

Bolivar.—The New York Mercantile Advertiser says: "Letters from Bogota, of the last of September, state that the new Congress was to assemble in January, to form a Constitution. A part of the army had already been gained over to make Bolivar Emperor; but the opposition was very strong, and a compromise was expected between the parties, so as to make him President for ten years, with dictatorial powers, and liberty to be re-elected another ten years. A strong party was also favorable to his being elected President for life. Few, except the military, were in favor of his being made Emperor."

From Buenos Ayres.—By the arrival of the brig Bunker Hill, at New York, Buenos Ayres papers have been received to the 12th September, inclusive. General Juan Jose Viamont is at the head of the Government. Matters were tranquil. A Te Deum has been celebrated for the termination of civil war. Rejoicings and illuminations had taken place. The French Consul had returned from Montevideo, and resumed his official functions. It appears from the British Packet of Sept. 5th, that the revenue of Buenos Ayres for 1828, was \$3,687,783, and that there was a deficit at the end of the year, of \$13,377,449.

Gen. Lavalle, the late Provincial Governor, who, in conjunction with Rosas, appointed Viamont to the Chief Magistracy, has been appointed by the latter commander in chief of the cavalry troops of the line in the capital, and has accepted the appointment.

Latest From Montevideo.—We are informed by Capt. Adams, of the Bunker Hill, for a Montevideo Gazette of Sept. 25.

A change had taken place in the Government; the Ministers of War and Finance having resigned, (i. e. being compelled to resign) and General Fructoso Rivera and General Lavalle being appointed to succeed them. By a decree of September 10, Dr. Joseph Obas and Miguel Barreiro are appointed to assist in the Ministries of the Government and of the Treasury, with the title of *encargados*.

Curing Bacon.—The Edenton N. C. Gazette, gives the following directions for making GOOD BACON, obtained from a Gentleman who has fully tested their value by experience:

"Let the meat become perfectly cold before you cut it. Mix a quart of Molasses with a bushel of fine salt, and with it rub the meat as long as it will take it. Hams from hogs weighing 150 pounds and upwards should remain in the cask fresh up 21 days; from 100 to 150 pounds, 16 or 18 days. When taken out to hang up, sprinkle them on the flesh side with about a tea spoon full of salt-petre to each ham, and on the same side rub pulverised red pepper. Hang them up by the upper end. Before the warm weather commences, take down your meat, examine it carefully and wash it with a strong ley made from clean ashes. Be careful not to give too much smoke. In damp weather throughout the year, make a smoke with charcoal or the bark of Red Oak. By following these directions, I am convinced you will always find your meat sweet and free from insects."

Raleigh, Nov. 12.—The Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of North Carolina, commences to-day in this City. Judge Potter will preside. Chief Justice Marshall is a member of the Virginia Convention and will not be present. We learn that Mr. Devereux and Mr. Gaston who appear on one side or the other in almost every case, wrote to the Chief Justice, proposing to continue the causes in which they are concerned, leaving him to consult his own convenience with regard to attending the court. The Chief Justice returned an answer expressing his thanks and his determination to avail himself of their courtesy.

Rat. Reg.

Joseph Bonaparte arrived in Baltimore on the 2d inst. and on the next evening, his nephew Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte (the son of Jerome Bonaparte and Miss Patterson) was married to Miss Susan May Williams, of that city.

The English papers continue to issue their business relative to the health of Gen. Jackson, and we learn from the Globe, (says the N. Y. Herald) that his health is in a bad state—that he is emaciated, with a cadaverous visage—had been repeatedly cupped, and had undergone a course of violent remedies. It is hardly necessary to correct the error, to say that it is not the General but his enemies that have undergone a course of violent remedies."

A state without a Governor.—By the death of Governor Lincoln, Maine is left without a Governor. The President of Senate has been appointed a Postmaster, and is consequently disqualified from holding an office under the state, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives has recently been chosen a member of Congress.

Rev. Daily Adv.

Salisbury:

NOVEMBER 24, 1829.

The General Assembly. We learn from Raleigh, that Col. WILLIAM J. ALEXANDER, member from Mecklenburg county, was elected Speaker of the House of Commons, on the fourth ballot. Col. Alexander, Chas. Fisher, Esq. of Salisbury, and Joseph A. Hill, Esq. were the candidates. We understand the different ballings were nearly as follows:

	Alexander.	Fisher.	Hill.
1st bal.	46	45	31
2d	48	41	32
3d	53	40	27
4th	69	47	withdrawn.

