for United States Senator have been made in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, but without success. On the last ballot, Rush had 41 votes, M'Kean 31, Muhlenburg 18, Sergeant 24, Richards 11, and 2 scattering.

VERMONT.—The whole Electoral College of the State of VERMONT gave its vote for *William Wirt* for President of the United States, and Amos Ellmaker for Vice President of the United States.

Pennsylvania—Samuel McKean has been reappointed Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, an office which he has filled for the last three years, and in which it was reported that Mr. INGHAM was to succeed him.

FOREIGN NEWS.

TITHES—MURDER OF A PROTESTANT CLERGYMAN.

There is more blood upon the earth. An aged and exemplary Protestant Clergyman has fallen under the stroke of the assassin—fallen in open day, and within a few yards of his own home. The following are the distressing particulars, communicated by a correspondent:—

Extract of a letter from Rathangan, dated Oct. 25, 1832:—"I regret to say that the Rev George Houston, Rector of Feighcullen, three miles from this, was assassinated at about 8 o'clock this morning. The Rev Gentleman was walking near his house when he was most barbarously murdered. It was in his parish that a police camp was lately formed to protect the tithe keepers, and who consequently enabled Mr. Houston to get in his income. He was an inoffensive old man, nearly 80 years of age, and guilty of no severity or offence, save that of collecting his tithe, his only support. This country is fast getting into an actual state of rebellion—nor will any clergyman, or indeed any loyal man, be able to remain in his house unless well protected and strongly guarded. As to the Clergy, they, will all be cut off in succession if they dare to collect their tithes. About Kildare, Athy and Monastereyan, parties go about, even in noon-day, threatening destruction to those who have lately taken ground, if they will not abandon their farms; and one respectable farmer, near Kildare, who took a large tract of ground from the Duke of Leinster a few years ago has actually surrendered it."

ROTTERDAM, Oct. 26.—Among the measures for putting our second line of defence in a proper condition, preparations are making to inundate the country if necessary. The works are already so far advanced that in a very short time a great part of the Province of North Brabant may be laid under water.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—By the arrival of the steam-packet which left Rotterdam on Wednesday last, (Oct. 31st.) we have not as yet been made acquainted with the final decision of the Court of the Hague, as to the retention or surrender of Antwerp—its retention by force, or its surrender without a struggle. The time for announcing this decision expired yesterday, (2d inst.) and therefore if that decision conveys an assent to the proposition of England and France, it cannot be long delayed. The steamboat which carried over the last despatches from the British Government to Holland, remained at Helvoetsluys for the answer.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—Confusion in the Cabinet of the Tuilleries is at its height. The new Ministers, as well as the members of the late Ministry, who form part of the present administration, offered yesterday their resignation *en masse*, but Louis Philip refused to accept it.—Louis Philip must have peace at any price—but his Ministry sees no salvation for him but in war. On the other hand, that Ministry cannot stand before the Chambers, nor outlive the first discussions on the address in answer to the speech from the Throne, if it do not resort to some energetic measure, or a diplomatic *coup d'etat*.

PARIS, Oct. 30—We are still handling our arms though the rumor is that we shall once more lay them down again. Reports of peace are in circulation; the funds have undergone a sudden and rather important rise.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—The Marquis of Lansdowne, President of the Council in England, has arrived in Paris. The arrival of this personage at the present moment, necessarily attracts the attention of the public.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The Paris papers of Wednesday which we received yesterday, contain no news of interest to the English reader. The letters from Madrid give a more favorable account of the state of King Ferdinand's health. The French troops have still to struggle with the Arabs in the neighborhood of Algiers, as after the first day of the conquest. They seem not to have a moment's peace or security from the inroads of this active and fantastical enemy.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

LONDON, Oct. 31, 1832.

