

ligence 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 rests 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 operations 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 our citizens exempted from the pressure of 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 necessaries 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 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 conscientiously can, 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 fifty-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—free from debt, 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 taint the administration of the Government with a demoralizing influence.

In the other view of the subject, and the only remaining one, which it is my intention to present at this time, is involved the expediency of embarking in a system of internal improvement, without a previous amendment of the Constitution, explaining and defining the precise powers

of the Federal Government over it: assuming the right to appropriate money, to aid in the construction of national works, to be warranted by the cotemporaneous and continued exposition of the Constitution, its insufficiency for the successful prosecution of them, must be admitted by all candid minds. If we look to usage to define the extent of the right, that will be found so variant, and embracing so much that has been overruled, as to involve the whole subject in great uncertainty, and to render the execution of our respective duties in relation to it, replete with difficulty and embarrassment. It is in regard to such works, and the acquisition of additional territory, that the practice obtained its first footing. In most, if not in all other disputed questions of appropriation, the construction of the Constitution may be regarded as unsettled, if the right to apply money, in the enumerated cases, is placed on the ground of usage.

This subject has been one of much, and I may add, painful reflection to me. It has bearings that are well calculated to exert a powerful influence upon our hitherto prosperous system of government, and which on some accounts, may even excite despondency in the breast of an American citizen. I will not detain you with professions of zeal in the cause of internal improvements. If to be their friend is a virtue which deserves commendation, our country is blessed with an abundance of it; for I do not suppose that there is an intelligent citizen who does not wish to see them flourish. But though all are their friends, but few, I trust, are unmindful of the means by which they should be promoted: none certainly are so degenerate as to desire their success at the cost of that sacred instrument, with the preservation of which is indissolubly bound our country's hopes. If different impressions are entertained in any quarter; if it is expected that the People of this country, reckless of their constitutional obligations, will prefer their local interest to the principles of the Union, such expectations will in the end be disappointed; or, if it be not so, then, indeed, has the world but little to hope from the example of free government. When an honest observance of constitutional compacts cannot be obtained from communities like ours, it need not be anticipated elsewhere; and the cause in which there has been so much martyrdom, and from which so much was expected by the friends of liberty, may be abandoned; and the degrading truth, that man is unfit for self-government, admitted.—And this will be the case if expediency be made a rule of construction, in interpreting the Constitution. Power, in no government, could desire a better shield for the insidious advances, which it is ever ready to make, upon the checks that are designed to restrain its action.

But I do not entertain such gloomy apprehensions. If it be the wish of the people that the construction of roads and canals should be conducted by the Federal Government, it is not only highly expedient, but indispensably necessary, that previous amendment of the Constitution, delegating the necessary power, and defining and restricting its exercise with reference to the sovereignty of the States should be made. Without it nothing extensively useful can be effected. The right to exercise as much jurisdiction as is necessary to preserve the works, and to raise funds by the collection of tolls to keep them in repair, cannot be dispensed with. The Cumberland road should be an instructive admonition of the consequences of acting without this right. Year after year, contests are witnessed, growing out of efforts to obtain the necessary appropriations for completing and repairing this useful work.—Whilst one Congress may claim and exercise the power, a succeeding one may deny it, and this fluctuation of opinion must be unavoidably fatal to any scheme, which, from its extent, would promote the interests and elevate the character of the country. The experience of the past has shown that the opinion of Congress is subject to fluctuations.

If it be the desire of the people that the agency of the Federal Government should be confined to the appropriation of money, in aid of such undertakings, in virtue of State authorities, then the occasion, the manner, and the extent of the appropriations, should be made the subject of constitutional regulations. This is the more necessary, in order that they may be equitable among the several States;—promote harmony between different sections of the Union and the Representatives: preserve other parts of the constitution from being undermined by the exercise of doubtful powers, or the too great extension of those which are not so; and protect the whole subject against the deleterious influence of combinations to carry, by concert, measures which, considered by themselves, might meet but little countenance.

