

have carried into complete effect their intentions, until the evils which arise from this organic defect are remedied.

Considering the great extent of our Confederacy, the rapid increase of its population, and the diversity of their interests and pursuits, it cannot be disguised that the contingency by which one branch of the Legislature is to form itself into an electoral college, cannot become one of ordinary occurrence, without producing incalculable mischief. What was intended as the medicine of the constitution in extreme cases, cannot be frequently used without changing its character, and, sooner or later, producing incurable disorder.

Every election by the House of Representatives is calculated to lessen the force of that security which is derived from the distinct and separate character of the Legislative and executive functions, and while it exposes each to temptations adverse to their efficiency as organs of the constitution and laws, its tendency will be to unite both in resisting the will of the People, and thus give a direction to the Government anti-republican and dangerous. All history tells us that a free people should be watchful of delegated power, and should never acquiesce in a practice which will diminish their control over it. This obligation, so universal in its application to all the principles of a republic, is peculiarly so in ours, where the formation of parties founded on sectional interests is so much fostered by the extent of our territory. These interests, represented by candidates for the Presidency, are constantly prone, in the zeal of party and selfish objects, to generate influences unmindful of the general good, and forgetful of the restraints which the great body of the People would enforce, if they were, in no contingency, to lessen the right of expressing their will. The experience of our country, from the formation of the Government to the present day, demonstrates that the People cannot too soon adopt some stronger safeguard for their right to elect the highest officers known to the Constitution, than is contained in that sacred instrument as it now stands.

It is my duty to call the particular attention of Congress to the present condition of the District of Columbia. From whatever cause the great depression has arisen which now exists in the pecuniary concerns of this District, it is proper that its situation should be fully understood, and such relief of remedies provided as are consistent with the powers of Congress. I earnestly recommend the extension of every political right to the citizens of the District which their true interests require, and which does not conflict with the provisions of the constitution. It is believed that the laws for the government of the District require revision and amendment, and that much good may be done by modifying the penal code, so as to give uniformity to its provisions.

Your attention is also invited to the defects which exist in the Judicial system of the United States. As at present organized, the States of the Union derive unequal advantages from the Federal Judiciary, which have so often been pointed out that I deem it unnecessary to repeat them here. It is hoped that the present Congress will extend to all the States that equality in respect to the benefits of the laws of the Union which can only be secured by the uniformity and efficiency of the Judicial system.

With these observations on the topics of general interest which are deemed worthy of your consideration, I leave them to your care, trusting that the legislative measures they call for will be met as the wants and the best interests of our beloved country demand.

ANDREW JACKSON.
Washington, Dec. 7th, 1835.

When one will not, two cannot quarrel.



TARBOROUGH,

SATURDAY, DEC. 26, 1835.

"A merry Christmas."—No paper will be issued from this office the ensuing week.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Several of the members have passed through this place on their return home. We learn that the Legislature adjourned on Tuesday last, after a session of 37 days—having passed 39 Public Acts, 103 Private Acts, and 29 Resolutions. The following are the Captions of the Public Acts—we will insert the Private Acts and Resolutions in our next paper, together with such of the final proceedings as we may deem interesting to our readers.

PUBLIC ACTS.

1. An act to amend the act of 1833, to incorporate the Roanoke and Raleigh Rail Road Company.

2. To provide for the payment of the instalments on the shares reserved to the State of North Carolina. [Authorizes the Governor and Public Treasurer to borrow the sum of \$400,000, if to be procured at a rate of interest not to exceed five per cent. per annum.]

3. To amend the act of 1833, incorporating the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company. [Provides for increasing the capital to any sum not exceeding \$1,500,000 and the road to be commenced within three years.]

4. To allow further time for registering grants, proving and registering deeds, mesne conveyances, powers of attorney, bills of sales, and deeds of gift. [Allows two years for this purpose.]

5. To increase the capital stock of the Weldon Toll Bridge Company—[to be increased to seventy five thousand dollars.]

6. To amend an act for cutting a navigable canal in the waters of the Elizabeth river in Virginia to the waters of Pasquotank river in North Carolina, passed in Virginia, Dec. 1787.

