



**The "Tarborough Press,"**

BY GEORGE HOWARD.  
Is published weekly, at Two Dollars and  
Three Cents per year, in advance—  
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**DOMESTIC.**

**Gov. SWAIN'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.**

**Gentlemen of the Senate and of the House of Commons:**

In obedience to the expression of your will, under circumstances peculiarly grateful to my feelings, I appear before you to renew the solemn pledges of fidelity required by the State of its Chief Magistrate. At an important period in the affairs of the State and General Government, the Legislature has pleased to call me from wide-different pursuits to this station. My reluctance and diffidence with which I entered upon its duties, increased the anxiety I felt for a termination of them as would justify, if not the flattering anticipations of my friends, the reasonable expectations of the public.

I thank God, however, that was not permitted at any moment either to believe or desire that my administration would be universal satisfaction. One of the earliest maxims which was printed on my memory taught me that he who pleased them most, is not always the ablest or most faithful servant of the people. With this principle before me, I endeavored, by a rigid adherence to duty, to secure the approbation of my own conscience, and to deserve the favorable estimation of honest men. The first has been attained, and I have far succeeded in the second as has been sustained, not by the high tide of party excitement, but against its current. Under such circumstances, the day which terminates my public career, will look upon a lighter heart than that which withdrew me from the net of private life. I shall re- trust, without animosity towards those by whom my motives have been misconceived and misrepresented, and with feelings of grateful regard for my friends, which those can best appreciate who have experienced similar felicity in trying vicissitudes.

I have deemed it not inappropriate to speak thus much of my ends and of myself. For my country and my native State, the crisis demands a wider range of observation.

In my communication to you at the commencement of the session, presented for your consideration the particular relations which subsist between this State and the Federal Government. The more I reflect upon this subject, the more deeply am I impressed with the conviction, that the price of liberty is eternal vigilance, and that power is always stealing from me many to the few. Let any man examine impartially the history of the Confederacy and of this State, and forego the conclusion, if he can, that the power and patronage of the General Government are not dangerous to public liberty. Nay, more, let him scan tentively the characters and conduct of public men, and solace himself with the conviction, if he can, that the same general integrity and patriotic devotion are now exhibited which characterized the early days of the Republic. The intelligent individual who can assure himself that either position true, is endowed with a philosophy, the possession of which, if did not inspire me with wisdom,

would add greatly to my sum of happiness. I cannot conscientiously refrain, gentlemen, from urging upon you, at this time, the deliberate consideration of this now welcome topic. Our fathers proclaimed with prophetic forecast, that a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles would be essential to the preservation of liberty.

There was no one of the Colonies which in the early period of American history, suffered so severely from Executive misrule as North Carolina. The jealousy of absolute power produced by this circumstance, constitutes the most striking trait in character of our citizens, and is visibly impressed upon our institutions. It gave birth to the war of the Revolution, animated the patriots of Mecklenburg at the first dawning of civil liberty, clothed the Executive Department with no other power than the attribute of mercy in the formation of the State constitution, and was the foundation of the wise distrust the exemplary caution, with which the Federal Constitution was considered and adopted. It was exhibited in no unequivocal character in the proceedings of every department of the government in 1790. The assumption by the General Government of the debts of the States, to the amount of twenty millions and a half of dollars, and the imposition of a duty of seven and a half per cent. on foreign merchandise, were subjects of severe animadversion in the annual Executive Message. That communication resulted in a solemn protest on the part of both branches of the General Assembly. The oath to support the Constitution of the United States "was scornfully refused;"—the use of the State prisons denied to the Federal Courts;—and the authority of the Federal Judges contemned by the judicial tribunals of the State. I do not allude to these facts, for the purpose of yielding to them even the feeble authority which they might derive from my sanction, but to illustrate, from our own records, the disposition which prevailed to confine power within its prescribed limits at the period when Washington, Jefferson and Hamilton prescribed in the Councils of our Country.

