only your immediate interests, but your | chief. I will to the whole people. Railroads prerights as a member of the confederation, sently branch off from the main artery, are involved. It is with great reluctance giving a quick and energetic circulation of trade and weal h to the utmost extremutes. In such a state of things, all distinctions are instantly abolished be. tween the poor an i he rich. The able and weaking tarmer is immensely benefited in saving all the difference between the old spensive method of transportation and the new The poor man can now enjoy the same privileges as the rich. He can now gather up all the lit c articles he has to spare, the butter, cheese, polatoes, wheat, fiax sed, lard, every production of his wo industy or that of his family, pack them neatly ingether, and in a few miles, in her w ather, and with a light heart, carry hem into a market literally ten times better than he could by the old method though he had all the means of wights and horses possessed by the rich. Now the poor and helpless widow, iet, in contend with the lifficul ies and maxieties of a numerous family, and who is able to cultivate a few acres of ground, can place or orphan boy upou the back of a horse with even two or three bushels of grain or whatever she has to spare, and in a few hours he is in as good a market for prices, or paymen in cash or gours' as the richest mon in the country No matter if she lives at a dis at e fron the Rairoa To ne any where up n that is scarcely diff ent from being at Newbern, and at the utroust possible removal of CVI 50 miles from it, by the eterprise 40 and omulation of merchants, the difference for carriage is altogether trifling. Now there is no longer need for these vast and expensive wagons and power ful teams, the carib groaning under their weight, and the stunning noise of the bells swelling the owner's besom with pride and exuitation over others less favored than himself, while he car rics off the fruits of his poor neighbor's toil, purchased upon the most pinching prices in a home marker, that he may enrich himself with their profits in the market of the world. Now a single horse, a cart, or a wagon light enough for one or two and ais is uffitien . Upon one of those with her spice uret in of a brother oy her side, ne to the and this day her of the limity, the rose in her cheek, the cherry on er lip, and the bram of bright prospects in ; chasts from enjoy the untitests of pur ter terms then the merchan, up in far ort may hope to effect. It ally shop non his a few she p in dama to fairs to spare from b - flock, can make them their own corriers, save the expinse of transportation, and have all the advanat a time in the universal market, to erereall to taker up hyn.

We public an registin of the that the state of the second of the second behand x and our foreign commercerent, that a comme clai thoroughtare, , 1 his 1 ar in system is in destroy it. Our spread over a great part of our country. in that of a Central Rainoad to poor, unjust and illiveral commercial regulas part of the great body of the people inty eccess y for the poor. inty eccess y for the poor. I with a different to all the productions of another. This "American Sys-tions of another. This "American Sys-tions of another. This "American Sys-tem" gives to the majority in Congress, without regard to the rights or interests the bern fit of all, but especially it is es-' of particular states, the power to bestow the bern fit of all, but especially it is es-' of particular states, the power to bestow sential to that large and important por bounties on one section of our country, tio o the people, whose in igence and and to impose corresponding burthens is directed by his talents, his interes, restricted circomstances are such that upon another Equality of rights; an | or his inclination. they are wholly shut out from the opportunities injuyed by the rich.

