

not prevent us from making some effort, from undertaking some system. If the preservation of our political principles in their original purity, be of any value—if the moral character of the people, be matter of moment—if "honest merit should have fair play" in our elections, then let us not delay, but immediately begin the important work! Whilst Public Education is unestablished, and its kindly influences are not generally felt, it is more than useless to address the great body of the people on the subject of principle. They must fully understand, before they can duly appreciate their political blessings. If nothing more can be done, at least enable them to understand and judge for themselves, when they are instructed. It but seldom occurs that the understanding is improved and the mind enlarged, without a consequent improvement of the moral feeling. But while the people continue uninformed, your annual Assemblies may enact—your Courts of Law may arraign and punish—but your enactments will be void—your punishment exhibitions, serving for a moment, to frighten or amuse, yet destitute of the wholesome, the desirable influence of just examples. In such a state of things, it cannot be expected, that moral worth, that intellectual attainments, and pure principles should have that weight and influence that they should command. If so, are not the people unequivocally left the mere slaves of passion and prejudice? Have they, in strictness that free agency, which is the pride of the rational, as it is justly the boast of the truly freeman? True, indeed, it is, that the free agency of the mere animal is preserved, but that of the man, is wholly lost. Surely, then, it is time, that such a condition of things should be deprived of its legal sanction. The provision for Public Education is a noble feature, which stands in fine relief, in most of our State Constitutions. In most of the States too, Legislative enactments have, in consequence, been made, scattering throughout their limits the invaluable treasures of Education.

Yet North-Carolina has, in a great degree, been deprived of the advantages which might have followed from her own constitutional provision.—True, it is, we have a University, just in the midst of our state; and she has appointed some of our most distinguished citizens to digest and report to the present session a plan of "Primary Schools." It seems therefore unnecessary, further to draw your attention to this subject, as the Report will no doubt bear the stamp of the well known and distinguished abilities which have been enlisted to prepare it.

A resolution was adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, on the 22d day of December, 1823, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States. This was presented to our last General Assembly by my predecessor. Since that period, resolutions from New Jersey and Virginia, disapproving, and from Missouri, approving this amendment, have been received, and are herewith submitted. In addition, you will herewith receive Resolutions from the state of Ohio, proposing the "gradual emancipation of slaves and the Colonization of free people of Colour." These have been disapproved by the Legislatures of Mississippi and Missouri, and highly approved by those of Indiana, Delaware, Connecticut and Illinois, as will appear from their accompanying resolutions. All of which are respectfully submitted with one passing remark: That although we cannot but acknowledge, with feelings of lively gratitude, the overweening interest which the non-slaveholding states have taken in our internal police, yet we indulge the hope, that they will shortly learn and practise, what has familiarly been termed the *eleventh commandment*, "Let every one attend to his own concerns." And that they will concur with us in thinking, that if our neighbor have a natural deformity, it is, at least, a breach of good manners, continually to remind him of his misfortune. Your wisdom will however dictate the course proper to be pursued upon this delicate question.

Under a law passed at the last session, Gen. Philip Brittain and David L. Swain, Esq. were appointed Commissioners to carry into effect a contract previously made by Benjamin Robinson, Esq. and Col. William Roberts. The satisfactory manner in which they have discharged their duty, will evidently appear by reference to

their correspondence and a report made by them; both of which are herewith communicated. I herewith transmit to you a communication from the War Department, requesting a cession of territory at Oak Island and Old Topsail Inlet, and jurisdiction over the same to be made to the United States, and that commissioners may be appointed to value the property and cause a conveyance to be made—as will more fully appear by reference to the communication itself and its accompanying plat. You will herewith receive a communication from William Gaston, Esq. in which he "declines altogether the task of revising and consolidating the laws concerning the duties of executors and administrators," for reasons which will be found in his letter herewith submitted.

Early in June last, George E. Badger, Esq. presented to the Executive his resignation as one of the Judges of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity. In consequence thereof, the Council of State was convened, who unanimously advised that a temporary commission should be granted to Thomas Ruffin, Esq.: with you it rests to make the permanent appointment.

From H. Fulton, Esq. his resignation as Civil Engineer of the State, for reasons contained in his letter herewith submitted. The resignation of Justices of the Peace and Militia Officers, will be found in the file marked V.—I have, no doubt, omitted many things that will merit and occupy your attention during your present session. Knowing your ability to supply any deficiency on my part, I will no longer trespass on your time and patience.

I am, gentlemen, with the highest respect and consideration, your humble servant,
H. G. BURTON.

Mr. Picott moved that the letter of resignation from Hamilton Fulton, as Civil Engineer, accompanying the Governor's Message, be printed, 4 copies for each member. Which motion was decided in the negative.

