

PROTEST.

The subjoined Protest was submitted in the House of Commons, on the morning of its adjournment, by Mr. Haywood, on behalf of himself and the other signers:

The undersigned, members of the House of Commons, exercising a right secured to them by the Constitution, do hereby dissent from, and protest against certain Resolutions relative to the public lands, which passed on the 5th day of January, 1835, and assign the following reasons:

The 1st resolution affirms, "that any act by which Congress shall give the public lands to the States in which they are situated, would seriously affect the prosperity of the old States, and do great injustice to those States by whom they were originally ceded to the Confederacy." 2d. "That any act by which the minimum price at which these lands are now sold, shall be reduced, would seriously affect the prosperity of the old States, and do great injustice to those States by whom they were originally ceded to the Confederacy."

These two propositions are blended together in one resolution; so that those who could not vote for both, were prevented from supporting either one singly. It is undeniable, that the members of the House of Commons are almost, if not altogether, unanimous in the opinion, that a gratuitous donation of the public lands to the States in which they may be situated, would be unjust to the other States, and would involve a breach of the public faith, whilst it was known, that divisions existed among us as to the propriety of expressing the opinion contained in the second proposition before stated. Wherefore we think the majority owed it to the State, not to pursue a course which precluded unanimity upon the first question; and it would seem that we are warranted in protesting against its combination with another and distinct proposition.

The undersigned do not charge that it was designed to drive them from the support of the whole of the first resolution, by framing it so as to express one opinion upon two distinct propositions, yet they must vindicate their own conduct by stating, that after the resolutions were introduced, and before they were adopted, remonstrance was vainly made against this combination of distinct questions; and all our attempts to amend were unsuccessful. The effect of it has been, to force the undersigned to vote against that which they approved, in order to avoid sanctioning that which they could not approve; and it may be, that some of those who compose this majority, have voted in favor of that which they did not approve, in order to escape the necessity of opposing that in which they most heartily concurred. The latter conjecture will be strengthened by comparing the vote which was taken upon the motion to insert the substitute proposed by one of the undersigned, with the vote upon the final passage of these resolutions. The ground assumed upon this point is further fortified by the fact, that after it was openly stated in the debate, by several of those who advocated these resolutions, that they were not intended for an indirect sanction of the bill commonly called 'Mr. Clay's Land Bill,' but that the speakers themselves approved of the vetoing of that bill by the President, in consequence of the preference secured by it to the new States, a motion was made to amend the second resolution, in conformity with these declarations, and yet the motion was rejected, upon the assumption, that they who moved the amendment, were influenced by the sinister intention of defeating the resolutions, and that the amendment did not alter the meaning of the resolution as originally written.

We submit further, that the views we have presented of an unnecessary connection of these two propositions in one and the same resolution, cannot be eluded upon the pretext that the price of the public lands is necessarily connected with the other question; because the price might be reduced to a nominal sum, as a means of giving these lands to the new

States indirectly. For, let it be remembered, the amendment proposed, by one of the undersigned, to this first resolution, declares, that such donation, whether direct or indirect, would be a breach of public faith.

The reasons for which the undersigned could not approve of the second proposition, contained in the first resolution, are briefly these:

The subject is one of great difficulty, and is well calculated to perplex the honest inquirer, under circumstances the most favorable for investigation, and yet the General Assembly of North Carolina were called upon to act, a late period of the session, without any report from the Joint Select Committee, to whom it had been referred by both Houses; whilst no good reason could be given for a speedy determination of it by that body. All agree, that it is a matter upon which the Legislature of the State cannot enact laws, but that it can only advise the Federal Government. We might, it is true, impetuously follow the dictates of our pecuniary interests only, and readily conclude upon the course which that interest alone indicates; but every one must perceive that the same rule of action, being adopted by the new States, will inevitably produce collisions; that if we advise Congress to regulate the price of the public lands to suit the interests and prosperity of the old States only—so may the new States demand that their interests and their advancement shall be exclusively consulted. The right of the latter to give their instructions, is as perfect as ours. At last, then, it must devolve upon Congress to legislate upon this subject, with a view to the rights, interest, honor and prosperity of all the States.