7. To amend the act of 1795, concerning the draining of low lands.

8. Authorizing the entering of the un-surveyed lands acquired by treaty from the Cherokee Indians, in 1817 and 1819, in the counties of Haywood and Macon.

9. To incorporate the Deep River Gold Mining Company.

10. To repeal in part the 13th section of the act of 1834, authorizing the making of a turnpike road in Buncombe county.

11. Amendatory of the act of 1822, for the relief of Debtors, &c. [Either party to cases made up under the provisions of said act, can appeal, under the same rules and regulations that govern appeals in other cases.]

12. Authorizing the Public Treasurer to subscribe, on behalf of the State, to the stock of the Oconalufy Turnpike Company, the same amount he was authorized to subscribe under the act of 1824.

13. To regulate the practice of hawking & peddling in this State.

14. To amend an act establishing the Merchants' Bank in the town of Newbern.

15. To incorporate the Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road Company.

16. To incorporate the Raleigh and Fayetteville Rail Road Company.

17. Making an appropriation for carrying on and completing the Capital of the State.

18. To amend an act incorporating the Mattamuskeet Canal, and Rosebay Turnpike Company, passed at last session.

19. To incorporate the American Gold Mining Company, in Mecklenburg county.

20. To incorporate the Episcopal School of North Carolina.

21. To incorporate the South Buffalo Gold Mining Company.

22. To give further time for paying in Entry money. [Allows till 15th Dec. next.]

23. To incorporate the Lincoln Gold Mining Company.

24. To revise and amend an act passed in 1831, to incorporate the Tarborough and Hamilton Rail Road Company.

25. To incorporate the Franklin Turnpike Company, and for other purposes.

26. Declaratory of the duties of Entry Takers, in certain cases.

27. Concerning the probate of wills made out of the State, and the registration of Deeds and powers of attorney executed in foreign countries.

28. Incorporating the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company.

29. To incorporate the Conrad Gold Mining company.

30. Providing for the election of Members of Assembly, in cases of vacancy by death or otherwise, before the meeting of the Legislature. [When such vacancies occur, the Sheriff to notify the Governor immediately, who is to order a writ of election to supply the vacancy; the Sheriff to be liable to indictment, and fined and imprisoned at the discretion of the court for neglecting thus to inform the court.]

31. Incorporating Campbell Creek Gold Mining company.

32. Incorporating the Long Creek Gold Mining company of Mecklenburg county.

33. Incorporating the Concord Gold Mining company.

34. More effectually to suppress the vice of gaming in this State.

35. Supplemental to an act of the present session, to amend the act of 1833, incorporating the Roanoke and Raleigh Rail Road Company. [Exempting the property of the company from taxation during fifteen years.]

36. Providing compensation to the Sheriffs of the several counties for making returns of the votes given at the election for the adoption or rejection of the amended Constitution.

37. To declare and amend the law respecting public jails, in certain cases.

38. For the relief of sick and disabled seamen.

39. Incorporating the Roanoke, Danville, and Junction Rail Road Company.

Inaugural Address.—On Thursday, the 10th Dec. inst. His Excellency RICHARD D. SPAIGHT, was inaugurated as Governor of North Carolina. In his Address, which follows, as the Standard correctly observes, "the people of North Carolina have an outline of the course and policy which will be pursued by their truly Republican Governor, and the principles of republicanism which will guide him, in his constant efforts to advance the glory and prosperity of the State over which he is called to preside, and to secure the best interests and happiness of all its people. In him they have a Republican of the democratic school,—answering in his principles, and untrifled in his efforts to serve his fellow citizens, and advance the cause of democracy."

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and House of Commons:

Called by your suffrages to the high office of Chief Magistrate of my native State, I should be wanting courtesy to you, as well as regard to my own feelings, if I refrained from tendering you my most grateful acknowledgements for this proof of your confidence. Accept, therefore, my thanks for the honor you have conferred upon me.

I consider it a duty incumbent upon me, to make a declaration of the principles which shall direct my conduct in the place thus intrusted to my administration. In doing so, I shall be as brief as possible. I shall not attempt to elaborate the subject, but merely to state those general political maxims, which I conceive to be sound and correct.

