

H. L. HOLMES, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1840.

TERMS.

of sixty cents per square, for the first, and thirty cents for each subsequent insertion. Court advertisements and Sheriff's sales, will be

arged 25 per cent. higher than the usual rates. All advertisements sent for publication should we the number of insertions intended marked upon em, otherwise they will be inserted until forbid, d charged accordingly. Letters on business connected with this estab-

nt, must be addressed-H. L. HOLNES, Edjthe North-Carolinian, and in all cases post-

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT. Delivered, December 24th, 1839.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate, and House of Representatives.

I regret that I cannot on this occasion nd serious embarrassments yet derange the ade of many of our cities. But, notwithanding these adverse circumstances, that so bountifully bestowed upon us by the Author of all good, still continues to call for our warmest gratitude. Especially have we eason to rejoice in the exuberant harvests which have lavishly recompensed well direcred industry, and given to it that sure reward which is vainly sought in visionary speculations. I cannot indeed view without source of national prosperity is so sure .---Nothing can compensate a people for a de- the law. pendence upon others for the bread they eat: al that cheerful abundance on which the appiness of every one so much depends, is to be looked for nowhere with such sure reliance as in the industry of the agriculturst and the bountles of the earth.

With foreign countries, our relations exhibit the same favorable aspect which was powers vested in me by

the British Government to affect that object. father. There is every reason to believe that disturbances like those which lately agitated the neighboring British Provinces will not of our citizens upon Mexico has yet been ra-

again prove the sources of border contentions, or interpose obstacles to the continuance of that good understanding which it is the mutual interest of Great Britain and the United ico for the approbation of its Congress, from States to preserve and maintain.

Within the Provinces themselves tranquility is restored, and on our frontier that misguided sympathy in favor of what was presumed to be a general effort in behalf of popular rights, and which in some instances misled a few of our more inexperienced citizens, has subsided into a rational conviction strongly opposed to all intermeddling with the in-

ternal affairs of our neighbors. The people of the United States feel, as it is hoped they always will, a warm solicitude for the success ongratulate you that the past year has been of all who are sincerely endeavoring to imse of unalloyed prosperity. The ravages prove the political condition of mankind. This i fire and disease have painfully afflicted generous feeling they cherish towards the otherwise flourishing portions of our country; most distant nations; and it was natural, therefore, that it should be awakened with more than common warmth in behalf of their immediate neighbors. But it does not beseek the gratification of those feelings in acts which violate their duty as citizens, endanger the peace of their country, and tend to bring upon it the stain of a violated faith towards foreign nations. If, zealous to confer benefits on others, they appear for a moment to lose sight of the permanent obligations imposed upon them as citizeus, they are seculiar satisfaction, the evidences afforded seldom long misled. From all the informaw the past season of the benefits that spring tion I receive, confirmed to some extent by from the steady devotion of the husbandman personal observation, I am satisfied that no the twelfth of October. It is presumed to be a his honorable pursuit. No means of in- one can now hope to engage in such enter- now in the performance of its duties. dividual comfort is more certain, and no prizes without encountering public indignation, in addition to the severest penalties of

> Recent information also leads me to hope that the emigrants from her Majesty's Provinces, who have sought refuge within our boundaries, are disposed to become peacea-

of the occurrences on both sides of the line, copy of it brought by him was not received they have created for themselves; but at the rage, accompanied by murder, was committed

annum, if paid in advance; \$3 if paid at daries, takes its place in the Union as a State; of friendship, will be fulfilled by himself in mates, there is every reason to believe that all am persuaded, add considerably to the revenue the end of six months; or \$3 50 at the expiration and I rely upon the cordial co-operation of the same spirit that actuated his illustrious the outstanding Treasury notes can be redeemed, and the ordinary expenses defrayed, just and beneficial.