It is not difficult to perceive the origin of the excitement which then prevailed. It had been contended by the advocates of the Federal Constitution, in the Convention which rejected that instrument, that the great object to be accomplished was, the establishment of a government competent to conduct our intercourse with foreign nations, and exercise other delegated powers necessary to national prosperity at home and character abroad, which, in the nature of things, could not be exercised by individual States. That to these great purposes, the attention of the General Government would be confined by express limitations; while all powers connected with their internal government and police, would be reserved to the States. That the General Government, claiming comparatively few powers, expressly and clearly granted, would not only wield them with greater effect, but with less expense to the people, than under the Confederation. I shall not repeat the reasons stated in my Message, to prove that "at that period no doubt was entertained upon the part of this State, that a comparatively small share of the taxes paid by her citizens would be required by the Federal Government."

The revenue which accrued to the national treasury during the year, was little more than two millions and a half of dollars, which was equivalent to a capitation tax of seventy-six cents on every individual of every caste in the United States. The State revenue on the other hand computed in like manner, was but nineteen cents, or precisely one

fourth of the levy by the Federal authorities. And although we were then burthened with a debt of seventy five millions, which was so far as money was concerned, the price of our liberties, we have seen that our first fiscal operations created universal alarm. Who that witnessed the excitement which prevailed then, could have anticipated the perfect complacency with which we contemplate the existing policy of the government?—Suffer me to continue this history, as concisely as I can, to the present period. In 1800, (the last year of the administration of the elder Adams,) the national revenue was equal to a capitation tax of one dollar and forty-two cents—that of the State to fifteen cents. In 1810, (at the close of Mr. Jefferson's Administration,) the national levy had fallen to one dollar and thirty cents and that of the State to twelve cents. In 1820, (in the 4th year of Mr. Monroe's Administration,) the proportion was as one dollar and eighty-five cents to thirteen cents, and in 1830, (in the second year of General Jackson's Administration,) as one dollar and ninety-three cents, to twelve cents. In 1790 we placed ourselves in an attitude of almost direct hostility to General Government, because we were required to contribute *four times* the amount, to the general treasury which we yielded to our own. In 1830, the national exaction was to that of the State, as *sixteen to one*. It is impossible to reconcile these facts with the idea of an economical administration of the affairs of the General Government. If it be contended that the country has increased in population, and that a proportionable increase of taxation, was to have been anticipated, it is admitted. But we are met, and astounded by the fact, that while the increase of population between 1790, and 1830, was something more than as three to one—the increase of taxation was more than nine to one. The same principle moreover, which would require us to anticipate an augmentation of the national revenue, from our growing population, would lead us to expect the same results with regard to our State finances.—During the same period however, although the population of the State was nearly doubled, the increase of revenue was but one sixth. Astonishing as these results may seem, at the first glance, they may be accounted for upon the most obvious principles of our nature. The fiscal system of the General Government is indirect in its operation, and that is effected insidiously which would not be tolerated, if like the pestilence, it did not walk in darkness. Let us state the case again.—In 1790, the General Government levied a contribution on each individual in the Union of 76 cents; in 1830, of \$1 93. The state on the other hand exacted 19 cents in 1790, and 12 cents in 1830. Why do we not witness an increase instead of a diminution of your levies? Because, gentlemen, your operations are seen and understood. You approach with trembling footsteps a guarded reservoir, while others have unforbidden access to the secret sources of the fountain.

And is there to be no end of these things? Never, if the States, forgetful of their own rights and dignity, needless of the value of the checks provided by the Federal Constitution, unite their efforts to destroy even these safeguards of our liberties. At all events no such prospect is presented to us now.

It has been announced to the American people by the highest authority, that even at this day, in a period of profound peace, when the national debt is extinguished to the utmost farthing, that more than twenty millions are necessary to meet the ordinary expenses of Government. Of these twenty

millions, North Carolina contributes more than a million; while you, the immediate representatives of the people, will not, dare not require a tenth of the amount to answer all the purposes of the State Government. But if twenty millions are necessary now, what sum will suffice in case of a foreign war, or the commencement of a national system of internal improvements?—a system of internal improvements which proposes to lavish the treasure of the nation upon those sections of the Union where nature has been most prodigal of her bounties, and leave in utter destitution those whose situation the most imperiously requires relief—a system which would improve the Hudson and the Mississippi to an almost indefinite extent, but would not extend above Wilmington on the Cape Fear, Newbern on the Neuse, Washington on the Tar, and Plymouth on the Roanoke. A national system which makes no provision for any portion of the Western, or for nine-tenths of the Eastern section of the State.