CARLION

chief. I will unlikly confess that no plan of effectus resi-tance, on the part of the state legit ature, which I have yet heard suggested, appears to me free from insurmoutable objections. A dis-solution of the union is not to be thought of. If ou believe, however, as I do on the propert occasion, that the that I address you on any act of the constituted authorities of the nation. Did it embrace a question of mere ordinary political expediency, 1 should be the last to piace it before you as a legitimate subject for your deliberations. North Carolina, warmly attached to the union, will never complain of any measure, however hardly it may bear upon her individual interest, if it is necessary for the general welfare, and if it does not infringe the rights reserved by each your sentiments to them and to your state in the Fed ral Compact. We have berne, without murmuring, all the privations impred by the embargo; we have contri uten towards the prosecution of the late war our share of treasure and of blood, of fortiume and constancy; we have annually, for many years, paid into the national treaury, in indirect taxes, little less than a million of doliars. These things we have done, not because we were inensible of the burthen, but berause we believed he welfare of the union required our exertions. But now a new. question is presente to us Congress have assumed the principle, that they have nower to mould and direct the industry of the nation: o any pursuit which they ay think most advisable, and to make all other branches tributary to that which they may choose to select. By an act passed at the last seasion, commonly alled the Tariff Act, imposing duties amounting to a probibition upon the importation of cosise woollen and cot on fabrics, and upon some other articles, they declare, in substance, that the consumers of these manufactures, including the mass of our community -including all the agriculturists, and all employed in com merce-in fact, all engaged in other pursuits than those of manufactures, shall pay an enhanced price for articles of prime necessity What is this but a tax, whether the enhanced pr ce is paid into he no tonal treasury of in the shape of a pounty to the domestic manufacturer? And whence is derived the power of the general government to levy a tax upon one portion of the community but the exclusive benefit of another? Devoutly as the union was desired. where is the state that would have surrendered any part of its sovereignty, if i h ... believed that the regulation of its mounty, of the chosen pursuits of its inzers, the most valuable portion of its unernal economy, was to be included in the cession? Nor h Carolina, I am

and should be an enor Ispar object of ou x cod our foreign commerce. equal participation of benefits and bur- The subject of opening and improv when the general good is to be promo ted; the liberty of adopting, unmolested, any pursuit or profession not forbidden tor reasons of public policy-these, we have been taught to believe, are among the great blessings secured by a republican government. Are not all these set at pought by the Tariff system? The benefits which it confers are confined to s f.w; the burthens it imposes are borne by the many. The wealthy manufacturer will reap his profit, because by the exclusion of foreign competition be will obtain a higher price for his manufacture. The agriculturist, whether rich or poor, the owner of large plantations, equally with the hardy ycoman who contributes most to the solid wealth of his country, and upon whose arm that country relies for its defence, is compelled at the ame moment to pay more for what he consumes, and to receive less for the product of his labor. What, " possible, apgravates the injustice of the measure is influence is sectional. The states in which, from well known causes manuf. ctories can be most ad strageously prise stars will be comre st , to some degree, for the loss he put to of its chizons sus, 1. . . 11 a is by test wearch which another ac qui - But in the southern states, whose . .re essentially agricultural they afficied has no contive bal - e ppression is whoily unmit garn. Then its previbed to this ad. reswit but pe mit me to dwell more in te en upon the odious character of this law and the oppacisive effects which no operation must produce upon be virious inter sts of this state. Excolling or a has conc, a very general and jus mitgue ion in the minds of our cizeo., I h.v thought it my duty to show it to you, as the representatives of he propries the "sentinels on the ware tower" the you might, if any con 1 utorial means presented themscies, in ipose thom between your

thought of. If you believe, however, as I do on the powent occasion, that the spirit of the P deral Compact has been violated, at a reat injustice done to your citizent of some mend to you to protest solemnly or must the principle thus adopted by these who administer the general approximent; to represent sister states, in the language of mild and friendly remonstrance, but with the energy which the outrage of condeep attachment to the union, and aw-ful foreboding as to any reparture from its legitimaterand well understood pur poses. I would appeal, too, to the pu triotism and ta e pride of our fellow citizens, to lend their aid, individually, in averting the immediate evil . ffects of this system. I would say to them-Return to the pru ent and economical habits of your athers; discard foreign luxuries; be not dependent on other states for what you can grow or fabricate your-elies; manufactors your ow lothes by your bousehold innustry; make your own provisions. You will suffer many inconveniences, and your profis will not be as great as if you had a tree trade; but you will, at least, not The wealthy manufactures will not have you for his cributaries; and the enactment of this law, will drive him to seek for its repeal. If the restrictive system is to be fastened on us, we have this consolation, that North Carolina is as capable as any state in the union of subsisting upon her own resources, independent of foreign commerce, or of commerce with her sister states With a soil happily diversified, with a chapate corresponding with the richtess and variety of her soil, with nearly all the useful minerals embedded in her mountains, wi b inexhaustible pastures, with a hardy and industrious population; there is not an article that necessity demands, scarcely one that comfort requires, and few that minister to luxury, which her forests, her rivers, or her mountains cannot produce, or fer industry fabricate within her own limits. But I cannot yet abandon my reliance upon the good sense and jusmondate is such a conclusion of her in a lice of our fellow citizens throughout right. Opposed as is this system, mis named the American System, to all end pars To grievous an criunate detusion, criati cal causes,and parily by the an were an fining politicians, has been spread over a great part of our country. may pursue the avocation to which h.

