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The Constitutional, PEOPLES' ADVOCATE AND STATE GAZETTE.

"THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS—THE SHIELD OF FREEDOM—THE SCOURGE OF TYRANTS"

BY CHARLES R. RAMSAY.

RALEIGH N. C. APRIL 2 1833.

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PROCLAMATION

By the Governor of North Carolina.

WHEREAS by an Act passed at the last Session of the General Assembly of this State, entitled "An Act to establish the Bank of North Carolina," it is made the duty of the Governor, to issue his proclamation, immediately after the adjournment of the Legislature, appointing five Commissioners at each of the places hereinafter named, to open books of subscription for stock in said Bank, amounting to the sum of one million of Dollars to be divided into shares of one hundred Dollars each—And whereas the said Act of Assembly, do hereby give to the said Commissioners, appointing Edward B. Hubber, Thomas B. Wright, James F. McKee, Owen Johnson and Robert H. Cowan, Commissioners to open books of subscription for the purpose aforesaid, at Wilmington, John W. Wright, J. H. Hall, Duncan McRae, Edward W. Winslow, and Daniel McDearmid, at Fayetteville, Thomas Marshall, David W. Borden, Otho Byrns, Joseph Pickett and Benjamin Leecraft at Danbury, Richard D. Straight, Samuel Simpson, William Hollister, William Gaston and John M. Roberts, at Newbern, Thomas H. Blount, Allen-Grist, Abner P. Neal, James Ellison and Eli Hoyt, at Washington, Josiah Collins Sen., Joseph B. Slaughter, David W. Stone, Nathaniel Brewer and Jonathan H. Havelinton, at Edenton, Andrew J. Mayer, Mark H. Petway, Edmund B. Freeman, William B. Loeckhart and Thomas Burgess, at Halifax, Horatio N. Williams, Benjamin Sutton, John C. McMorris, Miles White and John Feuring, at Elizabeth City, Joseph R. Loyd, James W. Clarke, Peter Evans, Exam Lewis and Henry Austin, at Tarboro, Joseph Gates, William Boylan, James Grant, Alfred Jones and Charles L. Hinton, at Raleigh, James Webb, James S. Smith, William A. Graham, Frederick Nash and Alfred Moore, at Hillsborough, George Williamson, Stephen Dodson, Willie Jones, Samuel Watkins and Azariah Graves, at Milton, John M. Morehead, Jesse Lindsay, Henry Humphreys, Robert Maxwell and Jonathan Parker, at Greensboro, John Hill, Charles E. Burge, E. Daniel Slocum, Thomas J. Armstrong and Matthew R. Crook, at Monroeville, James M. Smith, Samuel Carter, James W. Patton, Richard E. Fortson and Samuel W. Davidson, at Asheville. The books of subscription will be opened at the places aforesaid under the direction of the said Commissioners or a majority of them on Monday, the fourth day of February next, and continued open for the space of sixty days thereafter, at the expiration of which time they will be returned to the Executive Department at Raleigh.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the Great Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed, and have signed the same with my hand.
Done at Raleigh, this 15th day of January, A. D. 1833, and of American Independence, the fifty-seventh.

By the Governor, W. R. HILL, Private Secretary.
Raleigh Jan. 22, 1833.

Bank of North Carolina,
RALEIGH, Feb. 4, 1833.

THE Commissioners appointed by the Act of the last Session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, for incorporating the Bank of North Carolina, have this day opened their book of subscription for stock in the capital of said Bank, agreeably to the directions of the late Proclamation of Gov. Swan, at the Book Store of J. Gales & Son, in this City, where it will be kept open for sixty days, as prescribed by the Act aforesaid. Persons wishing to subscribe for stock in this Institution, are desired to call at said Store and enter their names on the Book which is left there.

J. GALES,
WM. ROYLAN,
JAMES GRANT,
ALFRED JONES,
CHAS. L. HINTON,
Commissioners.

NIBLO'S HOTEL,
112 BROADWAY BETWEEN PINE & CEDAR STREETS.