Mr. Martin moved for a reconsideration of the vote; and that the resignation be printed, one copy for each Member. This motion was also negative.

Mr. Swain presented the following resolution, which was read and adopted by the House:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, That the deeds of conveyance, and release from certain individuals of the Cherokee nation, an act to carry into effect a contract entered into by Benjamin Robinson and William Roberts, Commissioners on behalf of the state, with certain Cherokee Indians, in the said contract named, be transferred from the Executive Office to the office of the Secretary of State.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 23.—Several hal-lotings took place for two Engraving Clerks; but at neither of them had any person in nomination a majority of the votes.

Mr. Miller, from the committee appointed to prepare and report rules of order for the government of the House, made a report, which was concurred in and ordered to be printed.

The following Standing Committees were appointed:

On Claims.—Messrs. Holland, Poor, Martin, Hoover, Webb, Smith of Anson, Whitaker, Murchison, Spruill, Bull, Cox, Miller, Alston, Vann, Ellison and Foy.

On Finance.—Messrs. Carson, Shepard, Williamson, Gray, Blount, Iredell, Gause and Elliott, and on the part of the Senate, of Messrs. Pickett, Hargrave, Speight, Love, Hussey, Sneed, Hill of Franklin, and Bullock.

On Agriculture.—Messrs. Green, Smith of Davidson, Scott, Latham, Hardy, L. H. Simmons, Ed. Williams, M'Nair, Weaver, Durrett, N. Jones, Bynum, Wm. Walton, Gorham, Joiner and Elliott.

On Internal Improvement.—Messrs. Wilson, Barnett, Donoho, Gary, Picott, Burns, Wm. W. Jones, Matthews, Swain, Melchor, McCauley, Bryan, Bateman, Blount, A. Moore and Alford.

On Privileges and Elections.—Messrs. Edmonson, Brower, Boon, Baker, Barnard, Borden, D. Underwood, Howell, Conrad, Durgan, Glasgow, Cooper, Tillet, Richardson, L. R. Simmons and Crawford.

On Propositions and Grievances.—Messrs. Carson, Polk, Williamson, Daniel, Stedman, Pugh, Wright, Ashe, Ballew, Pickett, Rand, Wm. T. Williams, Skinner, Whitehurst, Stephens, and Marshall.

On Education.—Messrs. Herbert, Utthank, Lewis, Houze, Bozman, Alten, Best, Alford, Gordon, Hill, Brooks, Drake, John Walton, Edwards, M'Millan and Dockery.

On the 30th Oct. the Ex-President John Adams completed his fiftieth year.

Salisbury:
DECEMBER 6, 1825.
THE LEGISLATURE.

On our first and second pages, will be found three days proceedings of the Legislature, and Gov. Burton's message at the opening of the session. The message is characterized more by good sense, and practical observation, than by rhetorical display. We are particularly pleased to see the Governor has, in an urgent manner, recommended the subjects of Education and Internal Improvement, to the especial notice of the Legislature.—And we shall be still more pleased, to hear of the Legislature's doing something effective of on both those paramount interests of our state.

Hamilton Fulton, Esq. has resigned his situation of engineer to this state. We shall give his letter of resignation in our next.

The appointment, by the Gov. and Council, of Thomas Ruffin, Esq. as Superior Court Judge, vice Geo. E. Badger, Esq. resigned, has been confirmed by the Legislature.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIANS.
INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

The patriot and statesman views with delight the rapid march of internal improvement in our immense Republic. Almost every mail brings us intelligence of the opening of a Road or a River, and the cutting of a Canal, in some one of the twenty four confederated states of the American Union. In contemplating this interesting subject, the projected "National Road," from Washington City, through this place to New Orleans, and the Canal across the Isthmus of Florida, afford us peculiar pleasure. These two important objects, when accomplished, will be of immense advantage to the United States, both in a military and commercial point of view. The distance from Charleston, or Savannah, round Cape Sable, the southern extremity of Florida, to New Orleans, is between 6 and 700 miles. The contemplated Canal will not exceed 23 miles in length. Upon the whole, the distance saved by the canal track, from either of these places to New Orleans, will be between 5 and 600 miles. And besides this advantage, our shipping will be the better protected against those enemies of mankind, the pirates of the West India Seas.

When we thus behold the energies of the citizens of the United States generally, exerted in various ways, to better their condition and exalt their reputation, we are not to express our ardent and unaffected anxiety for the general welfare of North-Carolina. We do anticipate something better from the Legislature, in regard to internal improvements, than what we have heretofore experienced. We are sick of that niggardly policy which has governed a portion of our Legislature hitherto. In every State, much depends upon the Governor thereof; whatever measure he may be favorably disposed towards, most generally gains a preponderating influence in its behalf. We are, therefore, very much gratified to perceive that Gov. Burton, in his message to the Legislature, urgently presses upon them the adoption of some efficient measures in relation to the interesting and important subject of Internal Improvement.