mility confess that no

to as; exemption from taxation, except ing our outlets to the ocean, of removobstructions in our rivers, and providing, by canals or roads, for the more convenient transmission of our produce to market, has so often engaged the attention of the regislature, that I feel, when I touch upon these topics, all the awk war mess of addressing you upon trite matters. Yet when I look at the situation of our state, I cannot forbear urging upon you what has so often eligited the carnest recommendation of my piedecessors. We now occupy, from our population and territory an elevated position among the states of the union. Our relative rank cannot be stationary, nor can it be maintained without - sertions on our part. Almost every state is calling forth its powers to improve its internal condition. Shall we alone, who have such resources, and who could bring them into action by so small a comparative exp-nditure, shrink from the adopt on of the means which are promoting the prosperity of others and leading to their superiority? Let us too, press torward in the career of internal improvement. Let us, too, leave for the benefit and gratitude of posterity, memorials of that wise policy which consists not in hearding our money, but in applying it to useful and profitable objects. There are three great outlets to the ocean, which nature seems to have indicated for this state: one for the waters of the Albemarle, another for the waters of the Pamptico, and the third for the Cape Fear. The Albemarle Sound, in langth about sevcoty miles, with an uniform depth of not less than wonty feet, receiving into its bosom, besides other rivers of no inconsiderable importance, the Roanoke, the noblest river that traverses our state, finds its communication with the ocean imprded by a sand bar not eight hundred yards in width. All the produce which flosts on its waters, after coming within sight of the Atlantic, must seck that orean by a narrow

through that sound a distance of eighty or ninety miles, wer dangerous shoals, and through the Otracock Inter. Noe tenths of the navigation of that part of the state (as indeed of every other part) are directed to New York as the best market; and, by inspection of the nap, it will be seen that, in passing through Ocracock Inle; and proceeding to New York, a vessel descending the Albe-marie must sail more than one hundred and filly miles to reach a point on the coast, not five mile- distant from that. tenths of the mavigation of that part of coast not five mile distant from that, a which it was compelled to pass into Pan.pitco Sound. The imperiance of in the train of a judicious system of proing a direct communication from the Albematic to the ocean, cannot be urged to a more forcibie mainer than ! by stating the extent o' tertitory which would find a market for its productions, and a diminished price of transportation through that chaunel. The Roan ke rier is now repeered aavigable tor batteaux from its mouth to the Biec Ridge, in Virginia, and to Leaksvilie, in this state. In both states its branch-. are susceptible of improvement to much higher joints! There is, perhaps, no fiver cast of the Mississippi, which, in proportion to its extent, washes a more tertile soil. The rich productions of its adjacent territory have become, i both in this state and in Virginia, al-most proverbial. In this state, slone, at least eleven counties would find it the most natural and the most conventent highway to market. Add to these a free trade but you will, at a time leight counties, through which us feel the humilistion of paying a tax im- leight counties, through which us feel the humilistion of paying a tax im- leight counties, through which which he perquimons, posed on you los the benefit of a greedy I Chowan, the Cashie, the Perquimons, posed on you los the benefit of a greedy I Chowan, the Cashie, the Perquimons, posed on you los the benefit of a greedy I Chowan, the Cashie, the Perquimons, posed on you los the benefit of a greedy I Chowan, the Cashie, the Perquimons, the Scuppersong and the Alligator rivers, each of a depth not less than twelve or fifteen feet, which convey the produce of a highly fertile country, and which contribute to form or to swell the current of the Albemaric; and you will see that the agricultural interest of nearly one third of the state is deeply concerned in the accomplishment of this work. When I mention, what would undoubtedly be the fact, that the freight from the head of the Albemarle to any part of the world would be as low as it is from Nortoik, is will at once be perceived what immense sums would be saved in the transportation of the merchantagle articles from that section, and of course now much would be added to the profits le industry of the farmer. The practicability of forming this outiet. has had as strong evidence in its la. vor, as any cuterprise in which you can engage. Besites the universal voice of those who live in the vicinity, you have had the reports of Major Clark, 6i the able Mr. Fulton and of the United ! States' Engineers, with General Bernard a. ineir head, all attesting both its

