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Michel weekly, at Two Dollers and is per year, if paul in advance . Dollars, at the + spirit on of the For any period by corption year. an year. Twenty fee Couls per mouch there are at lineary to discoutinue a time, on giving untice thereof enmust invariably pay in a advance, o responsible reference in this vehilty discrimentation and exceeding 16 lines a inserted at 50 pents the first inser-

a 25 cents each continuance. Long ours at that rate for every 16 ine ertisements must be marked the room insertions required, or they, will be ed until otherwise ordered, and and accordingly.

sters andressed to the Editor must be and, or they may not be attended to.

## DITEEMOC.

RESIDENT'S MESSAGE. (continued from our last.)

muces was never more flattero than at the present period. ions of dollars. It is believed, the members of our happy Conand unexpended appropriations, Secretary will lay before you, in millions, to be applied to any new are full and extended, and will objects which Congress may de- afford a safe guide in your future gante, or to the more rapid exe- calculations, I think it unnecessamin of the works already in ry to offer any further observaprogress. In aid of these objects, tions on that subject.

millions more in 1836.

to so delicate and important a its institution with a greater de- produced no effect as yet, except promote its gradual enlargement, the public will shall not be suffi-

gree of facility and promptitude the discontinuance of extra allow-It is certainly our duty to di- dian experience has proved to be ances in the Army and Navy, and minish, as far as we can, the bur- practicable, under existing regu- the substitution of fixed salaries in ployed abroad and at home. You ed that the non-slaveholding dens of taxation, and to regard all lations.

the restrictions which are imposed The extinction of the Public same principles could be advantaon the trade and navigation of our Debt having taken place, there geously applied, in all cases, and itizens, as evils which we shall is no longer any use for the offices would promote the efficiency and mitigate whenever we are not pre- of Commissioners of Loans and economy of the public service, at vented by the adverse legislation of the Sinking Fund. I recom- the same time, that greater satisand policy of foreign nations, or mend, therefore, that they be abo- faction and more equal justice those primary daties which the lished, and that proper measures would be secured to the public ofdefence and independence of our be taken for the transfer, to the ficers generally. country enjoin upon us .- That we Treasury Department, of any The accompanying report of have accomplished much towards funds, books, and papers, con- the Secretary of War, will pat

changes accompanying the pay- offices; and that the proper power tion of the department confided to meat of the public debt and the be given to that Department for his care, in all its diversified relaadoption of the present Revenue closing, finally, any portion of tions, during the past year. laws, is manifest from the fact, their business which may remain I am gratified in being able to that compared with 1883, there to be settled.

The condition of the Public in the last two years, and that our gress, in guarding the pecuniary military force, except such as is expenditores, independently of interests of the country, to discon- common to a state of peace. The those for the public debt, have tinue, by such a law as was passed services of the army have been Since my last annual communi- been reduced 9 millions during in 1812, the receipt of the bills of limited to their usual duties at the tion all the remains of the Pub- the same period. Let us trust, of the Bank of the United States various garrisons upon the Atlan-Debt have been redeemed, or that by the continued observance in payment of the public revenue; tic and inland frontier, with the oney has been placed in deposite of economy, and by harmonizing and to provide for the designation exceptions stated by the Secretary this purpose, whenever the the great interests of agriculture, of an agent, whose duty it shall of War. Our small military esreditors choose to receive it. All manufactures and commerce, be to take charge of the books tablishment appears to be adewother pecuniary engagements much more may be accomp- and stock of the United States in quate to the purposes for which it of the Government have been hou- lished to diminish the burdens that institution, and to close all is maintained, and it forms a nuorably and promptly fulfilled; and of Government and to increase connection with it, after the 3d of cleus around which any additional mere will be a balance in the still further the enterprize and March, 1836, when its charter ex- force may be collected, should Treasury at the close of the pres. the patriotic affection of all pires. In making provision in the public exigencies unfortunateeat year, of about nineteen mill- classes of our citizens, and all regard to the dispositon of this ly require any increase of our mistock, it is essential to define, litary means. that after meeting all outstanding federacy. As the data which the clearly and strictly, the duties and powers of the officer charged with there will remain near eleven regard to our financial resources, that branch of the public service. riginal people who yet remain

