



TARBORO'.

FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1851.

We have received a pamphlet copy of the "Proceedings of the Internal Improvement Convention, held in the city of Raleigh, November, 1833, with the Address of the Central Committee, to the citizens of North Carolina." It is from the press of Messrs. J. Gales & Son, Raleigh, and occupies 40 closely printed octavo pages. We find that there were no delegates in the Convention from the counties of Edgecombe, Pitt and Nash—nor are there any County Committees appointed for them. Messrs. S. J. Baker, Jos. J. Williams, James B. Slade, Asa Biggs, John Griffin, D. W. Bagly, Samuel S. Shepherd, Joseph Ballard, Arthur S. Cotten and Exam Lowe, compose the County Committee for Martin.

On an examination before a Committee of Congress, a few years since, Mr. Biddle, President of the U. S. Bank, acknowledged that the Bank had it in its power almost at any time to crush the State Banks—we presume it now intends giving Congress as well as President Jackson an unequivocal evidence of the fact. Within a few days four of the Banks in the District of Columbia have been compelled to suspend specie payments, viz: the Bank of Washington, the Patriotic Bank, in the city of Washington, the Bank of Alexandria, and the Bank of Georgetown. Rumors were circulated in the District, that the Bank of Virginia had also failed, and a considerable amount of its notes were sold at a heavy sacrifice, before it was ascertained that the rumors were unfounded.

The annals of party violence, we believe, furnish nothing like a parallel to the scenes exhibited in the Charter elections, which commenced in the city of New York, on the 8th inst. and continued three days. The excitement is represented as unprecedented—the merchants and traders generally had a meeting and resolved to close their doors at 12 o'clock during the days of the election, and business of every description appears to have been almost wholly suspended. The papers furnish accounts of numerous scenes of violence and excesses, which cannot but reflect deep and lasting disgrace on the "commercial emporium." The number of votes polled amounted to 35,147—the Jackson candidate for Mayor succeeded by a majority of 181 votes, but the opposition obtained a majority in the Common Council of the city. It seems that the power of the Bank has been exerted to some purpose in this instance—last year the Jackson majority was from 5 to 6,000.

Congress.—In the Senate, during the past week, but little business was done, excepting the debate on the President's Protest against the resolutions of the Senate, relating to the removal of the public deposits. The House of Representatives were principally engaged with sundry resolutions relative to the public monies, and in discussing several items in the General Appropriation Bill. On Wednesday, both Houses attended the funeral obsequies of the Hon. Littleton Purnell Dennis, late a Representative in Congress from the State of Maryland.

The President's Protest.—The National Intelligencer furnishes the following abstract of the contents of the President's Protest, relating to the resolutions recently adopted by the Senate touching the deposits. It is much to be regretted, that a better feeling and a better understanding of their respective duties does not exist between those co-ordinate branches of the Executive Department of the Government.

From the National Intelligencer of Friday.

A message was yesterday received in the Senate from the President of the United States, purporting to be a protest, on the part of that high functionary, against the Resolutions expressive of the opinion of the Senate touching the constitutionality and expediency of the Removal of the Public Deposites, in the manner in which it was effected, from the Bank of the United States.

The Message is of great length, the reading thereof by the Secretary of the Senate having occupied more than an hour. Having had no opportunity of access to the document, we are only enabled to give our readers such an idea of it as an imperfect hearing of it will enable us.

The Message begins by reciting the resolutions passed by the Senate; and, considering it the duty of the President

to protect his privileges from encroachment by every means in his power, declares the proceedings of the Senate to be unprecedented and extraordinary and enters his solemn protest against them.

Except as otherwise specially provided in the Constitution, the Message declares the rights of the Executive and of the Legislature to be co-equal. In this view, the President is of opinion that the proceedings of the Senate, in the case referred to, are wholly unauthorized by the Constitution. No such power as the Senate has assumed is, he says, to be found in any part of the Constitution granted to either branch of the Legislature.—To prove this he enters into "a brief analysis" of the powers conferred upon the Senate by the Constitution. Any proposition acted upon by the Senate, to be within the sphere of its powers, he argues, must tend to legislative action, or, in its conclusion, must take the form of some Executive or Legislative act. The Resolutions in question, he says, were not a legislative act; nor did they apply to any treaty or nomination before the Senate in its Executive capacity. Nor did they relate to any of the cases in which the Senate might lawfully act (in reference to its own organization, &c.) without the consent of the other House.