That a constitutional adjustment of this power, upon equitable principles, is, in the highest degree, desirable, can scarcely be doubted; nor can it fail to be promoted by every sincere friend to the success of our political institutions. In no Government are appeals to the source of power, in cases of real doubt, more suitable than in ours. No good motive can be assigned for the exercise of power by the constituted authorities, while those, for whose ben-

efit it is to be exercised, have not conferred it, and may not be willing to confer it. It would seem to me that an honest application of the conceded powers of the General Government to the advancement of the common weal, present a sufficient scope to satisfy a reasonable ambition.—The difficulty and supposed impracticability of obtaining amendment of the Constitution in this respect, is, I firmly believe, in a great degree, unfounded. The time has never yet been, when the patriotism and intelligence of the American people were not fully equal to the greatest exigency, and it never will when the subject calling forth their interposition is plainly presented to them. To do so with the questions involved in this bill, and to urge them to an early zeal, and full consideration of their deep importance, is, in my estimation, among the highest of our duties.

A supposed connexion between appropriations for Internal Improvement and the system of protecting duties, growing out of the anxieties of those more immediately interested in their success, has given rise to suggestions which it is proper I should notice on this occasion. My opinions on these subjects have never been concealed from those who had a right to know them. Those which I have entertained on the latter have frequently placed me in opposition to individuals as well as communities, whose claims upon my friendship and gratitude are of the strongest character; but I trust there has been nothing in my public life which has exposed me to the suspicion of being thought capable of sacrificing my views of duty to private considerations, however strong they may have been, or deep the regrets which they are capable of exciting.

As long as the encouragement of domestic manufactures is directed to national ends, it shall receive from me a temperate but steady support. There is no necessary connexion between it and the system of appropriations. On the contrary, it appears to me that the supposition of their dependence upon each other, is calculated to excite the prejudices of the public against both. The former is sustained on the grounds of its consistency with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, of its being traced to the assent of all the parties to the original compact, and of its having the support and approbation of a majority of the people; on which account, it is at least entitled to a fair experiment. The suggestions to which I have alluded refer to a forced continuance of the national debt, by means of large appropriations, as a substitute for the security which the system derives from the principles on which it has hitherto been sustained. Such a course would certainly indicate either an unreasonable distrust of the people, or a consciousness that the system does not possess sufficient soundness for its support, if left to their voluntary choice, and its own merits. Those who suppose that any policy thus founded can be long upheld in this country, have looked upon its history with eyes very different from mine. This policy, like every other, must abide the will of the people, who will not be likely to allow any device, however specious, to conceal its character and tendency.

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.

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**CONGRESS.**  
TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESS.....FIRST SESSION.

**WEDNESDAY, May 26.**

**SENATE.** A message was received from the President of the United States, on the subject of the negotiation respecting the Colonial Trade. The Senate concurred in amendments made by the House of Representatives to the Indian Bill. The greater part of the day was spent in Executive business.

**HOUSE.** After the disposition of various resolutions laying on the table, the House proceeded to the consideration of the Indian Bill. Mr. Gilmore of Pennsylvania, demanded the previous question—the call was seconded, by a vote of 98 to 96. The main question was then ordered to be taken, by a vote of 101 to 97; and the bill finally passed by a vote 101 to 97. A message was received from the President of the United States on the subject of an expected despatch from Great Britain, in relation to the pending negotiation on the Colonial Trade, which might either call for the action of Congress, or require that some authority should be vested in the President, to enable him to act during the recess of the Legislative branch. It was referred to the Committee on Commerce. There were several bills acted on subsequently by the House.

Mr. Carson's resolution on the subject and pay of the officers of the Marine Corps, was, after some discussion, upon a division by yeas and nays, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading by a vote of 101 to 76.