THE subscriber returns grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public for the liberal support afforded him since his establishment in this city. Having found, however, that the name of his Hotel, which he originally adopted, "Congress Hall," subjects him to many inconveniences in consequence of the neighborhood, having assumed the same title; and being unwilling by a continuance of the same title; and being desirous to embrace the present name of his Hotel, he has resolved on changing the name of his Hotel. Its central location being near the principal places of amusement, and its vicinity to the public offices and business part of the Town, renders it a most desirable resort for any gentlemen engaged in commercial and other pursuits. The experience, which the subscriber has acquired as proprietor for many years of the extensive establishment the "Exchange Hotel," at Newburg, Virginia, and subsequent as an associate with Mr. Heiskill of the "City Hotel" Philadelphia, will prove a sufficient guarantee to all who may be desirous of patronage, that nothing shall be wanting in his part, or by those in his employ, to contribute in every respect to their accommodation and comfort.

New York December 4, 1832. **JOHN NIBLO,**
3—tf

An Assistant Teacher
is wanted in the English Department of the Raleigh Academy. If one should be obtained, the subscriber will take a few more scholars.

Feb. 26, J. GRANT, Jr., Principal.

A CARD,

New and Fashionable
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
RALEIGH, N. C.
OPPOSITE E. P. GUION'S EAGLE HOTEL.

The Subscriber, desirous of extending his business, and ever willing to comply with the solicitations of his friends and patrons, has opened the above establishment, under the superintendance of a Foreman recently from Philadelphia, where he has conducted one of the first stores in our line, and stands unrivalled in the abilities of the trade. The Subscriber has also engaged several workmen from the North, who are not to be excelled by any. He further begs leave to state, that he has become a regular correspondent with E. MINISTER, of London, from whom he will receive the latest London and Paris fashions by the first arrivals. He also intends furnishing the above establishment with a general assortment of **Superior CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS;** together with a great variety of **SHIRTS, BOSOMS, CRAVATS, COLLARS, STOCKS, GLOVES and SUSPENDERS;** all of the first quality; which, being purchased for cash in New York, he will be enabled to furnish to order on the most reasonable terms.

With the above advantages and the superiority of his goods, his unremitting attention to business, and the punctuality of his work, he hopes to obtain a sufficient share of public favor to warrant his long continuance; and, if prejudice has not gone beyond the reach of ability, to supercede the necessity of his fashionable fellow-citizens sending to the North for clothing, which is attended with so many disadvantages—the uncertainty of transportation, cutting by imagination, and the liability of imposition. Gentlemen furnishing their own goods, will have every attention paid them.

LADIES' HABITS, MILITARY and FANCY WORK, of every description, executed in the neatest style and according to order. Travellers and others may be furnished with a suit complete in twelve hours' notice. Early in the Fall will be found on hand a general assortment of **READY MADE CLOTHING,** suitable for the season.

SYLVESTER SMITH, Merchant Tailor, Halifax, N. C.

March 12, 1833.—17—tf

N. B.—S. S. or Foreman will attend at any time and place, not exceeding fifty miles, for the purpose of measuring and making contracts to furnish annually every article in his line. Where several gentlemen convenient to each other are desirous of patronizing the above establishment, and will give information by mail when and where they may be seen, they shall be visited, and shown a pattern card of goods on hand and a specimen of workmanship.

WALKER'S

New Spring Goods.