I regret to be obliged to inform you that without imposing on the people any additional no convention for the settlement of the claims burden, either of loans or increased taxes. To avoid this, and to keep the expenditures within reasonable bounds, is a duty, second only in importance to the preservation of our

The first convention formed for that purpose was not presented by the President of Mexnational character, and the protection of our citizens in their civil and political rights. a belief that the King of Prussia, the arbi-The creation, in time of peace, of a debt likely take upon himself that friendly office. Al- proaching to this condition, admonishes us of ted States. though not entirely satisfied with the course

pursued by Mexico, I felt no hesitation in to be disregarded. One, not the least imporreceiving in the most conciliatory spirit the tant, is to keep the Federal Government alexplanation offered, and also cheerfully con- ways in a condition to discharge, with ease sented to a new convention, in order to ar- and vigor, its highest founctions, should their tions should have been frustrated, and that range the payments proposed to be made to exercise be required by any sudden conjunc- the effort to bring these unhappy difficulties to our citizens, in a manner which, while equal- ture of public affairs-a condition to which we a satisfactory conclusion should have failed. ly just to them, was deemed less onerous are always exposed, and which may occur But, after entering into solemn engagements important duties of the General Government and inconvenient to the Mexican Govern- when it is least expected. To this end, it is with the Commanding General, the Indians, to provide and maintain for the use of the ment, Mr. Ellis was directed to repair to indispensable that its finances should be un- without any provocation, recommended their Mexico, and diplomatic intercourse has been trammelled, and its resources, as far as pracresumed between the two countries. The ticable, unincumbered. No circumstances of hostilities in that Territory renders it nenew convention has, he informs us, been recould present greater obstacles to the accomcently submitted by the President of that plishment of these vitally important objects. meral prosperity which has been heretofore long to their character, as a community, to Republic to its Congress, under circumstan- than the creation of an onerous national ces which promise a speedy ratification; a debt. Our own experience, and also that of order to enable that department to conduct result which I cannot allow myself to doubt. other nations, have demonstrated the unavoid-

Instructions have been given to the Com- able and fearful rapidity with which a public of the line which separates us from that Republic. The commissioners of both Govern- loans. The struggle, therefore, on our part, ments met in New Orleans in August last .- to be successful, must be made at the thres-The joint commission was organized, and hold. To make our efforts effective, severe The new Government of Texas has shown principles on which our institutions rest.

tified by the Government of that country .---

us, by a prompt reparation for injuries com- have never failed to chasten and invigorate plained of in the cases of two vessels of the Republican principles, while these have been

United States. With Central America a convention has under whatever specious pretexts it may have been concluded for the renewal of its former been introduced or fostered. ble residents, and to abstain from all attempts treaty with the United States. This was to endanger the peace of that country which not ratified before the departure of our late has afforded them an asylum. On a review Charge d'Affaires from that country, and the the effect of their policy upon the institutions the exception of one instance, where an out-

it is satisfactory to reflect, that in almost before the adjournment of the Senate at the present moment their force is augmented by presented in my last annual message, and every complaint against our country, the of- last session. In the mean while, the period the necessity which a decreasing revenue allord continued proof of the wisdom of the fence may be traced to emigrants from the limited for the exchange of ratifications hav- must impose.

precise, just, and for bearing policy adopted by the first Administration of the Federal Government, and pursued by its successors. The check lately given to importations of a federal by citizens of the United States, the acts of the united for the exchange of farthead in the provinces who have sought refuge here. In the few instances in which they were aided by citizens of the United States, the acts of the contral America, the second a special agent to Central America, the second a special agent to Central America, the second agent of the death of the Charge agent of piracy. Commodore trim - indiality 1

for several years, and prove in other respects Your early consideration of the subject is,

therefore, once more carnestly requested. The present condition of the defences of our principal seaports and navy yards, as represented by the accompanying report of the Secretary of War, calls for the early and serious attention of Congress; and, as connecting itself intimately with this subject, I cantrator in case of disagreement in the joint to become permanent, is an evil for which not recommend too strongly to your concommission to be appointed by the United there is no equivalent. The rapidity with sideration the plan submitted by that officer States and Mexico, would not consent to which many of the States are apparently ap- for the organization of the militia of the Uni-

> our own duties, in a manner too impressive In conformity with the expressed wishes of Congress, an attempt was made in the spring to terminate the Florida war by negotiation. It is to be regretted that these humane intenacts of treachery and murder. The renewal cessary that I should recommend to your favorable consideration the plan which will be submitted to yon by the Secretary of War, in them to a successful issue.