The undersigned do not undertake to determine that the price of our public lands is too high, or too low; but in either case, the reason assigned in this resolution of advice to Congress, is, in our judgment, unworthy of our State, and unsuited to the character she has always deserved, and always maintained for her devotion and patriotic attachment to the Union of the States—an union which cannot be preserved, if each member of it acts upon the principle that her individual interest and prosperity must be exclusively recognized by the national councils.

The injury to our prosperity, which it was mainly urged (in the debate on these resolutions) a reduction in the price of our public lands would produce, is, that it would increase emigration from North Carolina to the Western States. Now this may or may not be.—But if true, does it form a just consideration, by which the Congress of the United States are to be influenced in regulating the price of the public lands? And if it were so, who can pretend that it is one of such prominence as to shut out all others from their view?—To us it appears almost self-evident, that supposing the reason to be good, the conclusion which follows from it must be, that the price of the public lands ought to be increased, nay, that our Land Offices ought to be closed! Moreover, if it were conceded that the prosperity of the new States injuriously affects the interest of the old ones by withdrawing a portion of their population, we more than doubt the honor or justice of instructing our Representatives in Congress, who convene to legislate for all the Western as well as the Eastern, Northern and Southern States, to contract the sphere of their political observation, without bounds narrower than the whole Union; and to look at the interest and prosperity of a part only. We deprecate such a course as selfish and unpatriotic, and we protest against it as having a tendency to create dangerous jealousies. It treats the new States as if they were foreign governments; and by regarding their prosperity, their honor, and glory, as so many impediments to our own elevation.

We do not indeed admit the propriety, ordinarily, of sacrificing the rights of N. Carolina, for promoting the interests of other sections of the country, but we

likewise protest against the envious demand of regarding our interests alone, without respect to the rights of others. Not to enlarge more upon this topic, we earnestly ask, with what decency can the Representatives of North Carolina denounce the selfish motives upon which alone rests this unfounded claim of a new State, to the exclusive enjoyment of the common property of the Union, whilst the very grounds upon which we require them to resist that claim, are neither less ignoble nor more disinterested? If our Representatives must regulate the price of the public land so as to retard the settlement of the new States, because it is our interest to do it, will not the new States be exonerated for claiming the exclusive ownership of the lands, because it is their interest to do so?

Further, we protest against the second resolution:—Because, after asserting that the public debt is paid, it erroneously concludes, that, therefore, a distribution of the public lands ought to be made among all the States. Because it requires that distribution to be made absolutely, and without reference to the situation of our national finances. No matter what may be the exigencies of the nation, no matter what the circumstances of the country, (so far as this resolution is concerned,) the stream of wealth which flows from this source into our National Treasury must be distributed among the States.—Even though there shall be a want of money to meet the legitimate expenditures of the Federal Government, it must not be supplied from the proceeds of the public lands—these must go to the States, and the National Treasury must be replenished by additional taxes, or creating a national debt! Besides some of our purest and ablest statesmen have well doubted the constitutional power of Congress, to become in any form the dispensers of public money or other bounties to the States, and this resolution not only acknowledges the right, but enjoins it upon Congress to exercise the doubtful power. Hence, too, some States which esteem their political principles, 'filthy lucre,' would be constrained to refuse an acceptance of its proportion, whilst those which entertain different opinions would take theirs; and others, again, might barter their principles to secure a share of the spoils.

The undersigned refer to the substitute which was offered by one of them as an amendment to this resolution; and they confidently rely upon the judgment of an impartial people, that it affords a double guaranty against the dangers of corruption, from the unnecessary accumulation of national revenue on the one hand, and the fear of usurpation in the exercise of ungranted or doubtful powers by the Federal Government on the other.

Finally, we protest against these resolutions being considered as instructions to our Senators, which in our judgment they would be, if disconnected from the circumstances under which they passed the House of Commons. Because, it was distinctly avowed in debate, by some of those who advocated the passage of the resolutions, that they were not 'instructions to our Senators,' and this was acquiesced in by the silence of nearly all, if not, every other member of the majority. Because a large proportion of the members of the House of Commons, who had, during this session, denied the right of the General Assembly to instruct Senators, yet voted in favor of these resolutions. Because, these resolutions were introduced and the vote finally taken at a late period of the session, and after many members had obtained leave of absence, and many others were not present to vote.

Signed, William H. Haywood, Jr. Philip Irion, Blake W. Braswell, John E. Brown, L. A. Gwyn, Isaac Carter, Jas. M. Hutensin, Thomas Tatham, S. Register, Turner Bynum, J. L. Smith, O. R. Kenan, Thos. J. Judkins, L. H. Marsteller, Wm. Foushee.