Salisbury, Dec. 24, 1825. A. B. C.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIANS.
Greenboro' (Guilford) Nov. 1825.

MR. WHITE: Among the political disputants of N. C. there has lately occurred a circumstance, which appears to me very unaccountable. During the late presidential contest, the friends of Gen. Jackson proposed to those of Mr. Adams, a united ticket in opposition to the caucus ticket. The proposal was urged on the ground, that the great object of both parties was, or ought to be, to overthrow the caucus nomination; that, as the Jackson party was probably the stronger of the two, they should all unite in its support.

To this proposal, most of the Adams party consented; some from principle, others by imposition. Consequently, there were, in the state, but two electoral tickets.

It must be recollected, too, that Mr. Adams was a kind of mediator between the friends of Crawford, and those of Jackson,—the second choice of each party: that the friends of Jackson in their overture to the Adams party, justly pledged themselves not to be greatly discontented, should the latter be elected.

By means of this united ticket, (a plan conceived in sin, and brought forth in iniquity,) they hoped so to dupe the friends of Adams as finally to effect the election of Jackson. They succeeded in part; but their ultimate object they did not accomplish.

From the overture and pledge given by the advocates of the Jackson cause, the friends of Mr. Adams had a right to

expect, that, should Adams be elected, the friends of the other would lay aside their party feelings,—forget the heat and animosity that had been unaccountably created during so long a contest,—that all the past mutual recriminations would be at once forgiven and forgotten, particularly as the Jackson party had not been sparing of scurrility and every kind of abuse; and that all would again unite, and live in peace, friendship and harmony.

But, contrary to all expectation, and I add, contrary to good faith, when the friends of Jackson found that all their deeply-aid plans were frustrated, they (till it got in Gath) at once attacked the friends of the other two prominent candidates. They still complain, and why? This is the mystery that I wish unravelled. I can account for it, only by saying that "the heart of man is deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked."

They who, a short time past, boldly decried caucus, and caucus-dictation, have already begun to hold and patronize caucuses; for the next president. The Legislature of Tennessee have already passed a law, (for such it is, as far as their authority can make it a law,) that Jackson must be our next president. Now I don't like that law. In vain will the Jacksonians attempt to exculpate themselves by saying that Mr. Clay acted dishonorably. I am, by no means, disposed to justify his conduct. But of this hereafter.

Nor can they excuse themselves, by saying that our congressional representatives voted contrary to the wish of, perhaps most of their constituents. Now I deny this fact. But admit it, and what then? Were they bound to vote as a majority of the state had voted? The constitution does not say that they were. If they were, why vote at all. The constitution directed that they should vote for the man whom they thought best qualified, faithfully and ably, to discharge the duties of a president: This they did. They independently obeyed the voice of the constitution, of their consciences and their God. This, and this only, were they required to do.

With regard to the conduct of Mr. Clay, I will only say, that how loose and dishonourable soever it may have been, it was not more so than the course pursued by many of those who so violently opposed the re-election of some of the representatives. This remark is particularly applicable to the counties composing the congressional districts of which Messrs. Long, Williams, and Saunders, are the representatives. The latter, indeed, had no opposition,—only because his enemies, after having sufficiently applied their fingers to the pulses of the people, found that opposition could not be sustained, at all times, and in all places, a delicate and hazardous station. An Angel from heaven could not escape the malignant censures of the interested. But, to the honour of these districts, be it said, they had firmness, virtue and patriotism, sufficient to convince the interested, that their public servants were not to be dismissed simply and only, because they had done their duty.

I have no wish to revive the political storm which I hope has blown over.—I would prefer, that the matter rest in silence, and sink into oblivion. But if others are so fond of controversy,—if they will not let us remain in peace, we will not by our silence, give the world occasion to believe that we are conscious of having done wrong, and are, therefore, unwilling to be seen or heard.

(We had hoped that the ill-blood, the disappointments and heart-burnings, of which the late "Presidential Question" was the prolific source, would be suffered to subside, and slumber awhile—at least till a proper season should arrive for a re-commencement of the discussion: But it seems we are to be disappointed in so reasonable a hope, as the above effusion, from some unknown pen, most unequivocally evinces. This writer has taken the field at least two years too soon, if he wishes anyone to enter the lists with him: for he may rest contented, that we, for one, shall not disturb him in his course—saving, always, that he "keeps the track," and runs "according to the rules of the turf"—that is, in common parlance, to use decorous and respectful language, towards all persons in or out of official stations, as well as towards the Editor of this paper. If he can discipline his pen to these restrictions, he shall have access to our columns; where, we have no earthly doubt, he will "have the best of the argument"—because, forsooth, he will have the argument all to himself.)
Ed. Car.

