

Extracts from the Message of the President of the United States, returning to the House of Representatives the enrolled bill, entitled "An act authorizing a subscription of stock in the Maysville, Washington, Paris, and Lexington Turnpike Road Company," with his objections thereto.

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

Gentlemen: I have maturely considered the bill proposing to authorize "a subscription of stock in the Maysville, Washington, Paris and Lexington Turnpike Road Company," and now return the same to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, with my objections to its passage.

Sincerely friendly to the improvement of our country by means of roads and canals, I regret that any difference of opinion in the mode of contributing to it should exist between us; and if, in stating this difference, I go beyond what the occasion may be deemed to call for, I hope to find an apology in the great importance of the subject, an unfeigned respect for the high source from which this branch of it has emanated, and an anxious wish to be correctly understood by my constituents in the discharge of all my duties. Diversity of sentiment among public functionaries, actuated by the same general motives, on the character and tendency of particular measures, is an incident common to all Governments, and the more to be expected in one which, like ours, owes its existence to the freedom of opinion, and must be upheld by the same influence. Controlled, as we thus are, by a higher tribunal, before which our respective acts will be canvassed with the indulgence due to the imperfections of our nature, and with that intelligence and unbiased judgment which are the true correctives of error, all that our responsibility demands is, that the public good should be the measure of our views, dictating alike their frank expression and honest maintenance.

In the message which was presented to Congress at the opening of its present session, I endeavored to exhibit briefly my views upon the important and highly interesting subject to which our attention is now to be directed. I was desirous of presenting to the Representatives of the several States in Congress assembled, the inquiry, whether some mode could not be devised, which would reconcile the diversity of opinion concerning the powers of this Government over the subject of internal improvement, and the manner in which these powers, if conferred by the Constitution, ought to be exercised. The act which I am called upon to consider, has, therefore, been passed with a knowledge of my views on this question, as these are expressed in the message referred to. In that document the following suggestions will be found:

"After the extinction of the public debt, tariff upon principles satisfactory to the people of the Union, will, until a remote period, if ever, leave the Government without a considerable surplus in the Treasury, beyond what may be required for its current service. As then the period approaches when the application of the revenue to the payment of debt will cease, the disposition of the surplus will present a subject for the serious deliberation of Congress; and it may be fortunate for the country that it is yet to be decided. Considered in connection with the difficulties which have heretofore attended appropriations for purposes of internal improvement, and with those which this experience tells us will certainly arise, whenever power over such subjects may be exercised by the Federal Government, it is hoped that it may lead to the adoption of some plan which will reconcile the diversified interests of the States, and strengthen the bonds which unite them. Every member of the Union, in peace and in war, will be benefited by the improvement of inland navigation and the construction of high ways in the several States. Let us then endeavor to attain this benefit in a mode which will be satisfactory to all. That hitherto adopted has been deprecated as an infraction of the Constitution by many of our fellow citizens; while by others it has been viewed as inexpedient. All feel that it has been employed at the expense of harmony in the Legislative Councils." And adverting to the constitutional power of Congress to make what I considered a proper disposition of the surplus revenue, I subjoined the following remarks: "To avoid the evils, it appears to me that the most safe, just, and federal disposition which could be made of the surplus revenue, would be its apportionment, among the several States, according to their ratio of representation; and should this measure not be found warranted by the Constitution, that it would be expedient to propose to the State an amendment authorizing it."

The constitutional power of the Federal Government to construct or promote works of internal improvement, presents itself in two points of view: the first, as bearing upon the sovereignty of the States within whose limits their execution is contemplated, if jurisdiction of the territory, which they may occupy, be claimed as necessary to their preservation and use; the second, as asserting the simple right to appropriate money from the National Treasury in aid of such works, when undertaken by State authority, surrendering the claim of jurisdiction. In the first view, the question of power is an open one, and can be decided without the practice of the Government. Although frequently and strenuously attempted, the power, to this extent, has never been exercised by the Government in a single instance. It does not, in my opinion, possess it: and no bill, therefore, which admits it, can receive my official sanction.