I do not hesitate to admit, that it is not the mere collection of large sums of money which startles me. I am one of those who entertain the opinion that governments were instituted among men to secure that protection which could not be afforded by a single arm, and to effect that improvement necessary to the well-being of the community which could not be compassed by individual exertion.—But these powers and these duties, gentlemen, belong appropriately and peculiarly to you, have not been delegated, and cannot be safely confided elsewhere.

It can scarcely be necessary to advert particularly to the evils which a redundant revenue, has inflicted and is now inflicting upon the country. They are palpable to the observation of every one. It has corrupted the press, brought the patronage of the government into conflict with the freedom of elections, and created associations of persons whose interests are directly at variance, with those of the great body of the people. It is impossible not to perceive that there are individuals rising up amongst us, who neither expect nor desire, by painful and laborous exertion, to secure either fame or competence, but to reap the easier reward which awaits the partizan politician.

I give it as an opinion, which is the result of some observation, and with the most painful assurance of its truth, that the power and patronage of the General Government must be restricted to narrower limits, or liberty will but too soon exist only in name.

My views as to the best measure of reform at present within our reach, were communicated in my message. The Tariff is adjusted for the present, and good faith requires that this adjustment shall not be disturbed. With regard to the public domain, however, the question presents itself with renewed force.—Will we, like improvident spendthrifts, having exhausted our ready funds, permit our real estate to pass into the hands of greedy adventurers? The question must be decided for yourselves and your constituents; and, having endeavored to state fairly, I commend it, without further remark, to your consideration.

In conclusion, gentlemen, allow me to say that I yield to no one in admiration of the excellence of our form of government. To secure the purposes of its founders, it is only necessary that it shall be administered with the wisdom and purity manifested in its formation. It is with no misgivings, therefore, no mental reservation, that I shall vow before my God, and in the presence of this Assembly, to support, maintain and defend the Constitution of my country; but with the determina-

tion to yield to all its requirements heartily and cheerful obedience. I am now ready to take the oaths prescribed for my qualification, and enter upon the duties of my office.

**Convention.**—It will be seen that the House of Commons have at last entered into the discussion of the Convention question. We have published the bill which is before them. On Tuesday last, its details were freely discussed; & from the tone & spirit manifested by members in general, hopes are entertained that this vexed question of constitutional reform will be settled this session, so far as the House of Commons is concerned, by the adoption of some measure of conciliation. Before the adjournment of the House on Tuesday, Mr. Haywood offered an amendment, in regard to limiting the powers of the Convention, which it is thought will render the bill more acceptable than in its original shape: By the amendment, the Senate is to consist of not under 24 nor over 40 members, to be elected by districts, these to be laid off in proportion to taxes paid: The House of Commons to consist of not under 87 nor over 107 members; retaining the seven boroughs, and each county to retain at least one member, and the other members to be proportioned according to federal numbers: The right of free persons of color to vote, to be abrogated or restricted: To disqualify members of Assembly from holding any other office, either under the State, United States, or any other government: To compel members of Assembly to vote *viva voce* in all elections made by them under the constitution: Each county to be entitled to *two* delegates in the Convention, and no more, &c. &c.