Having had an opportunity of personally missioner of the United States under our debt is increased, when the Government has inspecting a portion of the troop during the Convention with Texas, for the demarcation once surrendered itself to the ruinous practice last summer, it gives me pleasure to bear testiof supplying its supposed necessities by new mony to the success of the effort to improve their discipline, by keeping them together in as large bodies as the nature of our service will permit. I recommend, therefore, that adjourned to convene at the same place on economy is necessary. This is the surest commodions and permanent barracks be conprovision for the national welfare; and it is, structed at the several posts designated by the Secretary of War. Notwithstanding the high at the same time, the best preservative of the state of their discipline and excellent police, its desire to cultivate friendly relations with Simplicity and economy in the affairs of State the evils resulting to the service from the deficiency of campany officers, were very apparent, and I recommend that the staff officers be permanently separated from the line. as surely subverted by national prodigality,

The navy has been usefully and honorably employed in protecting the rights and proper-These considerations cannot be lost upon ty of our citizens, wherever the condition of a people who have never been inattentive to affairs seemed to require its presence. With

on a vessel of the United States while engaged in a lawful commerce, nothing is

g place in our tariff of dutie

VOL. 1.-NO. 45.

lished by the act of 7th July, 1838, have been set in operation at an annual cost of \$136,-963. Notwithstanding the pecuniary difficulties of the country, the revenue of the Department appears to be increasing; and uness it shall be seriously checked by the recent suspension of payment by so many of the banks, it will be able not only to maintain the present mail service, but in a short time to extend it. It is gratifying to witness the promptitude and fidelity with which the agents of this Department in general perform their public duties.

Some difficulties have arisen in relation to contracts for the transportation of the mails by rail road ond steamboat companies. It appears that the maximum of compensation provided by Congress for the transportation of the mails upon rail roads is not sufficient to induce some of the companies to convey them at such hours as are required for the accommodation of the public. It is one of the most people of the States the best practicable mail establishment. 'To arrive at that end it is indispensable that the Post Office Department shall be enabled to control the hours at which the mails shall be carried over rail roads, as it now does over all other roads. Should serious inconveniences arise from the inadequacy of the compensation now provided by law, or from reasonable demands by any of the rail road companies, the subject is of such general importance as to require the prompt attention of Congress.

In relation to steamboat lines, the most efficient remedy is obvious, and has been suggested by the Postmaster General. The War and Navy Departments already employ steamboats in their service, and although it is by no means desirable that the Government should undertake the transportation of passengers or freight as a business, there can be no reasonable objection to running boats, temporarily, whenever it may be necessary to put down attempts at extortion, to be discontinued as soou as reasonable contracts can be obtain-

The suggestions of the Postmastor General relative to the inadequacy of the legal allowance to witnesses in cases of prosecutions for mail depredations, merit your serious consideration. The safety of the mails requires that such prosecutions shall be efficient, and known to have occurred to impede or molest justice to the citizen whose time is required ing this daring act of piracy, Commodore shall receive a reasonable compensation.

he extentor dinary an act of Congress, for the defence of the country in an emergency, considered so far probable as to require that the Executive should possess ample means to meet it, have not been exerted. They have, therefore, been atended with no other result than to increase. by the confidence thus reposed in me, my obligations to maintain, with religious exactness, the cardinal principles that govern our tercourse with other nations. Happily, in our pending questions with Great Britain, at of which this unusual grant of authority arose, nothing has occurred to require its exrtion; and as it is about to return to the Legislature, I trust that no future necessity may call for its exercise by them, or its delegation to another department of the Govroment.

For the settlement of our Northeastern oundary, the proposition promised by Great Britain for a commision of exploration and survey, has been received, and a counter project, including also a provision for the certain and final adjustment of the limits in dispute, is now before the British Government for its consideration. A just regard to the delecate state of this question, and a proper respect for the natural impatience of the State of Maine, not less than a conviction that the negotiation has been already protracted longer than is prodent on the part of either Government, have led me to believe that the present favorable moment should on no account be suffered to pass without putting the question forever at rest. I feel confident that the Government of her Britane Majesty will take the same view of this subject, as I am persuaded it is governed by desires equally strong and sincere for the amicable termination of the controversy.