EXTRACT 2D.

"In the administration of Mr. Jefferson we have two examples of the exercise of the right of appropriation, which, in the considerations that led to their adoption, and in their effects upon the public mind, have had a greater agency in marking the character of the power, than any subsequent events. I allude to the payment of fifteen millions of dollars for the purchase of Louisiana, and to the original appropriation for the construction of the Cumberland Road; the latter act deriving much weight from the acquiescence and approbation of three of the most powerful of the original members of the Confederacy, expressed through their respective Legislatures. Although the circumstances of the latter case may be such as to deprive so much of it as relates to the actual construction of the road, of the force of an obligatory exposition of the Constitution, it must, nevertheless, be admitted that so far as the mere appropriation of money is concerned, they present the principle in its most imposing aspect. No less than twenty-three different laws have been passed through all the forms of the Constitution, appropriating upwards of two millions and a half of dollars out of the National Treasury in support of that improvement, with the approbation of every President of the United States, including my predecessor, since its commencement."

EXTRACT 3D.

"Although many of the States, with a laudable zeal, and under the influence of an enlightened policy, are successfully applying their separate efforts to works of this character, the desire to enlist the aid of the General Government in the construction of such as from their nature ought to devolve upon national and patriotic; and, if that desire is not gratified now, it does not follow that it never will be. The general intelligence and public spirit of the American people furnish a sure guarantee, that, at the proper time, this policy will be made to prevail under circumstances more auspicious to its successful prosecution than those which now exist. But great as this object undoubtedly is, it is not the only one which demands the fostering care of the Government. The preservation and success of the Republican principle rest with us. To elevate its character, and extend its influence, rank among our most important duties; and the best means to accomplish this desirable end, are those which will rivet the attachment of our citizens to the government of their choice, by the comparative lightness of their public burdens, and by the attraction which the superior success of its operation will present to the admiration and respect of the world. Through the favor of an overruling and indulgent Providence, our country is blessed with general prosperity, and

taxation which other, less favored portions of the human family, are obliged to bear; yet, it is true, that many of the taxes collected from our citizens, through the medium of imposts, have, for a considerable period, been onerous. In many particulars, these taxes have borne severely upon the laboring and less prosperous classes of the community, being imposed on the necessities of life, and this, too, in cases where the burden was not relieved by the consciousness, that it would ultimately contribute to make us independent of foreign Nations for articles of prime necessity, by the encouragement of their growth and manufacture at home. They have been cheerfully borne, because they were thought to be necessary to the support of Government, and the payment of the debts unavoidably incurred in the acquisition and maintenance of our National rights and liberties. But have we a right to calculate on the same cheerful acquiescence, when it is known that the necessity for their continuance would cease, were it not for irregular, improvident, and unequal appropriations of the public funds? Will not the people demand, as they have a right to do, such a prudent system of expenditure as will pay the debts of the Union, and authorize the reduction of every tax to as low a point as the wise observance of the necessity to protect that portion of our manufactures and labor, whose prosperity is essential to our national safety and independence, will allow? When the National debt is paid, the duties upon those articles which we do not raise may be repealed with safety, and still leave, I trust, without oppression to any section of the country, an accumulating surplus fund, which may be beneficially applied to some well digested system of improvement.

Under this view, the question, as to the manner in which the Federal Government can, or ought to embark in the construction of roads and canals, and the extent to which it may impose burthens on the people for these purposes, may be presented on its own merits, free of all disguise, and of every embarrassment, except such as may arise from the Constitution itself. Assuming these suggestions to be correct, will not our constituents require the observance of a course by which they can be effected? Ought they not to require it? With the best disposition to aid, as far as I can consciously, in furtherance of works of internal improvement, my opinion is, that the soundest views of national policy at this time, point to such a course. Besides the avoidance of an evil influence upon the local concerns of the country, how solid is the advantage which the Government will reap from it in the elevation of its character! How gratifying the effect of presenting to the world the sublime spectacle of a republic, of more than twelve millions of happy people, in the forty-fourth year of her existence—after having passed through two protracted wars, the one for the acquisition, and the other for the maintenance of liberty