**Raleigh Standard.**  
**University of North Carolina.**—In consequence of the death of Col. William Polk and Dr. Wm. Martin, and the removal from the State of the Rev. Mr. Witherspoon and Gen. Thos. Love, there are four vacancies in the Board of Trustees of the University of this State, which it will devolve on the Legislature to fill at its present session. It appears from the report of Charles Manley, Esq. Treasurer of the Board, that the receipts of the corporation during the year ending 20th Nov. 1834, were \$6,956 10; balance in treasury from preceding year, \$3, 156 95; making an aggregate of \$10,113 05. The expenditures during the same period, were \$7,077 69; leaving a balance in the treasury, 20th Nov. 1834, of \$3,035 36. It appears, that besides these sums there has been received by the Superintendent at Chapel Hill from students, for tuition and room rent, for the two sessions of 1834, the sum of \$3,188; which sum has been disbursed by the Superintendent among the Faculty of the College. The total amount of expenditures, therefore, for account of the University during the last year, is \$10,255 69; actual receipts, \$10,144 10; deficit, \$121 59.—*ib.*

**New Banks.**—It will be seen from the proceedings of the Legislature, that the Newbern Bank bill, which passed the Commons, 64 to 58, has passed its second reading in the Senate: And that Mr. Clark has introduced a bill in the Commons to establish the Merchants and Farmers Bank of the town of Washington. This latter is nearly a copy, verbatim, of the Newbern bank bill.—*ib.*

**Internal Improvements in North Carolina.**—We would beg leave to call the reader's attention to the Report of Mr. Wyche, Superintendent of Public Works in our State, which will be found on the fourth page of this week's Standard. It will be seen from the

Report, that of all the funds collected in the State, and expended for purposes of internal improvement, the greatest proportion might as well have been thrown away. With the exception of a few works, such as a Road or two in the West, the removal of obstructions in the Roanoke and Dan rivers to the northeast, and something done on the Cape Fear to the South, little or no advantage to the people, or credit to the State, has resulted from the expenditure of these large sums of money. Our system is defective,—or rather, the evil lies in the want of a system; which the Legislature, in its wisdom, ought to supply,—or cease appropriating the people's money, to be expended on heedless speculators and defrauding contractors.—*ib.*

**Early in the field.**—In the Standard of the 5th inst. we advised our readers of the efforts making by that sect of political ranters cyclop'd bank-whigs, to start an opposition to Dr. Hall, in the Tarboro' district. It seems they have found their man, in *Ebenezer Pettigrew*, Esq. of Tyrrell county; who was nominated on the 14th inst. by a convention of select wigs, assembled in the town of Washington. There is abundance of time to prepare for the race; and if Mr. Pettigrew should win the heat, and carry bank weight too, he will have done better than we can promise him,—and doubtless more than he himself expects. The Republicans have only to be vigilant, and every man vote, to insure a triumph in the election of their candidate; for it would be libelling the district to admit that there was a majority of bank aristocrats in it.—*ib.*

**North Carolina Oranges.**—We find it stated in the Salem Reporter, that a gentleman in Davidson county has an orange tree which has, for three years past, produced fifty oranges annually. Several of these oranges had been brought to Salem for sale, and were as good as such fruit generally is.—*ib.*

**Mr. Mangum.**—The Washington Globe, of the 16th inst. says that "Mr. Mangum declared to one of his brother Senators, a few days since, that if the resolutions (instructing him) passed, he would resign." We will see!—*ib.*

It appears from the Salem Reporter, that a white man named Josiah Reed, confined in Germantown (Stokes county) Jail, under charge of arson, murdered a negro fellow named Sam, confined in the same room with him, on the 5th inst.—*ib.*

**Beat this who can!**—There is a person in this county, who with the assistance of one servant, has made this season, twenty bales of cotton, worth at present prices, upwards of two thousand dollars. Tallahassee Floridian.

**Another!**—We understand, that one acre of ground was selected on the plantation of Dr. Whitehead, and the produce of the second picking weighed and amounted to 1950 lbs of cotton in the seed. It was Petit Gulf Cotton.—*ib.*

The ship *Ninus* has sailed from Norfolk, with 126 manumitted slaves, to make a settlement at Bassa Cove, Africa, under the patronage of the Young Men's Colonization Society of Pennsylvania. The colony is to be called Penn Sylvan. It is intended that another expedition shall be sent within three months, of manumitted slaves from Georgia. N. Y. Star.