

CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

BY HAMILTON C. JONES.

SALISBURY, N. C. SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1833.

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PROSPECTUS FOR THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN

Edited & Published by HAMILTON C. JONES.

Its object is to instruct and to please. He will therefore, with zeal and diligence set himself to this work, and he flatters himself that the great interests of Literature, Science, Politics, Agriculture and Commerce may be promoted by his labors. Good morals and refinement it shall be his mission to uphold, and against the enemies of these, whether open or hidden, he will wage the utmost of his strength. Criticism, wit, sarcasm and those other pungents that give zest to intellectual reports he will endeavor to afford the *Watchman*. Believing in the patriotism, and just intentions of the President, and aware that undeserved blame can but hinder the progress of Government, he will feel it his duty to speak the truth, which has been so freely poured forth against the Administration, and vindicate with energy its justifiable measures. He will be free however to sustain the continuance of the United States Bank, with such clerks and modifications as experience may have shown to be necessary.

The Editor deems the exercise of the power of making *Internal Improvements* by the general government, in the highest degree inexpedient; he believes that the distribution of large sums of money by Congress and the President, will produce jealousies, distrust and disaffection, and will weaken our union—to say nothing of the corrupting tendency of such legislation. Against the interests of one section of our country at the expense of another, the best energies of this paper will be applied.

Of the newly propagated doctrine of Nullification, it is only necessary to say, that in all its places and mutations, it is contrary to our most settled views of civil polity, and as such will be combated by the *Watchman*.

TERMS.

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN, is published every week at Three Dollars per year, in advance when the subscribers live in Counties more than one hundred miles distant from Salisbury, and in all cases where the amount is over one year standing. The price will be taken for less than one year. Advertising will be done at the usual rates. No subscription will be withdrawn until arrears are paid, unless the Editor chooses.

Six subscribers paying the whole sum in advance, can have the *Watchman* at \$2.50 for one year, and if advanced regularly, will be continued at the same rate afterwards.

All letters to the Editor must be *Post paid* or they will not be attended to.

Persons addressing the Editor on the business of the Office, will address him as Editor of the *Carolina Watchman*.—Those that write on other business can direct to H. C. Jones.

N. B. All the subscriptions taken before the commencement of this paper, it will be remembered, became due on the publication of the first number.

MISSING.

ST Vol. of the History of England, by Hume; also, Brydone's Travels and Cooper's Spy and the Pilot, are missing from my Library, and have been for two or three years. I am very anxious to recover those Books, the first in particular, and will thank any one to inform me where they are.

H. C. JONES.

Jan. 5, 1833.

Notice.

WILL be sold at public sale, at the store of Miles Abernathy, near the Island Ford, in Lincoln county, on the 26th day of January, 1833, one likely young Negro woman and two Children—also, some other articles not sold at the sale of the estate of Eli Perkins, dec. of which a reasonable credit will be given, by arranging with approved security.

JOHN S. ALEX. PERKINS, Administrators.

Jan. 5—1833

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW AND EQUITY FOR THE COUNTY OF HAYWOOD.

William Green vs. Keziah Green.

Petition for Divorce.

In this case it having been made appear to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant Keziah Green, resides without the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of the law can not be served on her.—It is therefore, ordered by the court that publication be made in the *Carolina Watchman*, and in the *North-Carolina Spectator* and *Western Advertiser*, for the term of three months, notifying the defendant to be and appear at a Superior Court of Law to be held for the County of Haywood at the Court-House in Weymouth, on the second Tuesday after the first of March next, and there to defend and answer or demur to the petition of the petitioner, otherwise judgment *pro confesso*, will be entered against her and decree made accordingly.

And it is further ordered that the Editors of the said papers, be requested to forward their copies to this office during the said three months.

Test, JOHN B. LOVE, Clk.

We have on hand neatly PRINTED BLANK DEEDS of Bargain & Sale,

containing a covenant of seizin in addition to the usual covenant of quiet enjoyment commonly called a warranty.—There is a considerable advantage to the purchaser in this improved form, as it enables him to bring a suit so soon as he discovers that he has obtained a bad title—according to the usual form he cannot sue the seller until he has been ousted from his purchase by suit.—This is worthy of attention in those who buy out money for land.