and with all her immense resources unfettered? What a salutary influence would not such an exhibition exercise upon the cause of liberal principles and free government throughout the world? Would we not ourselves find, in its effect, an additional guarantee, that our political institutions will be transmitted to the most remote posterity without decay? A course of policy destined to witness events like these cannot be benefited by a legislation, which tolerates a scramble for appropriations that have no relation to any general system of improvement, and whose good effects must of necessity be very limited. In the best view of these appropriations, the abuses to which they lead far exceed the good which they are capable of promoting. They may be resorted to as artful expedients to shift upon the Government the losses of unsuccessful private speculation, and thus, by ministering to personal ambition and self-aggrandizement, tend to sap the foundations of public virtue, and to vint the administration of the Government with a demoralizing influence."

EXTRACT 4TH.

"In presenting these opinions I have spoken with the freedom and candor which I thought the occasion for their expression called for, and now respectfully return the bill which has been under consideration, for your further deliberation and judgment."

ANDREW JACKSON.

May 27, 1830.

THE BRITISH COLONIAL TRADE.

The Speaker laid before the House the following Message of the President, relative to our commercial relations with Great Britain: To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States: }

GENTLEMEN: I think it my duty to inform you that I am daily expecting the definitive answer of the British Government to a proposition which has been submitted to it by this, upon the subject of the colonial trade.

This communication has been delayed by a confident belief that the answer referred to would have been received early enough to have admitted of its submission to you in sufficient season for the final action of Congress at its present session; and is now induced by an apprehension that, although the packet by which it was intended to be sent is hourly expected, its arrival may, nevertheless, be delayed until after your adjournment.

Should this branch of negotiation committed to our Minister, be successful, the present interdiction would, nevertheless, be necessarily continued until the next session of Congress, as the President has, in no event, authority to remove it.

Although no decision had been made at Lane, yet, from the general character of the interviews between him and those of his Majesty's Ministers whose particular duty it was to confer with him on the subject, there is sufficient reason to expect a favorable result, to justify me in submitting to you the propriety of providing for a decision in the recess.

This may be done by authorizing the President, in case an arrangement can be effected upon such terms as Congress would approve, to carry the same into effect on our part, by proclamation, or, if it should be thought advisable, to execute the views of Congress by like means, in the event of an unfavorable decision.

Any information in the possession of the Executive, which you may deem necessary to guide your deliberations, and which it may, under existing circumstances, be proper to communicate, shall be promptly laid before you, if required.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Washington, 26th May, 1830.

FOREIGN.

The solicitude felt in England in regard to the health of the king, arises out of an expectation of a change of ministers and measures in the event of his decease. It is more important in the present condition of the country, which is certainly not quite satisfactory, though an improvement is announced in trade, which is expected to be still better. The reduction of the Four per Cents to Three and a Half, a doubtful symptom of the state of affairs. If it indicates confidence in the Government, it may also show some difficulty in the employment of capital, and diminished profits from trade.

In France, the dissolution of the Chambers is confidently spoken of. If this measure is really resorted to by the Government, either the state of public feeling is different from what we suppose, or the elections must result in the defeat of the Ministry. It is not improbable that some modification of the latter may yet take place, which may, at all events, render this appeal to the electors less dangerous to the royal cause. The liberal journals declare the present conflict to be a struggle between the ancient regime and the new rights of the present generation. The ministerial papers pronounce it a struggle between the monarchical government as established by the Charter, and an ambitious democracy.