In the Senate, we learn that Bedford Brown, Esq. was elected Speaker, without opposition.

The Governor's message was delivered to both branches of the Legislature on Tuesday, one copy only was received in this place by Friday's mail, which has been politely loaned to us by the gentleman to whom it was sent; a part of this document (the first of the kind from our present highly esteemed Chief Magistrate) will be found in this week's *Carolinian*; want of time, the pre-occupancy of our columns, and the length of the message, prevent us from giving it entire in one paper. We barely had time cursorily to look it over before transferring it into our columns; being obliged, from the circumstance of having but one copy, to divide it among our workmen, in slips.

We feel warranted in saying, however, that it is creditable to the head and the heart of its author; it is a full, plain, and luminous exposition of the public and political condition of the state. In fine, it is such a document as we had a right to expect from such a man—more practical than political; yet as elegant in diction, as it is chaste in sentiment. It will sustain the enviable reputation which its distinguished author enjoys in his natal State.

ABRAM RENCHER, Esq. we are authorized to say, is a candidate to represent this district in the Congress of the United States, in place of John Giles, Esq. resigned. The election takes place on Thursday, the 3d day of December, proximo.

JOHN LONG, Esq. is again a candidate for the same situation.

The November term of Rowan County Court was held in this town last week: a vote was taken in the Grand Jury on the subject of the approaching Congressional election in this district; it stood thus:

Abram Rencher,	14
John Long, Jr.	2

Richard H. Alexander, Esq. was elected County Solicitor, in place of John L. Henderson, Esq. resigned.

At Davidson County Court, week before last, the vote for Congress stood:

GRAND JURY: Rencher	12
Long	3

SMALL JURY: Rencher	9
Long	3

An extensive and destructive fire occurred in New-York, on the 20th ult. in Columbia street. Twelve or fifteen houses were destroyed, and many others injured. The loss is heavy, and much distress has been caused to indigent families.

A Miss Melius, a native of South Carolina, is exhibiting herself in London, England, who is seven feet in height, and well proportioned. Will John Bull now say all kinds of animal degenerate in America?

Oliver Watkins (an ill-fated name) who killed his wife at Brooklyn, Connecticut, in March last, has lately been tried, convicted, and sentenced to be hung in May next, (1830.) If he possesses the sensibilities of humanity, the stings of conscience he must suffer, during this extended period, in pondering his awful fate, must be tedious worse than the death he is to suffer.

Georgia.—The legislature of this state convened at Milledgeville on the 2d inst. Thos. Stocks was elected Speaker of the Senate, and Wm. Y. Hansel secretary of the same; Warren Jordan, Speaker of the house of representatives; Wm. C. Dawson, clerk. Gov. Forsyth, next day, sent in a plain, matter-of-fact message. On the same day, Geo. R. Gilmer was inaugurated as the new Governor; and delivered a short but pertinent address; in which he promises to bury in oblivion the partizan feeling excited during the late elections.

On the 4th, John Forsyth, late Governor, was elected United States Senator, without opposition. Judge Colquett was re-elected to the Chatahoocia circuit; and Mr. Hooper, solicitor of the same.

Coffee has been represented as a slow poison, by an eminent physician: the case of a French woman, now living, goes far to corroborate this opinion of the learned doctor: She is 115 years old, sound in health, and drinks upwards of thirty cups of coffee daily! No better proof need be adduced, that coffee is a slow—very SLOW—poison!

Effects of Passion.—On the 21st ult. Capt. Whitmel Cotton shot and killed John F. Harris, his overseer. On the day previous a quarrel took place between them, and Harris knocked Cotton down; next day, the latter took revenge by shooting his antagonist. They were citizens of Edgecombe county.

Mr. John Campbell, late editor of the Halifax *Minerva*, has relinquished the establishment; and has been succeeded, in the printing, by Mr. John G. Liles, and in the editorial by E. B. Freeman, Esq. and others. The *Minerva*, it has been, a well edited, respectable, useful paper, and deserving the patronage of the enlightened community where it is located.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of North Carolina.