**THURSDAY, May 27.**

**SENATE.** A great deal of business was acted on. A number of bills from the House of Representatives were passed.

Some time was spent in Executive business. A resolution received from the other House, in relation to the compensation of officers of the marine corps, was passed. A message was received from the President, announcing his determination not to sign the Maysville Road bill. It was very long, and was ordered to be printed. The reconsideration of the bill is fixed on to-morrow at 12 o'clock. Many bills were acted upon. The House set a short time with closed doors, in consequence of a communication from the President, in reference to our commercial relations with Great Britain.

**FRIDAY, May 28.**

**SENATE.** A resolution was received from the House of Representatives, and adopted, suspending the sixteenth joint rule of the two Houses, so as to enable the House of Representatives to send to the Senate for concurrence certain bills passed in the House on Thursday too late to be sent to the Senate on that day:—among them the bill to reduce the duty on salt; the bill to reduce the duty on molasses, and to allow a drawback on spirits distilled from foreign materials; and the bill to amend the acts regulating the commercial intercourse between the U. States and certain Colonies of Great Britain. A short time was spent in Executive business. The Senate took a recess till seven o'clock.

The House of Representatives rejected the Maysville Road bill, which, in consequence of the objections of the President, required two-thirds of the House to pass it, the vote for the bill being 96, and against it 90. The House took a recess from 3 till 5 o'clock.

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**FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.**

*From France.* Commercial letters from Alexandria, of February 2, state, that "all the measures of the Egyptian Government tend to prove that the Island of Canada will be incorporated with Turkey. There is no doubt that England herself insists upon the determination, contrary to the representations of her allies. The many efforts on the part of Count Capo d'Istrias, to effect the emancipation of that Island, and which causes so many calamities to its unfortunate inhabitants, have checked rather than promoted his views. England, and more particularly the Government of the Ionian Islands, has always looked upon the Count with a jealous eye, because during his Presidency over Greece, he has by no means appeared disposed to favor English interests. The election of a foreign Prince to the throne of Greece and the consequent removal of Capo d'Istrias, which is considered as a banishment from his country, appear to the Greeks as a punishment inflicted by the English Government on Count Capo d'Istrias for disobedience. Whatever enemies the Count may have among his countrymen yet he is respected by the majority of the Greeks, who gratefully acknowledge the important services he rendered them in critical times. His removal will be universally regretted, and the new King, who is a stranger to the nation, will not meet with a hearty welcome at first. The Egyptian fleet has returned in good condition to our port, but will sail again shortly, for naval evolutions in the open sea.

It is said that the blockading squadron off Algiers, having lately run in rather too close to the shore, the new batteries fired upon them, but not one of the shot reached them.

On the 20th March, two vessels, laden 15,900 cannon balls, destined for the African expedition, arrived at Toulon from Antibes.

Accounts from Constantinople to the 26th February states that the Porte has paid the second instalment of the indemnity stipulated in the treaty of Adrianople in favor of Russian Commerce. It is added, that in acknowledgement of this promptness, the Russian Cabinet has remitted several thousand piastres. The Russian army was making preparations for recrossing the Balkan.

A private letter from Cadiz to the 5th ult. announces that the Spanish expedition against Mexico was to put to sea on the 8th. The troops had already arrived from Canada and Valencia. The flotilla will consist of a ship of the line, a frigate, two sloops, a brig and the transports.—Don Edward Morat has entered into contracts as Commissary General, and is actively occupied in laying in stores, for twelve months at least. The expedition is fully expected to be ready to take its departure from Cuba for its destination in the course of the month of August. It will consist of 22,000 soldiers, and no one (says the letter) can entertain the least doubt of its success.

*Melancholy Shipwreck.* On Friday the 16th April, the *Nery*, Captain Grasbie, from Newry, bound to Quebec, with about four hundred passengers on board, ran on the rocks at Portinclineon, near Bardsey, in Carnarvon bay, and was dashed to pieces in a few hours. The number of lives lost is estimated at between one and two hundred. [English pa.]

*Colombia.* A proclamation purporting to have been issued at Valentia, by Genl. Paez, offering a reward for Bolivar's son, rejected.

head, was published, some days since in the Massachusetts Journal, and has been copied into several other papers. It turns out to be the form of a decree which originated in the fancy of the editor of a Caracas paper.