The Paris Monitor contains the French Manifesto against Algiers, which details the wrongs of the barbarian Regency. The establishments of France on the African coast have, it seems, been rendered insecure by the avowed design of the Dey to wrest them from her, and her merchants have thus been prevented from forming establishments there. The Dey told the French Consul publicly, that he would not allow a single French cannon to remain on the territory of Algiers, and caused the forts and the commercial establishment to be aban-

ished. For the coral fishery, also, France was originally to pay 17,000 francs. This sum was successively raised to 50,000 and 200,000 francs and, in 1826 the Dey granted permission to fish for coral to all nations, thus taking the French privilege. Many private motives of complaints are added, such as the pillage of the vessel of France, or of powers under the protection of her flag; domiciliary visits and other insults to her consul; the emotion of higher duties than those settled by treaty; insolence and duplicity in the affair of the Algerine Jews, Baeri and Benueck, and an infringement of the convention in regard to it. In one of the interviews arising out of this business, the Dey struck the French Consul-General several times with a fan.

The blockade has cost France twenty millions of francs, without doing the enemy much damage. An ineffectual attempt at negotiation was made last July, and nothing is now left but a war.

A London article of April 24, being the last day on which dissents to the reduction of the 4 per cents could be received at the bank from persons within the kingdom, states that although nothing official has been communicated, it has been stated on credible authority, that the whole amount of stock on which dissent to the reduction has been given is somewhat under £2,500,000. It is expected that the whole will not exceed three millions, which of course renders the success of the measure of reduction certain.

Petitions in favor of removing the civil disabilities of the Jews are circulating in various parts of the kingdom, and the Liverpool Albion remarks that the number of names attached to them proves that the measure is not unpopular in the great commercial and intelligent towns.

The papers continue to speak of the improvement of business in pleasing terms. It is anticipated that there will not long remain an unemployed operative in any of the manufacturing towns.

GEN. BOLIVAR.—The various rumors which have recently reached us respecting this distinguished individual, are so contradictory, that it would be a useless waste of space, to spread them before our readers. One report received via Savannah, is, that a revolution, headed by Gen. Udenata, the former friend and firm supporter of Gen. Bolivar, took place at Bogota on the 22d of April; and that Bolivar, with Gen. O'Leary and a few followers, fled with the utmost precipitation towards Cathagena, in order to get out of the country. Later advices, received at Norfolk, state that the people of Colombia look to Bolivar as the only and last hope of that Republic, and that Congress would invest him with supreme power.

Diamond cut Diamond.—A few weeks ago a "sporting character" looked in at the (Hygeia Hotel), just to see if he could fall in with any subjects, but finding none, and understanding from the respectable proprietor, Mr. Parks, that he could not be accommodated with a private room wherein to exercise the mysteries of his craft, felt the time begin to hang heavy on his hands, so in order to dispel ennui he took out a pack of cards and began to amuse the bystanders in the bar room with a number of ingenious tricks with them, which soon drew a crowd around him. "Now," said he, after giving them a good shuffle and slapping the pack down upon a table, "I'll bet any man ten dollars I can cut the Jack of hearts at the first attempt." Nobody seemed inclined to take him up, however, till at last a weather-beaten New England skipper, in a pea jacket, stumped him by exclaiming "Darned if I don't bet you!" But stop, let me see if all's right." Then taking up the pack and inspecting it as if to see that there was no deception in it, he returned it to the table, and began to fumble about in a side pocket, first taking out a jack knife, then a twist of tobacco, &c. till he produced a roll of bank notes, from which he took one of \$10 and handed it to a bystander; the gambler did the same, and taking out a pen knife, and literally cutting the pack in two through the middle turned with an air of triumph to the company, and demanded if he had not cut the Jack of hearts? "No, I'll be darned if you have!" bawled out Jonathan, "for here it is, safe and sound." At the same time producing the card from his pocket, whether he had dexterously conveyed it while pretending to examine the pack, to see if it was "all right." The company were convulsed with laughter, while the poor "child of chance," was fain to confess that "it was hard getting to windward of a yankee."—Norfolk Herald.