and to satisfy the current expen- Among the evidences of the in- scribe respecting the custody of consideration of the condition of ditures of the ensuing years, it is creasing prosperity of the coun- the public moneys, it is desirable this race, and ought to be perestimated that there will be receiv- try, not the least gratifying is that as little discretion as may be sisted in till the object is accomel from various sources, twenty that afforded by the receipts from deen ed consistent with their safe plished, and prosecuted with as

the sales of the public lands, keeping should be given to the much vigor as a just regard to Should Congress make new which amounts in the present Executive agents. No one can their circumstances will permit, propriations, in conformity with year, to the onexpected sum of be more deeply impressed than I and as fast as their consent can be he estimates which will be sub- \$11,000,000. This circumstance am with the soundness of the doc- obtained. All preceding experinitted from the proper depart- attests the rapidity with which trine which restrains and limits, ments for the improvement of the nience an annual charge of \$300,- communications since, I have eneas, amounting to about twenty agriculture, the first and most im- by specific provisions, Executive Indians have failed. It seems now four millions, still the available portant occupation of man, ad- discretion, as far as it can be done to be an established fact, that they surplus at the close of the next vances, and contributes to the consistently with the preservation cannot live in contact with a year, after deducting all unexpen- wealth and power of our extended of its constitutional character. In civilized community and prosper. tel appropriations, will probably territory. Being still of the opin- respect to the control over the Ages of fruitless endeavors, have benot less than six millions. This ion, that it is our best policy as public money, this doctrine is pe- at length brought us to a knowlon can, in my judgment, be now far as we can, consistently with culiarly applicable, and is in har- edge of this principle of intersfully applied to proposed im- the obligations under which those mony with the great principle communication with them. The ovenents in our navy yards, and lands were ceded to the United which I felt I was sustaining in past we cannot recall, but the funew national works, which are States, to promote their speedy the controversy with the Bank of ture we can provide for. Indetenumerated in the present esti- settlement, I beg leave to call the the United States; which has re- pendently of the treaty stipulalates, or to the more rapid com- attention of the present Congress sulted in severing, to some extent, tions, into which we have entered those already began. to the suggestions I have offered a dangerous connection between with the various tribes, for the ther would be constitutional and respecting it in my former mess- a moneyed and political power. usufructuary rights they have ced-

the latter. It is believed that the

the relief of our citizens by the nected with the operations of those you in possession of the opera-

inform you, that no occurrence is a diminution of near 25 millions It is also incumbent on Con- has required any movement of the

> The plan of removing the Abowithin the settled portions of the I need only add to what I have, United States, to the country on former occasious, said on this west of the Mississippi river, apsubject generally, that in the reg- proaches its consummation. It The duty of the legislature to ed to us, no one can doubt the

and a speedy increase of the force cient to effect so desirable a rewhich has been herctofore em- suit, not a doubt can be entertainwill perceive from the estimates States, so far from countenancing which appear in the report of the the slightest interference with the Secretary of the Navy, that the constitutional rights of the South, expenditures necessary to this in- will be prompt to exercise their crease of its force, though of con- authority in suppressing, so far siderable amount, are small com- as in them lies, whatever is calpared with the benefits which they culated to produce this evil. will secure to the country.