A republican from predilection, and education, my course shall be regulated by the great principles

of that party—the political creed of a Jefferson, a Madison, and a Jackson. That Government is established for the benefit of the people, the whole people, and not for a few at the expense of the many, is an axiom indelibly impressed upon my mind, and has been heretofore, and shall ever continue to be, the guide of my political life. Our Constitution has given but limited powers to your Executive. In the discharge of its duties, it shall be my object to pursue such a course as will promote the happiness and prosperity of the great body of the people, and the welfare of our common country. In communities like ours, blessed with republican institutions, where the sovereignty is in the people, and where every place of trust, and every office is made for their advantage, and is filled directly by them or indirectly by their agents, and where the laws are but the emanations of their will, declared by their representatives, virtue and intelligence ought to prevail.

It is therefore one of the primary objects, and by the Constitution it is made the duty of the Legislature, to diffuse the benefits of education among the people. Any feasible and practicable plan for such a purpose would, so far as the co-operation of the Executive might be necessary, receive my aid. To develop the resources of the State, to improve its internal condition, and to exalt the moral character of its citizens, belong to the legislative department. Whenever the assistance of the executive shall be required to effect these objects, while I occupy the station, that assistance shall be cheerfully rendered. Economy is a virtue in all Governments, more especially in Republics. Not a parsimonious saving, but a liberal economy, accomplishing the greatest benefit with the least expenditure, avoiding waste and profusion, but securing in the service of the State the most honest and capable of its citizens, and obtaining those advantages to the community that are obvious and palpable. A correct economy draws only so much from the earnings of the people as will properly administer their government, leaving the remainder to be used by them according to the dictates of their own judgment; thus tending to increase the wealth of the State by adding to the wealth of its citizens. On the contrary, high taxes, and profuse, improvident and wasteful expenditure upon chimerical and visionary projects, tend to diminish the wealth of the citizens without adding to the service or resources of the commonwealth.

Responsibility and accountability in all public functionaries, has ever been deemed to be an axiom in the political faith I profess. And if we wish to preserve to ourselves and posterity the blessings of liberty unimpaired, we should never deviate from that maxim. By an adherence to it, we confine all those who hold office and place, to a strict constitutional and legal discharge of their duties, neither arrogating to themselves powers they do not possess, nor omitting to execute faithfully those that appertain to their stations, never forgetting that they are but trustees in the situation they occupy, for the good of the people.

Having stated several general rules, upon which depend the correct administration of all republican governments, and in fact that of all good governments, I shall now briefly notice those which peculiarly belong to our situation, as one of the United States, and which shall be, as they have ever been, my principal guides in the determination of my course upon our federal relations. I presume, in doing so, I shall not be accused of intermeddling with affairs not belonging to the office I am about to enter. I might plead in justification, the fashion of the times; but I put it upon higher grounds; as the Chief Magistrate of one of the States forming the confederacy, it is expected and required of me.

I am in favour of a strict con-

struction of the power bestowed by our federal constitution, limiting the operations of the federal government to the powers expressly granted, and those necessary and proper to carry them into execution—a necessity and propriety that must be obvious, not far-fetched, and requiring great casuistry, and fine spun, metaphysical reasoning, to derive them. The exercise of all doubtful powers ought to be carefully avoided. If any one, the right to exercise which is doubtful, should be esteemed as beneficial to the people, that power can be obtained by an amendment to the Constitution. Our Fathers, knowing that all human institutions must necessarily be imperfect, have wisely declared the mode in which the federal constitution might be amended, so as to make it suit the condition and wishes of the people at every period. To exercise doubtful powers will cause jealousy and dissatisfaction, and may endanger the Union, the Palladium of our liberty and safety. That Union which has made us a great, a happy people, respected abroad and prosperous at home. Who is there among us, who does not congratulate himself in being a citizen of such a government,—the inhabitant of a country bestowing so many advantages? The history of past ages, and the events of the present, show us the value of the Union. If it were to be destroyed and broken up, what would be our situation? We should be divided into several small confederacies, or into twenty-four or more sovereign, independent states, each acting for itself separately from the others. Should we not then be like the states of ancient Greece? whose history is a record of war of state with state, of battles lost and won, of towns and cities besieged and taken—a narrative of human suffering and human woe? Should we exchange our present condition of strength, happiness and prosperity, for weakness, misery and internal dissension? If at any time we should consider ourselves aggrieved by the action of the federal government, we ought to bear much every much, before even a thought of the dissolution of the Union should be entertained. In the language of Jefferson, I would say, "If every infraction of a compact of so many parties is to be resisted at once, as a dissolution of it, none can ever be formed which would last one year. We must have patience and long endurance with our brethren while under delusion; give them time for reflection and experience of consequences."