A singular circumstance occurred near Philadelphia, on the 2d inst. The body of a drowned man was taken from the river, when two persons, a man and his wife, appeared before the inquest, and stated that the deceased was well known to them, and had a wife and family at Norristown, and also an aunt in the city, to whom information was immediately sent. Her niece and two young men soon after arrived, and unhesitatingly affirmed that it was the body of Mr. C.—It was interred and information sent to his wife. The next day, however, Mr. C. made his appearance among his astonished relatives, and insisted that he had not been drowned, although five persons had attested to the fact. The name of the drowned person could not be ascertained.—Charleston Courier.

What impudence in any man to pretend to convict five persons of perjury!—There can be no legal doubt of the man's having been drowned.—Ed. Sentinel.

LORENZO DOW is preaching at Washington City. This anecdote is related of him as a well authenticated fact: At the close of a religious meeting—he observed that he was inclined to Matrimony. If any lady in his congregation had similar inclinations, she was requested to rise. A lady a little advanced in life gave the required intimation.—Lorenzo visited her—she became his wife, and shared her fortune with him.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

NEW YORK WHOLESALE PRICES, May 29.

Principal Exports from the South.

COTTON.—Uplands, per lb. 9 to 11; New Orleans, 10½ to 12½; Alabama, 9 to 11½; Tennessee, 9 1-8 to 10½.

LUMBER.—Plank, Geo. Oak, per thousand feet, 25 to \$30; Scantling, pine, \$15 to 16; do. oak, \$20 to 25; Timber, oak, 20 to 25; do. Georgia, yellow pine, 20 to 22; Shingles, cypress, per M. \$3 25 to 3 50; do. pine, bble. \$2 50 to 3 00; Staves, White Oak, pipe M. \$42; Do. hoghead, 33 to 34; do. bbl. 24 to 25; do. Red Oak, hoghead 21 to 22; heading, white oak, 36 to 37; Hoops, 15 to 30.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, per bbl. \$1 31 to 1 37½; Pitch, 1 50 to 1 75; Rosin, 1 25 to 2; Turpentine, Wilmington, soft, 1 12; Do. North County, do. 1 87½; Spirits of Turpentine, gal. 28 to 30.

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS.

COFFEE.—Cuba, per lb. 12 cts.; La Guayra, 11 to 12; Porto Rico, 11 to 12; Brazil, 11 to 11½; St. Domingo, 10½ to 11; Java, 14 cts.

COTTON BAGGING.—Hemp, 18 to 21; Flax, 13 to 18.

GUNPOWDER.—American, 2½ lb. \$3 25 a \$3 75; English, 3 50 to 5 25.

MOLASSES.—English Islands, 27 to 28 cts. per gallon; Havana and Matanzas, 21 to 24; Trinidad, 26 to 27; N. Orleans, 30 to 31; Sugar House 38 to 40.

SALT.—Turk's Island, per bushel, 45; St. Ubes, 48; Cadiz, 40; Lisbon, 43 cts.; Liverpool, ground, 37.

SPIRITS.—Brandy, Otard's, gal. 1 15 to \$1 18; do. Bordeaux, 95 cents to \$1; do. American, 33 to 36; Rum, Jamaica, 4th proof, 1 10 to 1 26; do. St. Croix, 3d proof, 92 to 95 cts; do. Antigua, 3d do. 83; do. Windward Island, 3d proof, 82; do. New England, 1st proof, 30 to 31; Gin, Holland, 1st proof, 87 a 98 cts; Whiskey, rye, 22 cts; Cider Brandy, 30 to 32.

STEEL.—German, per lb. 10½ to 11½; English 11 to 14; Trieste, in box, 6½ to 7; American, 5½ to 6; Clarks' blistered, 10.

SUGAR.—British Island, per lb. 8½ to 10; St. Croix, 9½ to 10½; New Orleans, 10½ to 11½; do. Porto Rico, 11 to 12½; do. brown, 8 to 9; do. Muscovado, 7 a 8; Porto Rico, 7½ to 9; Brazil white, 9 to 10½; do. brown, 7½ to 8½; Manila, brown, 8½; Lump, 15½ to 16; Loaf, 17½ to 19.