Success makes a fool seem wise.

FOREIGN.

Late from Europe.—By recent arrivals we have advices from Liverpool to the 2d January, and from France to the 23d Dec. The Cotton market had slightly improved on our last quotations, and was quite firm. The sales in Liverpool for the month of December, were 43,700 bags, including 36,780 American, 4,210 Brazil, and 2,710 East India, &c. Speculators have taken 15,200, and Exporters 230 bags; leaving only 28,270 bags purchased by the trade. The political intelligence is not very important—we subjoin however the most prominent items.

The British Parliament was dissolved by proclamation on the 10th Dec. Writs were issued for a new election, the new parliament to meet on the 19th Feb.

The President's message had not arrived in France, but was expected in a few days, and considerable interest was excited to ascertain its tone towards France on the indemnity question. The Chambers are becoming much excited on local questions, and are evidently becoming unpopular.—There is in that body, and in the people at large, fretfulness—irritation—an anxiety for some change, and several indications of approaching trouble. Nothing is said on the subject of our treaty.

The French army for 1835, is fixed to 110,000 men, inclusive of the Guards, &c. of 12,000 to be at the disposal of Government.

The civil war in Spain, it appears, is fast approaching to a close. In the Carrascal the two parties had come to an engagement, in which the followers of Carlos were put to flight with great loss, and had fled in all directions, broken and disordered. Carnies, the chief of the insurgents in Arragon, it was reported, had fallen into the hands of the Queen's troops.

From Lisbon we have papers to the 22d of Dec. On the 16th, the young Queen went down and prorogued both the Chambers in person. On her arrival in the Chamber of Peers, and having taken her seat on the throne, she delivered her first speech to her first Parliament with such grace and dignity, after which she prorogued the two Chambers to the 2d of January.

By advices, it appears that the arms of the Viceroy of Egypt have been successful, both in the interior of Arabia and on the Persian Gulf. The advance of the Egyptian troops upon Mocha was unsupported, and upon the arrival of Mehemet Ali, a relative of his namesake the Viceroy, the inhabitants immediately placed themselves under his protection.



TARBOROUGH,

SATURDAY, FEB. 7, 1835.

Diabolical attempt to assassinate President Jackson.—We copy from the Globe of last Saturday, the following particulars of a daring attempt on the life of our venerable and venerated President:—

Attempt to assassinate the President.—While the President was at the Capitol yesterday, in attendance on the funeral of the Hon. Warren R. Davis, from South Carolina, Richard Lawrence, a painter, resident in this city, attempted to shoot him. Col. Lane, of Indiana, informed us, that he saw this individual enter the hall of the House during the delivery of the funeral sermon. Before its close, however, he had taken his stand on the eastern portico, near one of the columns. The President, with the Secretary of the Treasury on his left arm, on retiring from the Rotondo to reach his carriage at the steps of the portico, advanced towards the spot where Lawrence stood, who had his pistol concealed under his coat, and when he ap-

proached within two yards and a half of him, the assassin extended his arm, and levelled the pistol at his breast. The percussion cap exploded with a noise so great that several witnesses supposed the pistol had fired. On the instant, the assassin dropped the pistol from his right hand, and taking another ready cocked from his left, presented and snapped it at the President, who at the moment had raised his stick, and was rushing upon him. Mr. Woodbury and Lieutenant Gedney at the same instant laid hold of the man, who gave way through the crowd and was at last knocked down. The President pressed after him until he saw he was secured.

We attended the examining court immediately after the event. The Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Navy, Col. Burd of the House, Mr. Kingman, and Lieutenant Gedney, all of whom witnessed the act, were examined, and gave a more minute detail of the circumstance above stated.

Mr. Randolph, the Sergeant of the House, who attended the Marshal to conduct the prisoner to the City Hall for examination, gave in testimony that the prisoner, when asked by the Marshal what motive he had, to make his horrid attempt, stated that the President had killed his father. His father was an Englishman, who died many years ago in this city. The son himself was apprenticed afterwards to a Mr. Clark, with whom he lived three years. Mr. Clark, when called upon, said, that he was a young man of excellent habits, sober, and industrious; that he had seen him very frequently, and was well acquainted with him since he had left his family, and had heard nothing to his disadvantage, until of late, he was informed that he was quarrelsome among his friends, and had treated one of his sisters badly.