of June last, exceeded its accruing vent the Post Office Department, that the surplus of the present fis- amicable intercourse and correscal year is estimated at \$476,227. pondence between all the members It further appears that the debt of of the confederacy, from being the department, on the first day of used as an instrument of an oppo-July last, including the amount site character. The General Godue to contractors for the quarter vernment, to which the great trust then just expired, was about is confided of preserving invio-\$1,064,381, exceeding the availa- late the relations created among ble means about \$23,700; and the States, by the constitution, is that, on the 1st instant, about especially bound to avoid in its \$597,077 of this debt had been own action any thing that may paid; \$409.991 out of postages disturb them. I would, derefore, accruing before July, and \$187,- call the special attention of Con-086 out of postages accruing gress to the subject, and respectcluded \$67,000 of the old debt passing such a law as will prohibdue to banks. After making it, under severe penalties, the cirthese payments, the department culation in the Southern States, had \$73,000 in bank on the 1st through the mail, of incendiary

entirely free from embarrassment, I felt it to be my duty, in the ultions which Congress may pre- was adopted on the most mature of the other debt, will proably be which provides for the election of plied in extending the mail facili- leading object which I had in view ties of the country. Reserving a was the adoption of some new considerable sum for the improve- provisions which would secure to stated that the department will be this high duty, without any interable to sustain with perfect conve- mediate agency. In my annual 000 for the support of new rontes, forced the same views, from a

In leaving the care of other branches of this interesting sub-By the Report of the Postmas- ject to the State authorities, to the year ending on the 30th day to take such measures as will preresponsibilities \$236,206; and which was designed to foster an since. In these payments are in- fully suggest the propriety of instant. The pleasing assurance publications intended to instigate is given, that the department is the slaves to insurrection.

and that, by collection of out- first message which I communicastanding balances, and using the ted to Congress, to urge upon its? corrent surplus, the remaining attention the propriety of Amendportion of the bank debt, and most ing that part of the Constitution paid in April next, leaving there- the President and the Vice Presiafter a heavy amount to be ap- dent of the United States. The ment of existing mail routes, it is the People the performance of to commence as soon as they can sincere conviction that the best be promoted by their adoption. If the subject were an ordinary In connection with these provi- one, I should have regarded the Recollecting, however, that stimulate them to insurrection, propositions to introduce a new cannot be too patiently examined, There is doubtless no respecta- and ought not to he received with who can be so far misled, as to people are thoroughly inpressed feel any other sentiment than with meir necessity and value, as that of indignant regret at con- a remedy for real evils, I feel that mony and peace of the country, have heretofore made on this suband so repugnant to the principles ject, 1 am not transcending the of our national compact and to bounds of a just deterence is the the dictates of humanity and reli- sense of Congress, or to the disgion. Our happiness and pros- position of the people. However perity essentially depend upon much we may differ in the choice peace within our borders; and of the measures which should peace depends upon the mainten- guide the administration of the ance, in good faith, of those com- Government, there can be but litpromises of the constitution upon the doubt in the minds of the se who are really friendly to the re-It is fortunate for the country publican features of our system,

ter General it appears that the re- whom they properly belong, it is venue of that department during nevertheless proper for Congress

etal, and would render unneces- ages.