NEWBORN PRICES CURRENT.

ARTICLES.	D. C.	D. C.
BEESWAX, lb.	18	20
BUTTER, do.	12	14
CANDLES, do.	12	14
COFFEE, do.	18 00	18 00
CORNBAG, cwt.	8 25	8 25
COTTON, do.	20	25
COTTON BAGGING—Hemp per yd.	18	20
Flax, do.	12 12	15
FLAX, per lb.	5 00	6 00
FLOUR, do.	47 1-2	1 00
GRAIN—Wheat, bushel,	1 50	1 76
Corn, bbl.	6	6 1-2
IRON—Bar, American, lb.	6	6 1-2
Russia and Sweden, do.	6	6 1-2
LARD, do.	22	25
LEATHER, Sole, do.	22	25
Dressed byes, do.	7 00	12 00
LUMBER, Flooring, 1 1-4 inch, M.	7 00	12 00
inch boards, do.	8 00	8 00
Scantling, do.	8 00	9 00
Square Timber, do.	16 00	20 00
Shingles, cypress, do.	1 25	1 50
Staves, W. O. bbl.	16 00	18 00
Do. R. O. do.	7 00	8 00
Do. W. O. barrel,	8 00	8 00
Heading, bbl.	18 00	20 00
Bo. barrel,	8 00	10 00
MOLASSES, gallon,	7	8
NAILS—Cut, all sizes above 4d. lb.	7	8
4d. & 3d.	15	20
Wrought, do.	15	20
NAVAL STORES—Tar, bbl.	15 00	1 35
Turpentine, do.	1 00	1 00
Pitch, do.	1 00	1 00
Rosin, do.	1 00	1 00
Spirit Turpentine, gallon,	25	30
Varash, do.	25	30
OILS—Sperm, do.	30	40
Do. Cargu, do.	35	40
Do. Bar, American, do.	75	80
Lined, do.	15	18
PAINTS—Red Lead, lb.	15 00	18 00
White Lead, ground in oil, cwt.	15 00	18 00
PROVISIONS—Beacon, do.	5 1-2	5
Beef, do.	12 00	13 00
Pork, mess, bbl.	12 00	13 00
Do. prime, do.	9 00	10 00
Do. cargo, do.	8 00	10 00
SALT—Turk's Island, bushel,	50	60
Beaufort, do.	40	45
Liverpool, line, do.	75	80
SHOT—cyl.	1 50	1 75
SPIRITS—Brandy, French, gall.	40	45
Apple, do.	40	45
Peach, do.	50	60
Rum, Jamaica, do.	1 20	1 25
Do. Windward Island, do.	60	65
Do. Newbern, do.	40	45
Do. New England, do.	35	40
GIN, Holland, do.	1 25	1 50
Do. Country, do.	40	45
Whiskey, do.	30	35
STEEL—German, do.	10	12
English blistered, do.	10	12
SUGARS—Loaf, lb.	22	25
Lump, do.	13	20
TEAS—Imperial, do.	1 60	1 80
Gunpowder, do.	1 60	1 80
Eyoan, do.	1 50	1 80
Black, do.	80 1-2	1 00
TALLOW, do.	9	9
WINE—Madeira, gallon	3 00	3 00
Teneriffe, do.	1 80	2 00
Malaga, do.	80	80
Lisbon, do.	2 00	2 00

Dry Goods, Flour.

JUST received per Schr Arpel from New York, a further supply of seasonable goods, and a small lot fresh ground ROCHESTER FLOUR, in barrels and half barrels, for sale by

G. BRADFORD & CO.

Newbern, May 27, 1830.

WILLIAM TAYLOR

HAVING been appointed at the last Craven County Court, Inspector of Naval Stores, Pork, Beef, Fish and Lard, is at present prepared to enter on the duties of his appointment, Newbern, May 29, 1830.