The subscriber, in addition to his present stock, which comprises a good assortment, has just received a fresh supply of Spring Goods, embracing many new and desirable articles, consisting in part, as follows, to wit: Super extra blue, black and brown cloths. Ditto do blue, black, drab and buff casimeres and satinetts. Marseilles, silk and fancy vestings. Superior brown and d. black gross de swiss silk. Fancy colored watered do all kinds. Buff and pink solid ground french gingham. Plain, figured and checked muslins of every description. A beautiful assortment of calicoes and chintz uncommonly cheap. Green bargets, and fancy shoulder and love handkerchiefs. Linens, lawns and thread cambric handkerchiefs. 4-4 Foulard muslins, a most tasty article. Black and white bobbinet, and splendid blond lace veils. Fashionable belt and bonnet ribands. 1 thread and bobbinet laces, footings and inserting. Shell and brazilian combs. A fine assortment of coffee brown domestic homespuns, at from 50 to 75 cents. Ladies' fashionable cloaks. Cotton ozonaburgs. Superior brown silk umbrellas. Shoes and hats of every kind. King's warranted patent axes, at from 1 1/2 to 2 1/2. Iron and steel solid ground french gingham. Nail, trace chains, and weeding hoes. Besides the above, he is in daily expectation of receiving: First rate brown ermine cambric. Elegant spring calicoes and gingham. Carpet binding and tapes. Patent suspenders, and SPUN COTTON. Pongee handkerchiefs of all colours. Superior black bombazine stocks. Pongee for dresses. 1 box fine fashionable **WILLIAMS' HATS.** Blue, black, coffee brown and invisible green cloths. Long shell combs. B. B. SMITH.
Raleigh, Feb. 19, 1833. 14 6v.

\$100 REWARD.

LOST from the Stage between Petersburg and Richmond, on Friday night the 16th inst, a small Leather Trunk, containing sundry articles of WEARING APPAREL, and the following sums of GOLD BULLION:
2 bars Gold, weighing 379 dwts.
1 do do do 186 do
1 Saff Bottle, containing 642 dwts Gold in its natural state.
Also, 1 Broken Watch Chain—old style, three strands; broken.
1 Gold Broken Pin,—set with Jet and Pearl—Pin broken off.
A Black Velvet Reticule, worked with Beads.
3 Bead Watch Guards, marked "Thompson"—the christian name not recollected.
* All persons are requested to stop the above articles, should they be offered for sale. A reward of One Hundred Dollars, will be paid for the recovery of the property; or, the same proportion for any part of it, upon application to Baldwin & Kent, Richmond Virginia.

WILLARD BOYDEN.
November 19, 1832

Notice.

AS committed to the jail in Johnston county, on the 12th instant,
TWO NEGRO MEN,
One by the name of Daniel, of rather a yellow complexion, with a scar under his left eye, and about five feet seven inches high, who says he belongs to Thomas Charada, of South Carolina, Horry district.
The other says his name is FAVOR, of black complexion, five feet seven inches high, who says that he formerly belonged to Polly Swanson, who lived on near Santee, in South Carolina, and after her death was taken to Charleston, & sold to some man whose name he does not know, as he ran away immediately. He also says he has been runaway nine or ten months.
The owner or owners are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away otherwise they will be dealt with as the law directs.
A. S. BALLENGER, Sheriff.
March 19th 1833. 18—5v.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT application will be made to the President, Directors and company of the State Bank of North Carolina, at the expiration of three months from this date, for the renewal of a certificate for Twenty Shares of the stock of said Bank, in the name of the Subscriber.

JAMES S. BATTLE.
Nash County, March 9, 1833.

Dr. S. P. Dillon, Dentist,

Can be found at his Office, next door to Robert Perry's Hotel—from the hours of 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.
Ladies can be waited on at their dwelling. Poor attended gratis.
March 19th, 1833. 18—tf

The Religious Souvenir for 1833

A Christmas, New Years and Birth day present, Edited by Gregory T. Bedell, D. D. just received and for sale by **TURNER & HUGHES.**

FOREIGN.

From the London New Monthly for January. **VARIETIES.**

The Appendix to the Report on the Bank of England Charter contains several returns worth noticing. The value of the Bank premises is estimated at 100,000,000 pounds sterling, and the net profit of the Bank last year was 1,189,627 pounds, subject, however, to the deduction for the interest on the capital stock. The annual expense of managing the National Debt appears to be about 170,000 pounds. The branch banks cost the parent establishment nearly 35,000 pounds a year. The amount of bills under discount is from three to four millions per month, and the annual loss from that business is about 31,000 pounds. The foreign loans contracted during the last ten years exceeded fifty-seven millions, upon one-half of which no return whatever has been made for principal or interest. The number of licenses taken out by the country bankers last year was 629; in 1814 the number was 950; and since then the decrease has been gradual. It also appears that 287 commissions of bankruptcy have been issued against country bankers during the last twenty years, but the amount of dividends under them is not stated.