A common name and a common fame unite us. We are brethren of the same political family. Let us not then forget the revered and illustrious Washington, the Father of his country, when he admonishes us to consider it "of infinite moment that we should properly estimate the immense value of" the "national Union" to our "collective and individual happiness," to "cherish a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment to it," "watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety."

Such, gentlemen, are my opinions; and entertaining as I do a most sincere conviction and belief in their truth, soundness and correctness, I may be pardoned the reiteration, that I shall endeavor to administer the duties of the station I hold according to them. It will be my inclination, as it is my duty, so to conduct my official actions, as to make the people contented, as far as practicable, with their government, both Federal and State. And if in the progress of my administration, I should so far forget that respect which is due to myself, as well as the station I occupy, as to cater to the mad spirit of party by attempting to render the people dissatisfied with their Government, I should reproach myself as guilty of a dereliction of duty, and a faithlessness to the trust confided to me.

That the Almighty disposer of events and dispenser of all good,

may take us under his precious guidance, preserve, unimpair, our free institutions, and render to a satisfied, happy and prosperous people, is the prayer I shall ever address to the throne of Infinite Mercy.

The bill authorizing and directing the Public Treasurer to borrow \$400,000, to enable the State to take the remainder of the reserved stock in the Bank of the State, has passed both branches of the Legislature, and become a law.—Raleigh Star.

Raleigh, Dec. 22.—The Legislature will certainly adjourn today, (Tuesday.) The whole day was devoted to the making of bills, and some 30 or 40 passed their final reading—nearly all of which however were of a private character.

On Thursday, Romulus M. Saunders, of this City, was elected a Judge of the Superior Court of Law and Equity, vice Judge Martin resigned. There were three ballotings, Messrs. Saunders, William J. Alexander and Walter C. Stanly being in nomination, which resulted as follows:

	1st	2d	3d
Saunders	89	95	97
Alexander	70	50	50
Stanly	11	withdrew	—
Graham	—	41	60
Scattering	27	6	8

The bill making a further appropriation of \$75,000 towards the completion of the Capitol, has passed both Houses, and is therefore a law.—Register.

Robert Potter, (formerly Representative in Congress from North Carolina,) was killed in Texas, in a skirmish about the 10th November.—ib.

Petersburg Market, Dec. 13.—Cotton.—The highest sales yesterday were at 14½ cts.—about 100 bales sold.

Dec. 19th.—Cotton—demand good; general prices for good quality, 14½ to 14 5-8 cts.—C.

Pork is selling in Richmond, Va. at \$8 50.—Hal.

Congress.—In the House of Representatives, on the 16th inst. 2 memorials from Maine, praying Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, were presented—they were laid on the table by the following vote—yeas 180, nays 31. On the same day the Speaker presented a memorial for David Newland of N. C. complaining of an illegal return in the case of James Graham, and contesting his right to a seat in Congress, as one of the representatives from the State of North Carolina.

The Legislature of Virginia assembled on the 7th inst. and elected good and true democratic Speakers of both branches. They have reinstated Mr. Ritchie, Editor of the Enquirer as Public Printer and Peter V. Daniel as member of the Executive Council by handsome majorities. This as it should be.

Presidential Nomination in Pennsylvania.—Gen. Harrison received the nomination of the Anti-Masonic Convention at Harrisburg, for the Presidency of the United States—for Harrison 29 votes. For Vice President, Francis Granger of N. Y. received 102 votes.—P.C.

Steamboat Edmund D. McNair.—This boat, built by an enterprising citizen, Messrs. Tannahill & Lavender, merchant and proprietors of the steam mill in this place, was launched some weeks since, and in a few days will be ready for operation. Her length is 80 feet, 5 ft. beam, and about 7 ft. depth. She is to ply between this and Tarborough for the conveyance of freight and passengers, and will have three tow boats.—Washington Whig.