We have also on hand BLANK DEEDS OF Gift, which will answer the common purposes of securing debts.

LIME.

HAVE constantly on hand at my Limekiln in Stokes County *fresh-burnt lime* both slack and unslacked which I sell at 25 cents per bushel for Slacked; and 50 for unslacked—and the quantity of one hundred bushels is taken at once and paid for, the price will be some what lessened.

JAMES MARTIN, Senr.



SALISBURY, Saturday, January 12 1833

THE WATCHMAN.

THE CAMDEN JOURNAL it will be seen from the prospectus in to-day's paper, has passed from the hands of that Favorite of the corps, C. F. Daniels; and we doubt not from the recommendation of the retiring Editor, that it will be sustained with credit to the Publishers and usefulness to the public. But we most sincerely regret his exit from a department where he has figured to such advantage—old and young—grave and gay—friends and unkindred were all readers and admirers of the Camden Journal under the regime of our friend, and the best that I can wish to his successors is that they may not fall short of his attainments and reputation.

From the very feeling and beautiful validity of Mr. Daniels we infer that he intends returning to the North of which he is a native, but whether to resume the Editorial business or not he does not inform us.—Should he do it, and this meagre testimonial shall have met his eye, we hope he will not forget us on his exchange list. It certainly argues unfavorably to the land of Nullification, that such a man's usefulness should be so much abridged by the prejudices against his birth-place, as to force him from a situation that headored so admirably. Verily we conclude that these Southrons acknowledge nothing as their country but the *Sovereign State*.

HONEST FIGURES.

South Carolina.—The following statement is furnished on the census of 1830, and the election returns of October, 1832.

South Carolina has 391,185 inhabitants:	deduct	315,401 slaves;
leaves	deduct	267,781 free persons;
		7,241 free blacks;
leaves		257,683 whites;
leaves	of whom	127,373 are females;
		130,690 white males;
leaves	of whom	86,223 and under 20 or over
		[50 years of age,
leaves		44,167 capable of bearing
	of whom	18,240 are Unitarians,
leaves		2,227 Catholics;
Deduct		18,240 to balance the Unit-
		arians,
and		7,957 are left to take care
		of 315,000 slaves and the Unitarians in the other
		twenty-three States of the Union!

Besides some Ships of the line, some Frigates Sloops &c. some brass cannon, some iron do. some muskets, bayonets, drums trumpets &c. &c. All of which are to be taken care of—some forts to be manned some corn to be raised and some speeches to be made, to keep the thing a going. Indeed friend Nully you seem to have your hands full.

[Ed. C. WAT.]

Right of Secession.

In discussing the right of the individual States to secede peacefully from the Confederacy, in our last paper, we suggested two or three hypothetical cases, in the force of which we had less confidence as we had seen them stated so where else. One of these hypotheses, however, we have since seen assumed by a paragraph in the Richmond Enquirer, who states the proposition in a somewhat different form from that in which we laid it down. Fortified in the strength which it affords to the argument against the right of secession, by its suggestion from another, and, on constitutional grounds, a highly respectable quarter, we submit it.

Lynchburg Virg.

"Suppose the State of Louisiana should take it into her head to secede from the Union, for some offence, which has been produced by the laws passed by Congress. She then being a sovereign State, levies a toll upon all vessels which go down the Mississippi river. Now, what I wish to ask, is, can she secede? Next, how can she sue the States of this Union? And then I would ask, whether the creature can destroy its creator? Did she not take her place among the States of this Union under the Constitution? If she should secede, what would be her condition? Is she a part of the national domain or not? And if not, who owns the soil upon which her inhabitants live? And if she is a sovereign State, and has a right to secede, what portion of the public lands, of the naval and military forces, and of the Treasury belong to her? If she has a right to go, she has a right to a portion of the public property. It appears to me, that if the right of secession be true, this Union is not a Government."

SOUTH CAROLINA.