We are informed by the ministerial scribes, that a convention, treaty, or agreement of some description or other, has been entered into between the English and French Government, for the purpose of co-operating offensively and defensively relative to the invasion of Belgium and the coercion of the King of Holland. It is also stated that the three northern powers have protested against this singular league, and that Prussia has threatened to send an army into Belgium as soon as the French shall have crossed the frontier. Prussia is also organizing an immense force, and marching her troops towards Belgium as if determined to act with energy and decision. This appearance, formidable and warlike as it is, gives a certain hue to present circumstances, that cannot easily be mistaken; and I should not be at all surprised if the combined powers should get beaten; not in the field, but in the cabinet. It is however to be hoped, for the sake of the two countries, that the marching of armies and the union of fleet,—that the fierce and threatening attitudes of both England and France, will not terminate as before, in mere idle menace and diplomatic bluster.

Capt. Michael, master of the American ship Alongay, and his chief mate, were charged with having cruelly flogged an English sailor on board the ship while at sea. The police magistrate declined to interfere, and referred the application to the authorities in the U. S. from whom he would be sure to receive every redress and protection.

There is but little domestic news that I think would be interesting to you. The trial of the Bristol magistrates has commenced. The Mayor has been the first put to the bar, and his trial has already reached the sixth day. A greater want of energy, firmness and decision, and such a ridiculous lack of personal courage, were perhaps never before so strongly developed. The poor creature will be hissed and sent to oblivion. Cobbet, the hoary calumniator, the reviler of every thing reputable, and the despiser of every one respected, has been 'touring' in Scotland, giving lectures, and praising and fawning upon the very people that he has been all his life condemning and basely calumniating. The worthy Scotch have expended their 'siller' more from animosity than any love for the 'old bone grubber,' and they have viewed him and listened to his nonsense, with the same feeling and disposition that would have induced them to visit 'the sapient pig' or 'the learned canaries.' By the bye, talking of Scotland, I must not forget that well known son of Caledonia—John Galt. His friends in New York will be delighted to hear of his convalescence. He is, I am happy to say, rapidly improving, and is superintending another publication.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

Friday, Dec. 21.

IN SENATE.

On motion of Mr. Latham, it was resolved that the committee on the judiciary be instructed to enquire whether a remedy could not be devised to prevent the practice of issuing *ca. sas.* in the first instance, against debtors having a sufficiency of visible property.

Received from the House of Commons a message, stating their concurrence in the amendments proposed by the Senate to the engrossed bill amending the several acts of Assembly incorporating the Roanoke and Cape Fear navigation companies, and prescribing the mode of enforcing the collection of tolls. Ordered that the said bill be enrolled.

The bill to establish the Bank of North Carolina was read the third time, amended, passed and ordered to be engrossed—Ayes 33, Noes 27.

Ayes—Messrs. Allen, Bell, Britain, Carter, Dishongh, Dobson, Gavin, Hall, Harrison, Hinton, Hogan, Hoke, Hussey, Kerr, Lamb, Leak, Lilly, Lindsay, Martin, Massey, Moffit, Morris, Montgomery of O. Parham, Parker, Rhodes, Skinner, Spencer, Stedman, Tyson, Vanhook, Wellborn, Wilder.

Noes—Messrs. Allison, Askew, Bailey, Boddie, Bullock, Carson, Collins, Faison, Hawkins, Houston Howell, Latham, McDowell, Marshall, Matthews, Melvin, Montgomery of H. Moore, Moye of G. Moye of P. Ray, Seawell, Simmons, Speight, Toomer, Williams, Wilson.

Monday, Dec. 24.

On motion of Mr. Hawkins, it was ordered that a message be sent to the House of Commons, proposing to raise a joint select committee, whose duty it shall be to examine the map of the State, published by John M Rae, of Fayetteville, and report to this House whether or not, in their opinion, it will be expedient to purchase such a number of said maps as will be sufficient for distribution to each of the States and Territories and District of Columbia. Messrs. Moore, Hawkins, Wilder, Bell and Kerr, were appointed to form said committee on the part of the Senate.