ECLIPSES IN 1833.

In the present year there will be five eclipses of the two great luminaries, of which one of the sun and three of the moon will be visible.

VENTILATION IN COAL MINES.

Since 1809 a system has been in operation in the Staffordshire mines, to prevent the accumulation and explosion of carbureted hydrogen, which has been attended with great success. This system proceeds on the fact, that however many dislocations there may be parallel with the back, only where there is a dislocation or fault across the direction of the banks does carbureted hydrogen accumulate and become destructive. In order to prevent this accumulation along the whole extent of the dislocation or fault, cut off the ends of the bank by a drift into which all their blowers may discharge the gas they generate, close up this drift from the men, and form a vacuum therein either by fire or pumping; the hydrogen, owing to its extreme levity, will flow upwards into this rarefied medium, and the atmospheric pressure along the working courses of the mine will keep the hydrogen in.

POPULATION.

A very elaborate paper by M. Moreau de Jones was lately read at the French Academy of Sciences, on the subject of the increase of population. From the statistical documents it contains, it appears that in Prussia the population doubles itself in the space of thirty-nine years, which is the maximum of acceleration exhibited in Europe; in Austria it takes forty years; in Russia forty-eight; in Poland and Denmark fifty; in the British islands fifty-two years; in Sweden, Norway, Switzerland and Portugal, fifty-six; in Spain sixty-two; in Greece and European Turkey seventy; in the Netherlands eighty-four; in Germany one hundred and twenty; and in France it takes one hundred and twenty-five years. The period for all Europe is fifty-seven years. Taken together half a century doubles the population of the northern states, while the southern require eighty. The cause of the acceleration in Prussia, Austria and Russia, are the vast extent of their territories compared with the population, the protection afforded by cold climates to advanced life, the novelty of civilization which creates and multiplies in its development the means of existence; the habit of living on little pertaining exclusively to newly civilized nations. The minimum of increase in France, Germany and the Netherlands, is caused by the high state of civilization which these countries have reached, creating a multitude of wants, and submitting the social condition to a variety of causes, which restrain the extension of the human generation. Great Britain escapes these restraints by the immense outlets which her industry, commerce and colonies afford to the wants of her population. In the other States of Europe the natural tendency of the population to increase is restrained, suspended or destroyed by interpenetration, insufficiency of food, the ravages of inundations, disasters from earthquakes, the pernicious effects from marshes, the irruptions from pestilential or epidemic maladies, feudal servitude, monastic celibacy, military or sacerdotal despotism, concentration of property, the laws relative to succession, &c.

CANAL FROM THE RHONE TO THE RHINE.

This canal is completely finished as far as Strasburg, and navigable to the distance of eighty-five leagues; the short distance from Strasburg to the Rhine is the only part of the canal now to be completed.

MOMIFICATION.

This is the name given by the inventors, Messrs. Capron and Boniface Abbot of Paris, to the process which they have discovered of preserving bodies after the manner of the Egyptian mummies. At a recent meeting of the French Academy they exhibited a human body thus preserved, which it was impossible to detect from the real Egyptian mummy. The deceased, clothed in a robe de chambre, which left visible only the extremities of the body, appeared to weigh no more than thirty or forty pounds. The violet-colored skin, the leaden hue and the fleshy bones, presented an object not very flattering to poor humanity.

RAIL-ROADS AND STEAM ON THE CONTINENT.