It is probable that a collision between the armed forces of South Carolina and the general government will not take place, all over though the Ordinance of Nullification should go into operation in that State on the 1st of February. By the employment of a naval force this collision may be very easily prevented. One or two ships stationed at the entrance of her ports, may take possession of all suitable goods, and retain them in custody until the duties shall be paid. The President, in his proclamation, indeed, takes the ground, not of aggression, but of defence. He does not threaten South Carolina with an attack for continuance, as has been, for party purposes, falsely charged; he only avows his determination to "repel force by force." If the goods are not permitted to be landed until the duties are paid, South Carolina cannot resort to force, and of course there can be no conflict between her militia and the soldiers of the United States.

But there is much reason to fear that the two parties into which the citizens of that State are divided, will be guilty of acts of violence towards each other, which may result in seriously disastrous consequences. In the habit daily of heaping upon each other the most opprobrious and insulting epithets, the wonder is that they have not already appealed to deadly weapons, not only in individual conflicts, but in masses. When

the period shall arrive, however, for enforcing the Ordinance of the Nullifying Convention, and the bills of pains and penalties which have grown out of it, we may anticipate a most fearful explosion, particularly in those sections of the State in which the two parties are nearly equally balanced. And, if a blow be struck, it is impossible to foresee the extent to which hostilities will be carried. In Greenville, Spartanburg, and Chesterfield, in all of which districts the Union party have large majorities, spirited resolutions have been adopted by the people, declaring their opposition to Nullification, and their determination to resist it, to the last extremity, and at all hazards; and there is evidently a spirit abroad, in those districts, which will render it impossible to enforce the test oath and the other abominable provisions of the tyrannical Ordinance; more especially will it be found impracticable to embody the members of the Union party as an element of the military power of the State. We pray Heaven to avert the calamities which threaten South Carolina from the violence of her own children, thrown in a hostile attitude towards each other, in nearly equal proportions, by the unconsiderate madness of the party which has obtained the ascendancy in her councils.

Lynchburg Virginian.

SENTIMENT OF VIRGINIA.

The Legislature is still engaged in forging its State Rights charter—a task which it finds to be rather more difficult than in times past, when the decrees of the Vatican ended, where they began, in "words, words, words." At this crisis words are things; and they must be more deliberately and cautiously weighed than when, though "ful of sound and fury," they "nothing signified." We pray for our sapient Legislators, a happy deliverance! While however, these fourth-rate Jupiters are beating out their prospects on Vulcan's anvil, the people of Virginia are taking the matter, as they are right ought to do, into their own hands, and, in their primary assemblies, are speaking in a voice too plain to be misunderstood, and we hope too potential to be disregarded. On our first page, this morning, we publish the proceeding of meetings held in the large and intelligent counties of Augusta, Washington and Montgomery, decidedly reprobating the course of South Carolina and pledging to the President in the exercise of his constitutional duties, as defined in his Proclamation, a war and decided support. This feeling is doubtless universal throughout Western Virginia—and though Middle Virginia may be less unanimous, yet we do not hesitate to say that a very large majority will take the same ground.

We are particularly pleased with the proceedings in Washington and Montgomery, Wm. C. Preston, of South Carolina is extensively and influentially connected in these counties, and we do not doubt the effects of that connection upon popular sentiment. Gov. Floyd, too, is a resident of Montgomery, and formerly represented the district of which this is a part, many years in Congress. We feared that he would inaugurate his partial fellow-countrymen with this fatal disease. In the mountains region here, as in South Carolina, is to be met a vulgar and a ridiculous doctrine to obtain the ascendancy. Celebrated in all ages and all countries as the religion and home of Liberty when the people of the lowlands have become corrupt and servile enough to bend their necks to the yoke of a master, the mountains of Virginia and South Carolina are inhabited by a race who will set their faces, as a flint, against the disorganizers who are striving to pull down the temple of our freedom. Mr. Moore, of Rockbridge, spoke truly in saying, that "when the star-spangled banner is once unfurled upon the top of one of our lofty mountains, and the mountains are told that the Union is in danger, every valley, glen and dale will pour forth its population, prepared to conquer or die beneath the flag that has so often led their fathers to victory."—*Id.*

Unkind.