Mr. Toomer, from the joint select committee to whom was referred the letter of the Governor of the State of South Carolina, to the Governor of this State together with the accompanying documents made a report thereon, accompanied with the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina doth entertain, and doth unequivocally express a warm attachment to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That the General Assembly doth solemnly declare a devoted attachment to the Federal Union; believing that on its continuance depend the liberty, the peace, and prosperity of these United States.

Resolved, That whatever diversity of opinion may prevail in this State as to the constitutionality of the acts of Congress imposing duties on imports, yet it is believed a large majority of the people think those acts unconstitutional; and they are all united in the sentiment, that the existing Tariff is impolitic, unjust and oppressive; and they have urged, and will continue to urge its repeal.

Resolved, That the doctrine of Nullification, avowed by the State of South Carolina, and lately promulgated in an ordinance, is revolutionary in its character, subversive of the Constitution of the United States, and leads to a dissolution of the Union.

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives be requested, to use all constitutional means in their power, to procure an adjustment of the existing controversy between the State of South Carolina and the General Government, and to produce a reconciliation between the contending parties.

Resolved further, That a copy of these resolutions be respectfully communicated by his Excellency the Governor of this State to his Excellency the Governor of South Carolina.

Which were read the first time and passed. On motion of Mr. Williams, they were committed to a committee of the whole House, and made the order of the day for Thursday next; and, on motion of Mr. Bell, ordered to be printed.

Wednesday, Dec. 26th.

Mr. Hinton presented a bill to compensate Jurors of the original pannel in the county of Beaufort which was read the first time and passed.

The Senate proceeded to take up the engrossed bill making an appropriation and appointing commissioners for the rebuilding of the Capitol in the city of Raleigh; and the bill being read the second time, was passed—Ayes 36, Noes 27.

Yeas.—Messrs. Askew, Bailey, Bateman, Bell, Boddie, Bullock, Carson, Collins, Cowper, Dishongh, Faison, Harrison, Hawkins, Hinton, Hussey, Latham Lindsay, McDowell, Marshall, Matthews, Melvin, Montgomery, of (H.,) Montgomery (of O.,) Moye, (of G.,) Moye (of P.,) Norman, Rhodes, Seawell, Simmons, Skinner, Speight, Spencer, Vanhook, Wilder, Williams, Wilson.

Nays.—Messrs. Allen, Allison, Brittain, Carter, Dobson, Gavin, Hall, Hogan, Hoke, Houston, Howell, Kerr, Lamb, Leak, Lilly, Martin, Massey, Moffit, Moore, Morris, Parham Parker, Ray, Stedman, Toomer, Tyson, Wellborn.

Mr. Allen then moved that the bill be read the third time, which was agreed to.—Ayes 33, Noes 30. Whereupon the bill was read the third time, passed and ordered to be enrolled.—Ayes 35, Noes 28

The Senate having concurred in the amendment of this House to the engrossed bill to repeal an act passed in the year 1830, to repeal part of the 2d sec. of an act, passed in the year 1806, chapter 708, to revise the militia laws of this State, the said bill was ordered to be enrolled.

The bill to establish the Merchants' Bank in Newbern was read the second time, amended and passed—yeas 63, nays 60.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The bill to erect out of a portion of the counties of Burke and Buncombe, a separate and distinct county by the name of Yancy, was read the third time, passed and ordered to be engrossed—Yeas 63, Nays 60.

Yeas—Messrs. Abernathy, Allison, Barringer, Borden, Brower, Burgin, Cansler, Clayton, Courts, Craige, Cunningham, Cuthbertson, Davidson, Dews, Dockery, Doherty, Eccles, Farmouston, Emmitt, Enloe, Faddis, Gillespie, Glass, Grady Guthrie, Gwynn, Hart, Hill, Holton, Irion, Irvine, R. Jones, Laspoyre, Ledford, Lauderdilk, Mangum, Marstellar, Mask, Mon, Montgomery, McLaurin, McMillan, McNeil, McQueen, Parke, Peoples, Pearson, Patterson,