A rail-road between the Weser and the Rhine is about to be commenced; it has received the sanction of the King and States of Hanover, and a company, supported by government, has been formed to carry it into effect. Several hundred shares, of 500 thalers each, have been taken. The execution of this plan will be of great advantage to the trade of the north of Germany, particularly of Bremen. It is proposed to connect Lubeck and Hamburg by a rail-road and steam-carriages. A steam-coach is now in construction at Copenhagen, which is to run on the new road between Kiel and Altona. The Danish government intends to establish shortly a communication by steam-packets between Kalundborg in Zealand and Aarhus in Jutland.

RIVER OF VINEGAR.

In South America, near Popayan, is a river, called in the language of the country Rio Vinagre. It takes its source in a very elevated chain of mountains, and after a subterraneous progress of many miles it re-appears, and forms a magnificent cascade upwards of 300 feet in height. When a person stands beneath this point, he is speedily driven away by a very fine shower of acid water, which irritates the eyes. M. Boussingault, wishing to ascertain the cause of this phenomenon, analysed the water of the river, and found among other substances sulphuric and hydrochloric acids. The following is the result of the analysis:—Sulphuric acid, 0.00110; hydrochloric acid, 0.00091; alumine, 0.00040; chalk, 0.90013; soda, 0.00012; silice, 0.00023; oxide of iron and magnesia, traces.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

New York, March 23.
About four o'clock this morning, our news schooner came up from the packet ship Samson, Captain Chadwick, bringing us London papers to the evening of February 5th. On that day the King in person delivered his speech. It possesses more explicitness than has before characterized these addresses.

The embargo on Dutch vessels had not been taken off, and it was said would not be while affairs with that country remained unsettled. Letters from Swabia announce the probability of Ibrahim Pacha assenting to a cessation of hostilities, with a view to a definitive arrangement of the differences between the Sultan and his insurgent Viceroy.

Accounts from Constantinople to January 6th state that the Sultan, in the extremity of his distress, had accepted the offer of assistance made by the Emperor of Russia, and that a Russian officer set off for Egypt, to demand the submission of the Viceroy to the Sublime Porte.

The accounts from Paris are to February 4th. The naval preparations at Brest continued to be prosecuted with undiminished energy, and some of the ships of war were already in a condition to put to sea.

The army of the North, the head quarters of which were at Compeigne, had been restored to the same footing as that upon which it was placed before its recent entry into Belgium.

Accounts from Spain, received by the French journals, state that some partial disturbances in that kingdom had been effectually put down, and that Don Carlos, the King's brother, was under arrest in his own apartments.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

London, February 5.

This being the day for the delivery of the King's Speech, his Majesty arrived at the House of Lords shortly before two o'clock; and on alighting from his carriage was received by the cabinet ministers and great officers of State. His Majesty immediately proceeded to the robing-room, and from thence to the interior of the House of Lords. On his Majesty taking his seat on the throne, the Usher of the Black Rod summoned the House of Commons to hear the Royal Speech. Shortly afterwards, the Speaker, attended by a great number of members, appeared at the Bar, when his Majesty delivered the following most gracious Speech:

"My Lords and Gentlemen:
The period being now arrived at which the business of Parliament is usually resumed, I have called you together for the discharge of the important duties with which you are entrusted. Never at any time did subjects of greater interest and magnitude call for your attention.

"I have still to lament the continuance of the civil war in Portugal, which for some months has existed between the Princes of the House of Braganza. From the commencement of this contest I have abstained from all interference, except such as was required for the protection of British subjects resident in Portugal; but you may be assured that I shall not fail to avail myself of an opportunity that may be afforded me, to assist in restoring peace to a country with which the interests of my dominions are so intimately connected.

"I have also to regret that my earnest endeavours to effect a definitive arrangement between Holland and Belgium, have hitherto been unsuccessful. I found myself at length compelled, in conjunction with the King of the French, to take measures for the execution of the Treaty of the 15th November, 1831. The capture of the citadel of Antwerp has in part accomplished that object, but the Dutch government still refusing to evacuate the rest of the territories assigned to Belgium by that Treaty, the embargo which I had directed to be imposed on the Dutch commerce has been continued. Negotiations are again commenced; and you may rely on their being conducted on my part, as they have been