The Editor of the Richmond Whig, after having approved the President's Proclamation when it first appeared, has become violently opposed to it because it holds as he says the same doctrines as those contained in Mr. Webster's speech upon Mr. Foot's resolution. We do not understand it to hold the same doctrines; but if such are the fact, we cannot conceive how the Editor of the Whig can condemn it after having approved of it, particularly upon the ground of its advocating the doctrines of one whom he has so much extolled as he has done Mr. Webster. This expression of hostility to his old friend, particularly after the recent signal defeat of the party, is, we think, exceedingly unkind and ungrateful.—*B. A. W.*

NULLIFICATION AND SECESSION.

NO. I.

I contend for the ancient faith delivered to us from the Fathers of the Republic.

That faith countenances neither nullification nor secession as peaceful remedies, on the mere motion of one State, or any number of States less than three fourths.

The contrary is not asserted in the Virginia resolves—in Jefferson's works, or in any Republican exposition of the Constitution, recognized by the Democratic party. I respect some who have drawn a different inference from these lives and works; but I am prepared to show the inference to be unsupported by the originals, and hostile to the whole body of our liberties. All must admit that such an inference makes the Union a mere rope of sand, and the confederation of the States a mere visiting acquaintance to be dissolved at any time, by leaving a card endorsed P. P. C.

Whenever nullification has been used in the proceedings of 1798, or by Mr. Jefferson, it is spoken of, not as a peaceful remedy, but either as a revolutionary one, or a mere speculative declaration by an individual or a State, against the constitutionality of a law, but still not to be followed by violent resistance to its execution, unless he chooses to risk a judicial trial, or encounter the perils of rebellion.

The sacred right under oppression to rebel is one thing, but to pretend that an individual or a State can suspend, peaceably and rightfully, the operation of a law of the General Government, until the law can be repealed, or the Constitution amended, in the regular way, is contending for a power never before claimed in the wildest political excitement, nor to be vindicated by either precedent or common sense.

Individuals, as well as States, may pronounce a law to be unconstitutional, and if they choose to risk opposition to it by force, may venture on it and abide by the consequences. But if they do the last, they do what neither Virginia nor Kentucky did in 1798, nor what they intended to do, until every effort had been exhausted to bring about a change by sound arguments addressed to the people; and if that failed, then by a convention of the States: and not succeeding in

that, then in extremity—to stand by their arms. So far from the last being a remedy pointed out by the Constitution, it was a remedy out of the Constitution, and paramount to the Constitution.

A State which has ceded a right to the General Government, can no more repeal the cession than an individual can. Both may do it by consent, but not without, except by successful force. When a question arises whether a power has or has not been ceded, the party exercising it must be checked through the judicial tribunals, where the question can be canvassed; or if they prove insufficient, through appeals to public opinion to change the law which authorizes the exercise of the power; or by a convention and decision of the States themselves; or, all other measures failing—by violence.

The doctrine of State rights is a pleasant and safe doctrine—and those rights, wherever sustained, should be deemed holy. On the other hand, the doctrine of the Union is equally holy, and it cannot be preserved without the exercise of the powers ceded to it. Our government in its appropriate powers is sovereign as the other, and is independent and supreme as the other. These are the democratic principles of such men as John Hancock, John Langdon, Samuel Adams, and George Clinton, as well as of McKean, and George Mason, and Thomas Jefferson.

When passing from a confederation to a union of the States, under the present Constitution—because the old confederation gave too little power to the Union—it was never dreamed that the Union was still left with a reserved right in each State to nullify and suspend any law of the Union, and also at its pleasure to withdraw from all the duties and obligations of the Union, without the consent of the other States. The new constitution and laws under it were made to operate on individuals and not on States; and here the States cannot release or absolve their citizens from duties under the constitution. The chief error of Mr. Calhoun's argument for nullification springs from overlooking this change. But the doctrine of secession, on a little examination, will be found nearly as heterodox and impracticable as the former on nullification, though I admit it to be more plausible and to have more rational advocates. Though one of the ablest of these has advanced it to be the *arsenic* of the constitution. A man's attention will show it to be a real arsenic to the Union, if carried into practice, and as horrible in its ravages through our political system as have been, the last season in the human system, the ravages of the Asiatic Cholera.