GENTLEMEN: Assembled under the provisions of the Constitution, "to consult for the common good and general welfare," you bring with you a more general knowledge of the wants of our fellow citizens in the various sections of the State, and are better acquainted with their wishes and interests, than any individual, however exalted the station he occupies, as the reward of your honor. To this fact probably, not less than to the power you possess of making laws affecting the life, liberty and property of our fellow citizens, is to be ascribed the intense interest which is felt and expressed throughout the State, at each returning anniversary of the General Assembly; and perhaps no period of our political existence has found our Legislature assembling with the prospect of being occupied in the discussion of subjects affording more general interest, calling for greater deliberation and talents, and promising more extended benefits, or the reverse. And what abundant cause of gratitude and grateful acknowledgments have we, in the giver of every good and perfect gift, that the representatives of the people are permitted to assemble and deliberate upon their concerns, in the undisturbed possession of civil and religious liberty, the boon of Heaven, and at a moment of profound peace, no less the gift of Him who governs the universe.

The attention of the Legislature has been so frequently invited by my predecessors, and so often directed by their own wisdom to the great cause of Internal Improvement, that were it not for its immeasurable importance to the happiness and prosperity of the State, it might be deemed an act of supererogation, again to call your attention to it; but the people of the State in their primary meetings, and their representatives in the General Assembly, have so often manifested a disposition to improve their commercial facilities, both for foreign and domestic intercourse, that to pass it over in silence, might be deemed reprehensible in the Executive, and not less so in the Legislative Department of the Government. And having commenced this great work, which with a general diffusion of morals and education among all classes of our citizens, is the most elevated policy which wisdom has suggested for the development of our moral and intellectual energies, it is our duty to pursue it, until we have attained that rank and station in the graduated scale of the Union, to which we shall be entitled by a judicious improvement of the means, with which the God of nature has so abundantly blessed us. And if the system of Internal Improvement we have adopted for this purpose be defective, which our many abortive enterprises prove but too clearly, (and it would be strange to expect it otherwise in the morning of its existence,) let us, rising above the influence of despair, and with a unanimity and zeal worthy of so glorious a cause, apply the remedy. But if, after a candid examination of the whole subject, with no other object in view than "our country and our country's good," our means are believed incompetent to any work of Internal Improvements, (however gloomy the picture it may present,) let us, with equal unanimity, abandon it, until our hands be strengthened. Yet where shall we look for strength but to a liberal system of Internal Improvement, as the foundation of public education, and the basis of all national prosperity?

The friends of Internal Improvement, look to the present Legislature with much solicitude, and your present session is at once an evidence that you are familiar with the sentiments of the people on this subject, and that they repose great confidence in you. This confidence is a sure guaranty that any measure you may adopt in regard to it, will meet their approbation. Every patriotic and enlightened citizen of the State is earnest in the enquiry, why so much money has been expended in the employment of Civil Engineers, assistant surveyors, &c. and so little in connection with this subject has been done? Our Engineer's office abounds with plots and surveys of swamps, roads and rivers; but little practical improvement has been effected. And no great or valuable improvement can be accomplished without an effective force, and this, too, continually at the disposal of the State. The absence of such a force, would seem to account for the unsuccessful attempts already made, and promises no better result from any future enterprise until the cause be removed. To acquire this force, but two methods can be suggested—by hire or by purchase. No reason can be conceived why that course which an individual pursues with the best results in the management of his private concerns, should not also be the best for the State in the prosecution of a similar enterprise. Individuals who hire slaves, soon become embarrassed. If they cannot succeed in the management of this kind of labour, it is but reasonable to suppose the State cannot. Her interest to be secure, must flow in the same channels which have been marked out and pursued by her most successful and enterprising citizens. They acquire by purchase all the valuable slaves they can, and with their labour clear, cultivate and improve their lands, and with a sure and steady pace move onward to wealth and all its enjoyments.

If, in the more healthy parts of the State, labour of a different kind may be advantageously employed in the construction of roads, or the improvement of rivers, it is very evident that in those sections, where our most valuable unappropriated lands lie, slaves constitute the only effective force. With them our swamps must be drained and our rivers opened, or the former remain the abodes of noxious animals, and the latter a mere apology for navigable streams. Such is the demand for slave labour, they cannot be had for hiring, without great sacrifice; and those hired for short periods, cannot be properly disciplined. To employ white labourers to drain our swamps, cannot succeed. They have not the physical ability. There cannot be found a single instance in the low country of the Southern States, where even a farm on an extensive scale has been cleared and cultivated by this species of labour, and the most liberal wages cannot effect it. It is evident, then, from a moment's reflection, that the State is reduced to the necessity of either giving up all pretensions to improvements upon a large scale, or to make an appropriation to purchase labourers, commensurate with the work to be performed, and to cease to think of employing any longer a species of force, which both public and private experience demonstrate to be unfit. And if an individual, stripped of every advantage but his strength and dexterity, can purchase of these lands and become wealthy, why may not the State, with all her advantages, make it profitable to bring into active operation her millions of them? And instead of crippling enterprise and driving from her bosom the most valuable and enterprising of her sons by a neglect of her means, give vent by rail roads and

improved navigation through her own seaports to the produce of her own soil, increased four fold by a judicious system of Internal Improvement, which, persevered in with diligence and economy, shall ere long exhibit us to our sister States full of wealth and happiness.