They have, therefore, in his opinion, no warrant in the Constitution. They amount to an impeachment, if the Senate had the power: but the House only has power to impeach, and the Senate only power to try impeachments when preferred by that body. The resolutions, the President says, embrace charges of usurpation and violation of the Constitution, impeachable offences, and declare the President to be guilty of them: thus attempting to exercise all the moral power of impeachment, without observing, in any part of the proceedings the provisions or requirements of the Constitution in regard to impeachments. The Resolutions, he further argues, prejudice a case in which the Senate might have been called upon to act judicially, had the House of Representatives preferred an impeachment against the President, &c.

The whole proceeding, the President declares, in very plain terms, to have been an assumption, by the Senate, of powers not conferred upon it by the Constitution, and utterly incompatible with that instrument, and with the plainest dictates of equity and justice.

The President then goes on to object to the vagueness of the Resolution censuring the conduct of the Executive. Though comprehensive enough, he says it contains no certainty of time, place, or circumstance, which induced any one Senator to vote for it.—Although the Resolution, as originally moved, specified certain particular acts alleged to be contrary to the Constitution and the Laws, yet at the close of the debate it was so modified as to particularize nothing, a proceeding which the General very pointedly condemns: for, he adds, if the resolution had been put to the vote in its original form, it is presumed it would have received the sanction of but few votes, since the acts specified in it were clearly not contrary to the Constitution, &c.

The Message then enters into an elaborate exposition of the views which the President entertains of the extent of his own powers, reviewing the provisions of the Constitution respecting the power of appointing officers of Government, and the construction which they have received in practice. There is no such thing as officers under the control of Congress, it is argued, but those which spring from the power conferred upon each House by the Constitution to choose its own officers.—All the other officers, except Judges and the officers of Courts, are appointed by the President, with or without the consent of the Senate, and subject to his will and pleasure, through the power of removal, he being responsible for their good conduct, and for the due execution of the laws. The Treasury Department, like others, is wholly Executive in its character, and likewise in its responsibility. The custody of the public money is one of the functions of that Department.

For the discharge of that function it is responsible, not to Congress, but to the President. The law establishing the Bank of the U. States did not, the Message argues, change the relations of the President and the Secretary of the Treasury to the public money: it did not release the former from the duty of directing where the public money should be kept, nor the latter from the Executive supervision in relation to the discharge of his duties: it merely superadded a requisition, that, whenever the President should think fit to remove it from the Bank of the United States, the reasons for so doing should be laid before Congress. So glaring had been the abuses of the Bank, so determined it appeared to be to interfere in elections, and to corrupt the press, &c. the Message says that the President had felt it to be his duty to interpose, to check the Bank in its career, lessen its powers to do mischief, &c. and, in doing so, remove the disobedient Secretary who refused to act in the case. In such a case as this the Senate has no right, upon the general argument of the Message, to interfere. If the Senate had a right to interfere in such a case, says the President it had a right to make its interference effectual. In such a case some future Senate might, in order to make such interference effective, omit to perform their own constitutional functions; refuse to pass the necessary appropriation laws, or to confirm proper nominations by the President—thus shadowing out the consequences which might result from an usurping disposition on the part of the Senate, &c. &c.

The message then adverts to circumstances connected with the discussion and passage of the resolution censuring the President, who, it is argued, is the direct representative of the people, whilst the Senate only intermediately represents them. The instructions from the Legislatures of the States of Maine, New Jersey, and Ohio, expressing their attachment to the President, and their hostility to the Bank of the United States, and instructing their Senators to vote accordingly, are all embodied at length in the message. From these States, the message says, four Senators out of the twenty six voted in favor of the censure of the President: had they voted as instructed, 22 only, out of 48, would have sanctioned the accusation against the President, &c.

The message then goes on to depict the awful consequences, which might follow from a submission to such usurpations, by the Senate, of the rights of the Executive; such as aristocracy, anarchy, or dismemberment of the Government, &c.