A DEMOCRAT OF 1798.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Mr. Foster moved the House go into Committee of the Whole, upon the bill to establish Assay offices in the gold region, which was agreed to—Mr. Clayton in the Chair.

Mr. Foster, after some preliminary remarks upon the constitutional objections which had been raised against the bill as reported, without intending to acquiesce in them, proposed in order to satisfy the minds of gentlemen by whom these objections had been raised, an amendment consisting of three sections as a substitute for the first section of the bill as reported. The object of the amendment was to establish these offices as branches of the Mint, where bullion might be exchanged for coin of current money, under certain limitations and restrictions, which were intended to place these offices upon a similar footing, in this respect, with the Mint at Philadelphia.

Mr. F. explained the principles of his amendment at length. By the law, as it now stands bullion might be exchanged for coin at the Mint. He was desirous that a similar exchange might be made at these offices, whence the bullion might be transmitted to the Mint for coining. By this means the native gold would be retained in the country and be substituted as currency for the small bills which are now so generally in use.

Mr. Ellsworth would be glad to accommodate gentlemen by supporting this proposition, were it possible to do so with reference to the fundamental regulations of the Mint. If he correctly understood this proposition it amounted to nothing more nor less than establishing a market by the United States for all the gold found in the Southern States. The scope of law establishing the Mint was not to make a market for bullion, but to coin the bullion that might be brought to it. The proposed establishment of agencies to pay for all the gold that might be found in the United States, was totally irreconcilable with the object for which the laws regulating the Mint were passed. (Here Mr. E. read the act of Congress on this subject.) This proposition would render the provisions of the law altogether futile.

Mr. Carson said his friend from Georgia, (Mr. Foster), had drawn it in amendment with a view to avoid the objections that had been raised to the bill as reported by the Committee. For his own part, he preferred the original bill. The provision for exchanging the bullion for money was of no importance. Whenever the value of the bullion could be ascertained, there was no difficulty in exchanging it. The great difficulty was to ascertain its fineness, which cannot be done but by a competent assayer. He spoke with confidence on this point from his own experience. He was interested in two mines in North Carolina, the specimens produced from which appeared to be of the same value—but, in fact, upon being properly assayed, their worth was quite different. The product of mines in the same region often differs in value to the extent of 10 or 12 cents per pennyweight. All that was desired was the means of assaying and ascertaining the value of the product of the various mines. This could not be satisfactorily done without the aid of a skillful assayer.

Mr. Sprigg thought if any question was entirely free from constitutional difficulties, it was the right of Congress to regulate the value of the metallic currency of the country. All admit that this right may be exercised at Philadelphia; but the moment it was proposed to ascertain the value of gold bullion at the South, where it is found, then constitutional objections start up. If Congress have power to establish assay offices at one place, they may in another; for there is no limitation to this power. Congress possessed the right to establish a mint in every State in the Union, if public accommodation required such a step. He should vote for the bill in its present shape, but would suggest to its friends the propriety of establishing one office only in the gold region, instead of the three or four now proposed. Thus, in his view, would be sufficient, and would obviate all objection as to any considerable expenditure of the public money to effect the object they now had in view.

Mr. Blair of South Carolina, did not think the amendment necessary, in view of any constitutional objection that had been made. If Congress possesses the right to assay bullion in Philadelphia, they have the same right all over the United States. As to placing this bill upon the same ground with the laws of the States regulating the inspection of flour, tobacco, fish, and other commodities, it was a sufficient answer to the argument drawn from this analogy to say, that these articles were not the materials of which the currency established by law was made. However important it might be to ascertain their worth by inspection, none of them were a legal tender for the payment of debts. His difficulty was as to the expediency of such a law. On that point he had fully made up his mind. He was aware that those who perform the labor were most generally cheated by those who do not, and if such a law as the one proposed, would relieve the miners from imposition, it would be a small boon indeed, with regard to expense, and might be of great importance to the inhabitants of a large section of country.