MR. KEAN (the Tragedian) in NEW-YORK.
On the night of the 4th ult. Mr. Kean, the celebrated Tragedian, made his appearance on the boards of the New-York Park Theatre.—From his profligate moral character in England, and his proud, supercilious deportment during his former visit to the U. S. it was feared he would be unfavorably received by a portion of the American public. These fears, it seems, have been more than realized: never, in an American theatre, was there such a scene as on the night of Mr. Kean's first appearance on the New-York boards. The house was crammed as full as it would hold; but it was said, by some of the papers, that the audience, in a good de-

gree, were so far from being pleased with his performance, that they were so far from applauding him, that persons were paid for applauding him. It is remarked, also, that very few Ladies were present. When the curtain rose, and two minor characters began to recite their parts, the cry for Kean! Kean! was so general and so "opinionous," (to use a vulgar phrase) that nothing else could be heard. Kean, however, soon appeared, bowed, and attempted to address the audience: but he was assailed with such an overwhelming torrent of hisses and abuse, intermingled with cries of "Bravo Kean! bravo!" that the once proud favorite of the stage, both of England and America, was obliged to retire, without a hearing. The play, however, was attempted to be carried on—but when ever Mr. Kean made his appearance, he was assailed with such deafening cries of "out with him," "Bravo Kean," "he has insulted our country," &c. that whatever of the play was gone through, was a mere pantomime, a dumb show. Kean was, however, announced to appear on the Wednesday following. And we perceive, in the New-York papers of the day after this affair, a "Card" from Mr. Kean himself, acknowledging his former errors, and asking forgiveness of them.

On Wednesday evening, according to an announcement, Mr. Kean again appeared; and has played several times since, without much disturbance.

Gen. Sam'l Houston, a representative in Congress from Tennessee, has been put in nomination for Governor of that State, when Gov. Carroll's constitutional term shall have expired, which will be some time the ensuing year.

ARKANSAS.

The Legislature, Council and House of Representatives of Arkansas assembled at the State House in Little Rock, on Monday the 3d of October. No election of President of the Council was effected until the following day, when Jacob Barkman was chosen, he having received 6 votes, and Mr. Walker 3 votes.

In the House of Representatives also, the election of a speaker was not determined until the second day, when Robert Bean was chosen by 5 votes out of the 9 members present.

At half past 2 o'clock Governor Izard entered the Hall, and having taken the speaker's chair, delivered a message.

The President of the U. S. by an official exequatur, has recognized Christian Mayer, Esq. as Consul General in the U. S. from the kingdom of Wurtemberg, to reside at Baltimore.

And the President has, in like manner, recognized Joseph A. Winthrop, Esq. as Vice-Consul from Sweden, to the states of North and South Carolina, to reside at

The Legislature of Georgia has elected Mr. Underwood, (a Clarkeite) Judge of the northern district of that state, by a majority of 27 votes over Judge Clayton, (a Troupite) the present incumbent. The Clarkeites have a decided majority on a joint ballot of both branches of the Legislature; most of the profitable offices in the state, are elective by the Legislature—and the Clarkeites, now they have the power in their hands, appear determined to exercise it to their own advantage: and well they may, for heaven only knows which party may prevail next year.

The official statement of Governor Troup's majority is 638 votes.

Governor Troup, on meeting the Legislature, after his re-election, was accompanied by Mr. Crawford, whose health is said to be much improved.

The following gentlemen have been elected Directors of the Branch Bank of the United States at Fayetteville, for the ensuing year: John Huske, (President), Elisha Stedman, John Matthews, David B. Crane, George M'Neil, Charles P. Mallett, James H. Hooper, Aaron Lazarus, and Peter Browne, Esquires.

The Richmond Whig, in speaking of the election of Judge White to the U. States Senate from Tennessee, in place of Gen. Jackson, resigned, says "he will be a strong accession to the intellect of the Senate, probably already the most powerful deliberative body in the world. Could our voice reach his ear, we would whisper into it an intreaty, to devote his great talents to his country, instead of to the faction already laboring to distract its councils."

The New York Gazette states, that from the English papers we learn that Mr. Brougham has serious intentions of visiting America. If he should come to this country, he will no doubt be received and entertained with that cordiality and courtesy, to which he is so eminently entitled.

A Mr. Lebrun, of Lyons, has invented a machine, by which one man can weave five pieces of silk at the same time, making a saving in labor of four hundred per cent.

The crown of France, lately placed on the head of Charles X. is valued at 740,000, sterling! or about three million three hundred and thirty thousand dollars.