To the intrinsic difficulties of questions of boundary lines, especially those described in regions unoccupied, and but partially known, is to be added in our country the embarrassment necessarily arising out of our Constitumade the organ of negotiating, and deciding upon the particular interests of the States on whose frontiers these lines are to be traced. onclusion of conventional arrangements concerning her rights of jurisdiction or terri-, I have thought it necessary to call the ention of the Government of Great Britain another portion of our conterminous donion, of which the division still remains to adjusted. I refer to the line from the enfound in the seventh article of the treaty Ghent. The commissioners appointed uner that article by the two Governments havng differed in their opinions, made separate ports, according to its stipulations, upon e points of disagreement, and these differaces are now to be submitted to the arbiration of some friendly sovereign or State. e line designated, before the Territorial received assurances from the present Ruler shall be punctually made, and if Congress | The passage of a graduation law, with

these misguided men were not only in direct with the decided disapprobation of the people of the United States.

I regret to state the appearance of a different spirit among her Majesty's subjects in the Canadas. The sentiments of hostility to our people and institutions, which have been so frequently expressed there, and the disregard of our rights which have been manifestd on some occasions, have, I am sorry to sy, been applauded and encouraged by the people, and even by some of the subordinate ocal authorities of the Provinces. The chief officers in Canada fortunately have not entertained the same feeling, and have probably prevented excesses that must have been fatal to the peace of the two countries.

I look forward anxiously to a period when all the transactions which have grown out of this condition of our affairs, and which have been made the subjects of complaint and remonstrance by the two Governments respectively, shall be fully examined, and the proper satisfaction given where it is due from either side.

Nothing has occurred to disturb the harmony of our intercourse with Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Naples, Portugal, Prussia, Russia, or Sweden. The internal state of Spain has sensibly improved, and a grounded hope exists that the return of peace will restore to the people of that country their former prosperity, and enable the Govrument to fulfil all its obligations at home and abroad. The Government of Portugal, I have the satisfaction to state, has paid in full the eleventh and last instalment due to our citizeus for the claims embraced in the settlement made with it on the third of March, it contracted with the United States. 1837.

I lav before you treaties of commerce negotiated with the Kings of Sardinia and of the Netherlands, the ratifications of which tion, by which the General Government is have been exchanged since the adjournment has labored from known defects in the existof Congress. The liberal principles of these ing laws relative to the safe keeping of the treaties will recommend them to your appro- public moneys, aggravated by the suspension bation. That with Sardinia is the first treaty of commerce formed by that kingdom, State Government might rightfully claim to and it will, I trust, answer the expectations lic officers for notes received in payment of which our receipts and expenditures are exhave her wishes consulted, previously to the of the present sovereign, by aiding the developement of the resources of his country, gratifying extent. The large current expenand stimulating the enterprise of his people. That with the Netherlands happily terminates a long existing subject of dispute, and cerns has been scrupulously maintained. removes from our future commercial intercourse all apprehension of embarrassment. The King of the Netherlands has also, in and the modifications thereof, with a view to ing the prices for such lands as had long been further illustration of his character for justice, the indulgence of merchants on their duty in the market unsold, in consequence of their stern point of the Lake of the Woods, sti- and of his desire to remove every cause of bonds, and of the deposite banks in the pay- inferior quality. The execution of the act ulations for the settlement of which are to dissatisfaction, made compensation for an ment of public moneys held by them. have which was passed on the first subject has been American vessel captured in 1800 by a been so punctually redeemed as to leave less French privateer, and carried into Curagoa, than the original ten millious outstanding at quieti g titles, and securing improvements to where the proceeds were appropriated to the any one time, and the whole amount unre- the industrious; and it has also, to a very use of the colony, then, and for a short time deemed now falls short of three millious. Of gratifying extent, been exempt from the frands after under the Dominion of Holland.

ed no alteration in our relations with Tur- ready extinguished could the Treasury have was anticipated, contributed liberaly during

contravention of the laws and well known to arrange with the Government an extenwishes of their own Government, but met sion of the time for the exchange of ratifications.

The commission created by the States which formerly composed the Republic of Colombia, for adjusting the claims against that Government, has, by a very unexpected construction of the treaty under which it acts, decided that no provision was made for those claims of citizens of the United States which arose from captures by Colombian privateers, and were adjudged against the claimants in the judicial tribunals. This decision will compel the United States to apply to the several Governments formerly united for redress. With all these -- New Grenada, Venezuela, and Ecuador, a perfectly good understanding exists. Our treaty with Vene-

zuela is faithfully carried into execution, and that country, in the enjoyment of tranquility. is gradually advancing in prosperity under the guidance of its present distinguished President, General Paez. With Ecuador, a liberal commercial convention has lately been concluded, which will be transmitted to the Senate at an early day.