The total absence of any personal motive on the part of the prisoner to commit the deed he attempted, has suggested the idea that he must be insane. There was, however, no evidence given in the examination to authorize the supposition, although several persons intimately acquainted with him and one boarding in the same house with him, gave evidence upon the occasion. The demeanor of the prisoner, when committing the act—when he was seized—and when under examination, bore not the slightest appearance of phrensy, or derangement of any sort. When asked by the Court if he wished to cross-examine the witnesses, or to make explanation, he answered in the negative—said that those who had seen the act could state the facts—and at the conclusion, when asked if he had any thing to offer, said that he could not contradict what had been given in evidence.

The prisoner is a handsome young man, well dressed, and prepossessing in his countenance. He appeared perfectly calm and collected in the midst of the excitement and anxiety which prevailed around him—and the President in conversing with us, since the event, observed, that his manner, from the moment his eye caught his, was firm and resolved, until the failure of his last pistol, when he seemed to shrink, rather than resist.

We were informed by Mr. Wilson, the keeper of the Rotondo, that he had frequently observed this man about the Capitol—so frequently that he had become an object of curiosity to him—that he had endeavored to draw him into conversation, but found him taciturn and unwilling to talk. Whether Lawrence has caught, in his visits to the Capitol, the mania which has prevailed during the two last sessions in the Senate—whether he has become infatuated with the chimeras which have troubled the brains of the disappointed and ambitious orators who have depicted the President as a Caesar who ought to have a Brutus—a Nero—a Tiberius, we know not. If no secret conspiracy has prompted the perpetration

of the horrid deed, we think it improbable that some delirious intellect has grown out of a visit to the Capitol, and a hearing despotism and every other mischief threatened after a republic, and revolution and a train of calamities imposed necessary consequence of the President's measures, that of that the infatuated maniacs had reasons to become his country's avenger. If he had believed Mr. Calhoun's opinion the day before yesterday, he would have found in it a justification for his attempt on who was represented as the most dreadful calamity of the nation—as one who made perfect rottenness and corruption pervade the vitals of the government,—inasmuch that a scarcely worth preserving government were possible.

Judge Crauch saw the conduct of the prisoner, and the evidence, to suggest that he labored under any malady. He entered upon the subject that he should be bailed, and could give security in \$10,000. The District Attorney said, that the atrociousness of the crime committed, should induce his bail to require bail in a higher sum. The Judge seemed moved by the but as the constitution provided that excessive bail should not be demanded, he should not require a bond for more than \$1500!! So, if any of our people should think fit to furnish a bond to stand the forfeiture, they may have this desperate maniac new weapons of destruction at their next Levee.

We attended the Court being asked to examine the one of the pistols, drew out a screw a ball, of which all the ty would make a pound. It was well patched, and forced tight on a full charge of exploded powder. How the powder, is miraculously Providence has ever guarded the life of the man who has been destined to preserve and raise the country's glory, and maintain the cause of the People. In the multitude of instances in which he hazarded his person for his country, it was never in more imminent danger than on yesterday when, in a funeral procession, followed by his Cabinet—the Senate—and the Representatives of the People.

The Telegraph, of Monday, the following additional information:—Denied access to the prisoner himself, we applied to relations and acquaintances to learn, that he is the son of English parents, who emigrated to this city when he was a child; he was apprenticed to a painter (who is now practicing as a doctor) in this city, and who examined as a witness on the 1st; that he was a remarkably industrious, sober, discreet boy, a kind and affectionate brother, that he formed an attachment to a young lady, and frequently his sister that he would by his industry soon be enabled to buy a corner lot near her, and build a good house, when he would marry the object of his attachment—and with this view, he borrowed diligently day and night until he had by him about a hundred dollars. He was disappointed—became extremely dissatisfied—quit all employment standing for hours in a little place for gazing out upon the future residence.

His brother-in-law, with whom he lived, endeavored to persuade him to resume his work—he said that he would go to England; but he had something of great importance which demanded his presence, and in the fall of 1833 went to New York for the purpose of taking passage from that port. During the winter he returned saying that he found the papers filled with notices of his contemplated enterprise, and that he could get no captain to take him on board. In the spring of 1834 he again went as far as Philadelphia—put up at the Mas-