Wy any attempt, in our present The extraordinary receipts define, by clear and positive en- moral duty of the Government of sculiar condition, to divide the from the sales of the public lands actment, the nature and extent of the United States to protect, and, and to produce all the horrors of feature in our fundamental laws rplas recenue, or to reduce it any invite you to consider what im- the action which it belongs to the if possible, to preserve and perster than will be effected by the provements the land system, and Executive to superintend, springs petuate the scattered remnants of isting laws. In any event, as particularly the condition of the out of a policy analogous to that this race, which are left within ble portion of our countrymen favor, until the great body of the annual report from the Secre- General Land Office, may require. which enjoins upon all the our borders. In the discharge of by of the Treasury will enter At the time this institution was or- branches of the Federal Govern- this duty, an extensive region in to details, showing the probabil- ganized, near a quarter of a cen- ment an abstinence from the exer- the West has been assigned for of some decrease in the revenue tury ago, it would probably have cise of powers not clearly granted. their permanent residence. It has duct so destructive of the har- in renewing the recommendation I ting the next seven years, and been thought extravagant to anti- In such a Government, possessing been divided into districts, and very considerable deduction in cipate for this period, such an ad- only limited and specific powers, allotted among them. Many have 42, it is not recommended that dition to its business as has been the spirit of its general adminis- already removed, and others are ongress should undertake to produced by the vast increase of tration cannot be wise or just, preparing to go; and with the exodify the present tariff, so as to those sales during the past and when it opposes the reference of ception of two small bands, living eturb the principles on which present years. It may also be all doubtful authority to the great in Ohio and Indiana, not exceed-" compromise act was passed, observed; that since the year source of authority, the States and ing fifteen hundred persons, and avation on some of the articles 1812, the land offices and survey- the people; whose number and di- of the Cherokees all the tribes on general consumption, which are ing districts have been greatly versified relations, securing them the east side of the Mississippi, and the competition with our own multiplied, and that numerous against the influences and excite- extending from Lake Michigan to roductions, may be, no doubt, legislative enactments, from year ments which may mislead their Florida, have entered into endiminished, as to lessen, to to year since that time, have im- agents, make them the safest de- gagements which will lead to "he extent, the source of this posed a great amount of new and pository of power. In its appli- their transplantation. venue, and the same object can additional duties upon that office, cation to the Executive, with refbe assisted by more liberal while the want of a timely appli-erence to the Legislative branch Provisions for the subjects of pub- cation of force, commensurate of the Government, the same rule of the Navy, showing the condidefence, which, in the present with the care and labor required, of action should make the Presi- tion of that branch of the public Ale of our prosperity and wealth, has caused the increasing embar- dent ever anxious to avoid the service, is recommended to your

ying all the demands which can lishment. ise from these sources, the an-

pended balance in the Treasury pedition of much duty in the Gen- be so likely to extend to the rep- adequate to the protection of our unid still continue to increase, it eral Land Office induce me to resentatives of the people in that rapidly increasing commerce. be better to bear with the submit to your judgment, whether body.

in my former messages to Con- general one which regards this is not some modification of the law, remplated in our tariff laws have lating to its organization of a new gress, I have repeatedly urged arm of the national defence as our the propriety of lessening the disthe system with that care present juncture, to enable the cretionary authority lodged in the gressions, strongly urge the conand circumspection which are due office to accomplish all the ends of various departments; but it had tinuance of the measures which ed in. But if these expressions of and that we cannot be said to

The Report from the Secretary by be expected to engage your tasment of accumulated arrears in exercise of any discretionary au-special attention. It appears from ention. If, however, after sat- the different branches of the estab- thority, which can be regulated it, that our naval force at present by Congress. The biases which in commission, with all the activi-These impediments to the ex- may operate upon him, will not ty which can be given to it, is in-

This consideration, and the more

be established and put in opera- interests of the country would tion.

sions in relation to the Post Office failure of Congress to act upon it Department, I must also invite as an indication of their judgment your attention to the painfel Ex- that the disadvantages which becitement produced in the South, long to the present system were by attempts to circulate through not so great as those which would the mails inflammatory appeals result from an attainable substiaddressed to the passions of the tute that had been submitted to Slaves, in prints, and in various their consideration.

sorts of publications, calculated to a servile war.

which the Union is founded.

that the good sense, the generous that one of its most important sefeelings, and the deep-rooted at- curities consists in the separation tachment of the People of the of the Legislative and Executive non-slaveholding States to the powers, at the same time that each Union, and to their fellow-citizeus is held responsible to the great of the same blood in the South, source of authority which is achave given so strong and impres- knowledged to be supreme, in the sive a tone to the sentiments en- will of the people constitutionally tertained against the proceedings expressed. My reflection and exof the misguided persons who perience satisfy me, that the frahave engaged in these unconstitu- mers of the Constitution, although tional and wicked attempts, and they were anxious to mark this especially against the emissaries feature as a settled and fixed prinfrom foreign parts, who have dar- ciple in the structure of the Goved to interfere in this matter, as ernment, did not adopt all the to authorize the hope that these precautions that were necessary to attempts will no longer be persist secure its practical observance,