With the great American Empire of Brazil our relations continue unchanged, as does our friendly intercourse with the other Governments of South America-the Argentine Republics of Uruguay, Chili, Peru and Bolivia. The dissolution of the Peru-Bolivia Confederation may occasion some temporary inconvenience to our citizens in that quarter, but the obligations on the new Governments which have arisen out of that Confederation to observe its treaty stipulations, will no doubt be soon understood, and it is presumed that no indisposition will exist to fulfil those which a dir ther e surge t ex e ses which rew

The financial operations of the Govern-

ment during the present year have, I am happy to say, been very successful. The difficulties under which the Treasury Department of specie payments by several of the banks holding public deposites, or indebted to pubpublic dues, have been surmounted to a very posed, and especially in a commercial crisis ditures have been punctually met, and the faith of the Government in all its pecuniary con-

key. Our newly appointed Minister Resi- realized the payments due to it from the banks. the present year to the receipts of the Treahe disputed points should be settled, and dent has reached Constantinople, and I have If those due from them during the next year surv.

Reed proceeded immediately to the spot, and Il tend materially to lessen our receipte; i dedi is probable that the cimi-ution resulting rom receiving no satisfaction, either in the surrenlast cause alone will not fall short of five millions der of the murderers or the restoration of the of dolla sittle year 1842, as the final reduction of plundered property, inflicted severe and meall duti statwenty p r cent. then takes flet. The

rited chastisement on the barbarians. whole revenue then acc up g row the cu toors and from the sales of public lands, if not more, will un-It will be seen by the report of the Secretadoubte by he wanted to defray the necessary exry of the Navy respecting the disposition of pe e oft e G v rauent u der the mist prudent our ships of war, that it has been deemed nedmi ist tion of its aff irs. cessary to station a competent force on the These are circumstances that impose the coast of Africa, to prevent a fraudulent use of necessity of rigid economy, and require its our flag by foreigners. prompt and constant exercise. With the

Recent experience has shown that the pro-Legislature rest the power and duly of so advisions in our existing laws which relate to justing the public expenditure as to promote this end, By the provisions of the Constituthe sale and transfer of American vessels while abroad, are extremely defective. Adtion, it is only in consequence of appropriavantage has been taken of these defects to give tions made by law, that money con be drawn from the Treasury; no instance has occurred to vessels wholly belonging to foreigners, and since the establi-liment of the Government navigating the ocean, an apparent American ownership. This character has been so well in which the Executive, though a component simulated as to afford them comparative secupart of the Legislative power, has interposed an objection to an appropriation bill on the rity in prosecuting the slave trade, a traffic emphatically denounced in our statutes, resole ground of its extravagance. His duty in this respect has been considered fulfilled garded with abhorrence by our citizens, and of which the effectual suppression is nowhere by requesting such appropriations only as the public service may be reasonably expected to more sincerely desired than in the United require. In the present earnest direction of States. These circumstances make it proper to the public mind towards this subject, both recommend to your early attention a careful revision of these laws, so that, without impethe Executive and the Legislature have evi-

dence of the strict responsibility to which they ding the freedom and facilities of our navigation, or impairing an import at branch of will be held; and while I am conscious of my our industry connected with it, the integrity own anxious efforts to perform with fidelity and honor of our flag may be carefully prethis portion of my public functions, it is a served. Information derived from our Consati-faction to me to be able to count ou a sul at Havana, showing the necessity of this, cordial co-operation from you. was communicated to a committee of the Sen-Att eti ne l'entere i upo i n y present duties, ate near the close of the last session, but to rdi ary di burseme ts -without i windi g thes the trust funds i cha ge of the River me t--h late, as it appeared, to be acted upon. It will be brought to your notice by the proper debee i a ge y i c eased y populations for the re-moval of the 1 dia s, for repelling I dia hosti iti s, partment, with additional communications from other sources. The latest accounts from the Exploring