The President also vindicates his private reputation from implications which he conceives to be contained in the votes of censure, &c.

The whole message concludes, for the reasons briefly hinted at above, and other reasons which are not enumerated (in the course of which the length of term of service and irresponsibility of Senators are more than once alluded to,) with a solemn protest, which, with the message, the President requests may be entered at large upon the journal of the Senate.

We learn from the Petersburg Intelligencer, that the following proceedings followed the introduction of the Message:

After the document had been read, Mr. Poindexter moved that it be not received. This motion gave rise to a debate, which lasted until the hour of adjournment, in which Messrs. Benton, Poindexter, Southard and Sprague took part. On Friday, the motion not to receive the protest was again taken up, and Mr. Leigh addressed the Senate for about two hours. In the course of his remarks, Mr. L. was interrupted by loud plaudits in the gallery; when the Vice President suspended the discussion, and ordered the galleries to be cleared. A motion made by Mr. Benton that the Sergeant at Arms be directed to take into custody those persons who disturbed the Senate, gave rise to a long debate; the motion was finally withdrawn in consequence of the galleries having been cleared.—After Mr. L. concluded, Mr. Ewing of Ohio obtained the floor, but yielded it until Monday.

Bank of the State of North Carolina.—It is now ascertained that the requisite amount of stock for putting this Bank into operation has been taken; and the commissioners appointed to receive subscriptions at this place, are only waiting for the official returns of the amount subscribed at other places, previous to calling a general meeting of the subscribers, for the purpose of organizing the institution. These returns are daily expected. In the mean time, as the whole amount allowed to be subscribed by individuals has not, probably, been taken, the commissioners here have directed the books of subscription to be continued open, at all the places designated in the act, until the first day of May next.—Star.

New Bank.—The Books of Subscription are to remain open until the first of May.—We subjoin a statement of the amount of Stock taken, so far as official returns have been made to the Commissioners,

Raleigh	\$138,800
Newbern	72,500
Tarboro'	60,200
Halifax	11,200
Milton	16,600
Fayetteville	6,700
Hillsboro'	1,000
Wilmington	6,500
Charlotte	43,000
Morganton	30,000
Washington	100

\$386,600
State Subscription, at present 150,000

In addition to the above, it is understood that more than \$100,000 have been subscribed in Rockingham county alone. It is therefore reduced to certainty that the sum required for commencing the operations of the Bank has been raised.

Ral. Reg.

At the session of the Pennsylvania Legislature which has just expired, an important act was passed to establish a "General system of Education," by Common Schools. The act is very long, and the provisions elaborately minute. The Legislature appears to have taken great pains to organise a system carefully.

The fund which is the basis of the plan amounted on the 4th of April inst. to \$546,563 72. The means provided by law for increasing it, will soon carry this amount up to two millions, producing, at five per cent. an annual income of \$100,000. The sum of seventy five thousand dollars is appropriated for the next year, to be continued annually until the income of the capital reaches to a hundred thousand dollars, when the whole amount of \$100,000 is to be distributed annually. In this distribution it is provided that every district receiving its proportion according to fixed rates, shall, as a preliminary condition, raise at least twice as much by a county tax for the same purpose.

Every county in the State is made a school division, and every ward, township and borough made a school district; every district is to contain "a competent number of common schools for the education of every child within the limits thereof, who shall apply either in person, or by parent, guardian or friend." Every school district is to elect six directors and one delegate from each board in the division, to form with the county commissioners a delegate board for the voting, levying, collecting and apportioning of school money. The Secretary of State of the Commonwealth is made the general superintendent of the common schools.

The courts of quarter sessions are to appoint annually two inspectors.

Very minute directions are given as to the manner of inspecting and organizing the schools, &c. The whole act shows an earnest desire to establish a permanent and efficient plan.—Balt. Amer.

The Erie Observer states that there are, this season more than thirty steamboats plying on Lake Erie, besides a number of others connected with them, running on Detroit river and Lake Michigan. There are also about one hundred and fifty schooners.

Progress of the Arts.—By an article in the Montreal Advertiser, we learn that