The States of South Carolina and Virginia, already awakened to their true interest on this important subject, have assumed an imposing attitude; and unless something effectual be done, to give direction to the products of our own soil, through our own seaports, North Carolina, in her intercourse with these her sister States, must still contribute to their advancement, a large portion of the profits of her industry.

The Board of Internal Improvement, in their report to the Legislature in 1827, recommended that steps should be taken to ascertain the certain amount of produce annually exported from the State. Permit me again to call your attention to it, as a subject of vast importance to respect legislation. The nature of the aids which it is calculated to afford, we are completely at sea without land mark or compass, on the all important point of determining the ability of any given portion of the State, to supply its quota of expense, for works of permanent utility.

The good effects on the people of our State, in relation to their opinions on the subject of Internal Improvements, which the adoption of this measure would produce, cannot, I think, be doubted. Its tendency is, to instruct them as to the immense amount they annually lose by a sickening system of transportation to foreign markets, while it demonstrates their resources for constructing and supporting better ones at home. Instead of surmise and wild conjecture on this point, they will have calculations based on facts, official and indisputable.

The information contemplated by the measure is such, as should be in the possession of every statesman and Legislature; for it comprehends the wealth of the State, and, in no small degree, its moral power, with which, when they may be wanted, numbers may be commanded.

The enlightened liberality of the framers of our Constitution, and the Legislature of an early day, have done much for the cause of learning, by establishing an institution in the centre of our State, in which the higher branches of science are taught, as successfully as in any similar institution in our country, and is the only monument of learning within the State of North Carolina, to which the eye of the stranger or the citizen patriot may be directed, with any emotions of pride and patriotism. It will at once be understood that my allusion is to our University. Much remains, however, to be done towards perfecting and giving permanency to this institution; and its situation at this time, calls more loudly for legislative interposition and patronage, than at any former period of its existence. Its funds, which promise at some future day to be equal to its necessities, are yet locked up beyond the reach of those, to whose guardianship it has been committed by the Legislature; and this institution, proudly claimed by some of our most distinguished citizens as their alma mater, is permitted to languish, for the means which it is deemed within the power of the Legislature to furnish, without injury, or even hazard to the State. A considerable sum of money which has been appropriated to the establishment of a Literary Fund, has not yet been invested in any of the Banks of the State, and the commissioners charged with its management, have determined to purchase no more bank stock. It is, then, respectfully submitted to the Legislature, how far it may be advisable, and whether it is not within the legitimate object of the Legislature creating this fund, to authorize the commissioners to loan to the trustees of the University, from time to time, any part, or the whole of the monies thus appropriated, which have not been applied to the purchase of stock, taking their bond with such interest as may be agreed upon, or fixed by the Legislature, for the repayment of the same.

The importance of preserving in a flourishing condition such a seminary within our own borders, is obvious. It prevents a large amount of money from being disbursed abroad and among strangers—our young men are saved from forming prepossessions in a favor of foreign seminaries and foreign manners—they are enabled to study with more effect the political institutions of the State—imbibe a greater reverence for whatever is good and virtuous among ourselves—and avoid a prejudice against that state of society which we now have in the southern States, and which must be, much as we may deprecate it, co-existent with the Union.

The influence of early education upon the well being of society, and upon the present and future happiness of the human race, is admitted by every enlightened nation of the earth, and the responsible duty of disseminating it, devolves with peculiar force upon the statesman and legislator. So completely is the formation of character under its control, that every effort should be made, by encouraging the good, and checking the evil tendencies of our nature, to direct the virtuous energies of the mind, both by moral and intellectual education, into paths of usefulness. And that the standard, both of learning and virtue, may be more elevated, a system of public education should be adopted, by which the thousands of the rising generation in our own State, who seem doomed to a life of ignorance, if not of folly and vice, without the fostering care of the Legislature, shall be enabled to acquire knowledge of the most useful kind—their tender minds trained to a love of order, and virtue—and when industry and a reverence for the laws, shall be duly inculcated.