c leabilit; and usefulness. productive man o the eavigation through a or k Inle . The provisions of this and repending upon the assent of congress, In the United water propriated twenty thousand dollars to y the experiment whether the Swash ule be removed Engineers of the Unter Stat s. 1. is under mod, are now gag din operations on that work, and h ar. cury hope their exer ions may succes fu. The improvement of this hennel i lo ked to with deep interest, s i affects a large per ion of our most valuable commerce. If, owing to naural and unalterable causes, this channel cannot be made to answer the purposes of navigation, it is suggested, as an interesting subject of inquiry, whether a ship channel of suffici nt depth cannot be constructed to unite the lower part of Neuse River with the harbour of Beautort, perhaps the most commodious harbour in the state. In connection with this, I would call your attention to the improvement of the Neuse River, at least as high as the point nearest in vicinity to our seat of government. There can be no doubt that a safe batteau navigation may be had to the neigh. borhood of Raleigh at least for eight or nine months in the year; and not only would the commerce of Newbern, fur, nishing supplies to this city and the adjacent country, be promoted, but the interest of the farmer, in acquiring such facilities for the transmission of his products to market, would be greatly ad vanced. To the imp ovement of the outlet from the Cup. Fear, the state has not been inattenties. The sums already expended, it is brit ver, have produced the most salutary offects; and if any additional appropriation is wanting, such is the great importance of the work. that I am satisfied the legislature will cheerfully grant it. Through this channel the produce of all out western counties, which will pass at all through our por's, ous vent itself. Fayetteville. the highest point of steam hoat naviga tion, will be the principal receiving town, and Wilmington the snipping port for all this produce, if we only inprove our natural advantages, and thus prevent the diversion of the trade to ad joining states. The Cape-F ar is already navigable, for steam nouse, for at least nine months in the year, and is susceptible of being made fit for batteau navigation many miles higher. The shosts below Wilmington, it not prirely removed, are much improved, and willing small dividends, to soon form no or stach to the ommerce stock-holders the who of that port. It has long been my op

nion that the site afforts of the state should be discussed to the outlets of the ocean, as far as they are capable of be-ing improved; any are capable of befluous to dwell upon the happy on our prosperity, which would i provement, faubtuliy executed. A be lite would be infused into every brane, of industry; our agriculture would be relieved from a heavy burthen, which now oppresses it; our commerce would increase tentold; the tide of emigration would be checked; and our population and wealth would advance with a rapidity equal to our most sanguine desires. Ar. we not prepared to commence such a system? Why should we detay? It will require much time for its comple. tion, and the necessory expenditures will be divided among several years. You will discover, from the treasurer's report, that we have a large available fund, not required for the expenses of government, and not otherwise appropristed. What this sum cannot supply, may be furnished by our credit. Every other state has resorted to loans for a similar purpose. The usual objection to loans, that it burthens posterity with a debt which we have coutracted for our own advantage, does not here apply. The benefit will descend to pur posterity with the burthen, and will more than a compensation. We are be tenants for life; the cetate will be their forever; and it is but just that the should pay the greater part of with may expend in its permanent im; sove ment.