o an verflowin Treasury. I depende t of the redempti . f the pub ic de t . d t usts, the gross Expedition represent it as proceeding sucexpe ditur s ise entre and eig teen mi lions i cessfully in its objects, and promising results 4 a d 1435 had, by these causes, swe'ed t twe ty ni e mili s in 1836 a d the appr pria no iessuss ful to trade and navigation than tio sf 1337, made revious y to the 4th of Mar h, to science. caused the expe diture to ris: to the very large The extent of post roads covered by mail

amou t of thirty three mi i s. ervice on the first of July last, was about The precautionary measures which will be 135,999 miles, and the rate of annual transrecommended by the Secretary of the Treaportation upon them 34,497,878 miles. The sury, to protect faithfully the public credit unnumber of post offices on that day was twelve der the fluctuations and contingencies to thousand seven hundred and eighty, and on the thirtieth ultimo, thirteen thousand and tweaty-right. like the present, are commended to your early The Revenue of the Post Office Deputt attention. ment for the year en ling with the 30th of

On a former occasion your attention was June last, was four million four hundred and invited to various considerations in support seventy-six thousand six hundred and thi ty-The nineteen millions of Treasury notes of a pre-emption haw in behalf of the settlers ight dollars-exhibiting an increase over authorized by the act of Congress of 1837, on the public lands; and also of a law graduathe proceeding year, of two hundred and forars. The engagements and liabilities of the Department for the same period are four million six han lred and twenty-four thous attended with the happiest consequences, in and one hundred and seventeen dollars. these the chief portion is not due till next which were practised under previous pre-The death of the late Sultan has produc- year, and the the whole would have been al- emption have. It has, at the same time, as

The Reports from the War, Navy and Post Office Departments will accompany this communication, and one from the Treasury Department will be presented to Congress in a few days.

For various details in respect to the matters in charge of these departments, I would refer you to those important documents, satisfied bat you will find in them many valuable suggestions, which will be found well deserving he attention of the Legislature.

From a report made in December of last ear by the Secretary of State, to the Senate, showing the trial docket of each of the Circuit Courts, and the number of miles each judge has to travel in the performance of his duties. a great inequality appears in the amount of labor assigned to each judge. The number of terms to be held in each of the courts composing the niuth circuit, the distances between the places at which they sit, and from thence to the seat of Government, are represented to be such as to render it impossible for the judge of that circuit to perform, in a mauner corresponding with the public exigencies, his term and circuit duties. A revision, therefore, of the present arrangement of the circuits seems to be called for, and is recommended to your notice.

I think it proper to call your attention to the power assumed by Territorial Legislatures to authorize the issue of bonds by corporate companies on the guarantee of the Territory. Congress passed a law in 1836, providing that no act of a Territorial Legislature incorporating banks should have the force of law until approved by Congress, but acts of a very exceptionable character previously passed by the Legislature of Florida, were suffered to remain in force, by virtue of which bonds may be issued to a very large amount by those institutions, upon the faith of the Territory. A resolution intending to be a joiat one passed the Senate at the same session, expressing the sense of Congress that the laws in question ought not to be permitted to remain in force unless amended in many material respects, but it failed in the House of Representatives for want of time, and the desired accordments have not been made,-The interests involved are of great in portance. and the subject deserves your only and care-

ful attention.

The continued agitation of the question. relative to the best mode of keering and disbursi g the public money, still it jurlously affects the busi ess of the unity. The suspension of specie payments in 1837, rendered the use of deposite backs, as prescribed by y-one thousand five hundred and sixty dol- the act of 1836, a s unce rather of embarrassn eat thru aid, and of necessity placed the cu-tody of most of the public money afterwards collected in charge of the public officers. The new secondies for its safety, which

The excess of liabilities over the revenue this required, were a principal cause of my for the last two years has been met out of the convening an extra session of Congress; but surplus which had previously accumulated .-is consequence of a disagreement between a The cash on hand on the thi teenth ultimo, the two Houses, neither then, nor at any subwas about \$2 6 7 1 95, and the current in- sequent period, has there been any legislas, come of the Department varies very little tion on the subject. The effort made at the from the rate of current expenditures. Most List session to obtain the authority of Congress of the service suspended last year has been to punish the use of public money for private.