In the present enlightened age of the world, when the favorite scheme of the philanthropist throughout the habitable globe seems to be the bountiful distribution of knowledge, wherever there is human intellect to receive it; and under the improved modes and methods of instruction, which have been introduced into the primary schools both of Europe and America, contributing so much to the ease with which elementary learning may be acquired, let us no longer permit the youth of our State, to launch upon the ocean of life, there to shape their course without at least the rudiments of science.

In proportion to the ease with which an education may be acquired in other countries, and the facilities afforded by their governments for this purpose, so should we feel its importance among ourselves; and, with an enlightened wisdom, peculiarly characteristic of the present age, should North Carolina attest her belief in these principles by a liberal provision for the education of her children, until the development of intellect, and the establishment of truth, shall have

placed us equally above the reach of civil tyranny, and ecclesiastical usurpation. The vast importance of this subject, has frequently claimed for it the consideration of the Legislature—and a report upon it by some of the most distinguished citizens of the State, under a resolution of the Legislature of 1824, will be found among the archives of the State. Accompanying this communication will also be found a plan for the establishment of primary schools in North Carolina, submitted by a gentleman, whose opportunities for observing the practical operation of the public schools of the northern States, entitles his opinions to influence; and the benevolence of the attempt, to adapt them to the peculiar situation of his adopted State, will secure to him the gratitude of its citizens.

I have also been enabled to procure, and here with transmit you, an account of the common schools in New Jersey, and the school system of New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Maine. These several documents, are believed to contain the fulness of information upon this most interesting subject, calculated to shed all necessary light on the path of the Legislature, in regulating this important branch of our public economy.

It is respectfully submitted, whether some measure should not be adopted by the present Legislature, preparatory to the profitable investment of the large amount of funds now owned by the State in its banking institutions; and for enabling these, to close their concerns before the expiration of their charters in 1835; and, as an increased vigilance is called for in proportion to the near approach of this period, to secure as far as possible the interest of the State, it is with deference suggested to the consideration of the Legislature, that they be authorized to lessen the number of Directors in these corporations, and particularly in the State Bank; and that this latter institution be permitted to close its concerns by discontinuing its branches alternately at intervals of not less than nine months, commencing with that branch where the greatest facilities are afforded without its aid, for obtaining Bank loans; and where, consequently, the relations between debt, or creditor will be least disturbed—and terminating with the mother Bank.

In this way, the Bank will have the benefit of all its capital, to retire from circulation the notes of one of its branches at a time; and the citizens of the State will not feel so sensibly the pressure of a diminution of currency—an evil always incident to the sudden winding up of the affairs of a monied institution. It is not to be presumed that men of competent skill in the management of this matter, requiring not only talents, but a sacrifice of time, will consent to make that sacrifice without a due compensation, either in the form of salary, or Bank accommodation. In this latter mode, have all our Directors been rewarded for their services—seldom to their benefit, and often to the great loss of the Banks.

The proper regulation of the circulating medium is acknowledged by the ablest writers on political economy, to be as difficult, as it is important to the welfare of a State. The system of banking, by which it has been attempted, and which, like many other systems both good and bad, has been handed down to us from the British government, is not without its warm advocates, and those who are no less opposed to it from principle. But we are at no loss for evidence, that the mode in which it has been conducted among ourselves is subversive of morals, and has been productive of wide spread ruin. To effect an improvement in the system, every Legislature in the Union has been employed, and a thousand essays addressed to the sound understanding of the citizens of the country.

The principle of gain, upon which banking is conducted, being the value of currency in circulation above the value of coin retained in their vaults to meet the demands against them, every precaution should be used to prevent the excessive issue of their paper above the available capital of the Bank; for all experience shews, not only that there is a tendency in paper money to depreciate, but that no corporation, invested with the power of an unrestricted issue of paper money, has failed to abuse it. Should the power, then, to supply the State with paper money, be vested in individuals, forming themselves into private banking companies, it cannot reasonably be expected, that the public interest should claim as much of their attention, by preventing the endless recurrence of ruinous variations in the supply of money, and giving stability to the currency and the pecuniary transactions of the country, as the advancement of their own interest; nor is it to be supposed that they will be scrupulous in promoting this, because others are to suffer.

The love of gain, which exerts such vast influence over the human mind, will operate with the stockholder of a Bank, to at least its legitimate extent. If kept within proper bounds, it exercises a salutary influence upon society, and happily transfuses itself into the government of a country, and deserves its encouragement; but, if pressed beyond its legitimate