We have just heard of an unfortunate catastrophe which occurred in Jessamin, a few days since, on the person of Mrs. Caldwell, the wife of the sheriff of that county. The facts as detailed to us, are these, as circumstances of a strong nature prove. Mrs. Caldwell, an amiable woman, who had been but a short time married, in the absence of her husband, attempted to chastise, as was supposed, a turbulent and unmanageable negro woman. It was supposed to have been her intention to tie her, but the negro proving to be the most powerful, overcame her mistress and strangled her most cruelly with the rope. She then laid her mistress in the bed, bound up her head with a handkerchief, placed some preparations by the bed side as if for a sick person, and finally asserted that her mistress had died from her natural affections. But circumstances proved the facts in the case, and we understand the woman awaits the doom which justice will afflict.

[Harr. Ky. Watchtower.]

A gentleman recently brought to Augusta from Habersham county, (Geo.) a quantity of Gold, among which was one lump, as found, weighing 182 dwts.

John Campbell charged with the murder of William Browning on the 8th of March last was committed to goal at Anderson, on Friday morning. He was, we are informed, taken by Capt. John Townes who had gone in pursuit of him, near the Muscle Shoals on Tennessee river.

[Pendleton Messenger.]

In relation to the law, lately passed in Tennessee, giving a right of occupancy to any man whose wife had three or more children at a birth, of 200 acres of land for each child, a member of the Legislature writes:—"I will tell you the reason that prompted me to introduce that law. There are six women living in the district that I represented that had three children at one birth, and one that had five—all of them poor. Since my return home I have heard of three others in this State who come within the provision of the law."

An unfortunate Yankee ex-postmaster, writes to the New York Daily, that he "turned Jackson" as soon as he could, but not in time to avoid reformation!

*Distressing Casualty.* On Tuesday afternoon last, Jacob Leib, a young man of German birth, was drowned in Neuse River. He was one of three on a sailing party, when a flaw of wind capsized the boat, which immediately sunk. Unable to swim, he soon went to the bottom. The others were rescued by a boat which immediately put off for their relief.

[Newb. Spect.]

*Western Carolinian.* We learn by the last Carolinian, that Col. Philo White, having received an appointment under Mr. Branch, in the U. S. Navy, has disposed of his interests and relinquished his connexion in this paper, to Messrs Jones and Craige, who will hereafter conduct this journal.

We learn from the last Boston Patriot, that the beautiful and excellent Ship *Boston*, was struck by lightning, on her passage from Charleston to Boston, from whence she sailed on the 18th ult. It appears that on the 25th, a black thunder cloud came up, and the ship was struck by lightning, which knocked down two men, and filled the ship with electric fluid, and set it on fire. All attempts to put out the fire were unavailing—the hold being filled with cotton.

The crew and passengers immediately took the boats, and had only time to save themselves before the ship was in a full blaze. No clothing or other property was saved, only a 40 gallon keg of water and a small portion of provisions. There was one female passenger, Miss Boag, who died on the following day, of fatigue and exposure. On the 27th, the sufferers were picked up by the Idus, by which they were treated with the utmost kindness; from which they were removed to the ship *Camilla*, on the 30th.

The Hon. H. W. Conner of this State, and the Hon. W. T. Nuckolls of S. Carolina, passed through this place, during the past week, on their return from Washington City. We are sorry to learn that the Hon. S. P. Carson is confined, in Washington City, by severe indisposition.

[Western Carolinian.]

*Appointments by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.*

John Randolph to be Minister to Russia, Dr. Hamm, of Ohio to be Charge to Chili, Mr. E. A. Brown, of Ohio, to be Charge to Brazil, James B. Thornton, of New Hampshire, to be Second Comptroller of the Treasury, vice Isaac Hill, rejected; Thos. Gillespie, Register of the Land Office at Taffin, vice James B. Gardner, rejected; Morgan Nevill, Receiver of Public Monies at Cincinnati, vice Moses Daw-