Another object of internal imprive ment, perhaps in its consequence, little inferior to the others, or rather offering resources for the others, is the drainage of your swamp lands. The political and pecuniary advantages to fi a from the adoption of proper messures to: his object, have been fully d veloped by my predecessor; and nothing is left for me but to invite your as atton to -that has been before communicated from the executive department. On the subject men much of rail roads, which titels or interest in this state, which nothing to the lumy ., and have been spread by DIICA extensively ircula tions of an able and e LIAC wrier. It may be n that wen an England of population, th

nu men between distant poin Ane Proof am Calcation yet solved. speriment has by an incorport ject is to connect the on a large scale, with the city of Bailtony, whose obiment might be made in the cafer small expense, and at a most fare at a site, by the construction of a rail.was from Fayetteville to Campbellton. From this, an opinion might be formed both of the cost and of the utility of such works.

The regulation of the currency circulating medium has been esteemed, in every country, among the most difficult as well as the most important branches of legislation. From some pro. visions in the Federal Constitution, it might be inferred that it was the intention of the framers of that instrument to give to the general government exclusive powers on this subject. I: would be useless now to inquire whether the establishment of banks, by the several states, within their local limits, comported with that intention or with they spirit of those provisions. All the state have adopte the same construction The consequence has been, that, in ev ry state, the notes of these banking co porations, have formed the largest pe tion of the circulating medium; and every state, from the occurrence of dises incident to such establishments, th have at some periods, to the great it ry of the community, been deprecied in value. To the numerous instant which attest this truth, I deeply reit to add that which has been experiend in this state, more especially duringe past year. The notes of our banks to been greatly below par, and the en plaints of our chitz-ns, who have s ed from the depreciation, have loud, and in general, just and wellinded. The regret I have er weet greatly increased by the co that this state, in its corpora owns more than one fith of of its burks-in fact, that n available tunds consist of Upon this subj-ct, so inter cit zons generally, and so tant to the finances of the though it my duty to bes ten ton. The result of my a been, that the banks have bly the means of discha by debts, and that they w kprodent management he the whole of their capital.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of North Caroling.

GENTLEMEN,

e you in your legisla 114 city. I congratulate you upon ly or patious to calm deliberation and to the exercise of the highest faculties of th sintesman. Our country is in pro found peace. A degree of harmony and mutual good teeing, almost unparallel I d. prevails throughout our state. Even the lutle strife, which the recent contest for the presidential chair - x i ted among us, is hush d into selerce, and your minds are left cool and collete . to sevete all their energies to the improvement of our social condition. It, using the past year, some emodhave goth red in our publical atmospliere yet we have obtentiant reasoning be granted to that A mig: y B i . in w ser hands are heres mes of he in: as on in aviouals, for the many bloom he has vourbearing to nes in whit Tas la outs of the human man has be or enorded with an exube and har Vest infustry an economy have as child e : coucation and intelligenc have a mored to be offered among out at z high the slendar of arcourts exist in but few offen of an attorney. na are; and health, wan some on laucho ly exceptions, has shed us beingen floon clevit our land Atminer year too has tried the stringth of our pot ical institutions and given new evidence of the purity and wisdom of the principles upon which they are founded. B. Sectomarkog, according to a cus

tom which has rip and into a duty, op a the comment subjects of internal policy which will p bibly ngage your atto a norman ne hadvitte a mosure norme Unite. Size? Government, adopted since your last session, in which not constituents and the threatened mis- straight into the Pamptico Sound,