Mr. Root opposed the principles of the bill at length—both on the grounds of constitutionality and expediency. He regarded the proposed amendment as an attempt to make that constitutional which was in itself not so. The Constitution had undoubtedly given to Congress the right of coining money. It might unquestionably exercise all powers necessary and proper to carry this right into effect. An essential requisite was to ascertain the weight and fineness of the bullion to be coined.—Where should this be done? Should it not be at some place convenient to that where the stamp of sovereignty and value was to be placed upon it? Before gentlemen ride over the Constitution by passing such a bill, they ought to show that the assayer's office proposed to be established by it, are necessary and proper to enable the government to carry into effect its power to coin money. On what ground is this bill placed? Simply that its passage into a law will accommodate the citizen by enabling him either to receive money for his bullion, or by subjecting that commodity to inspection, enable him to sell it at its true value to others. Does it not, in effect, amount to an inspection law? Is it in aid of the power to coin money, delegated to Congress by the Constitution? It is proposed by the amendment now offered by the gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. Foster), that the assayers shall pay for the bullion and transmit it to the mint to be coined. Would this traffic be advantageous to the national interest? Do gentlemen consider that under the existing laws, gold coin cannot be drawn into circulation as money—that it is in fact bullion after it has passed through the mint? If they would bestow a little reflection upon the actual state of this question, they would be inclined to take the necessary steps to make our gold coin, currency instead of mere bullion. According to the mint price of gold, twenty four and three quarter grains of gold are equal to a dollar. Will those who bring gold to your assay offices sell it at that rate? It is worth more for exportation. As an article of commerce, every twenty three and one fifth grains of gold are worth a dollar. It will never come to your mint unless its true value is paid. It would produce no public benefit if it were brought there. For years past it has been coined not for currency, but merely for the purpose of having it assayed and stamped. The mint has annually cost the nation more than \$20,000—besides the cost of extensive buildings without any public advantage, so far as respects the bullion which might be collected on public account under the amendment, to the mint—the expense would be entire useless. It is worth more as bullion than as coin. He hoped gentlemen might be induced to postpone this bill for the present, and unite in acting upon the bill reported by his colleague, (Mr. C. P. White). He was anxious that gold should be made worth as much when coined as it was in bullion. When such a measure should be effected, this bill would not be needed. Reduce eagle to 232 grains of pure gold—make the ratio between gold and silver 16 to 1, instead of 15 to 1, which is now established by law, and the difficulties complained of will, in a great measure, be done away. It will then be for the interest of individuals to carry gold to the mint to be coined for currency. But as long as silver is the practical standard of value here, while gold is in Europe, and a Spanish milled dollar is worth but 91 cents in London, it is useless to coin gold. It is this fact which occasions the difference of exchange. If our gold coin was fixed at its proper weight, there would be no premium for exchange on London. Let gentlemen bring up that bill and fix the true ratio between gold and silver, and they would then find no necessity for any measures like the present proposition. The objections to the bill had not been obtained by the proposed amendment. It attempted to make constitutional what was not constitutional in itself.

Mr. Clayton advocated the provisions of the bill, both on the ground of constitutionality and expediency. He had listened with pleasure to the suggestions of the gentleman from New York, of gold coin. No individual would more heartily co-operate in such a measure, but he hoped the measure now before the Committee would not be allowed out. It was essential to protect the citizens of a large tract of country from fraudulent practices. Mr. C. supported the bill upon constitutional grounds, by a similar argument with that heretofore stated by Mr. Pendleton of New York, and explained and enforced its expediency at length. He was followed by Mr. Huntington, who opposed the bill and amendment upon similar principles with that stated by Mr. ELLSWORTH. When Mr. H. had concluded

Mr. BURGESS moved the Committee rise, which was carried.

And the House adjourned.

Friday, December 20.

Mr. Verplanck, of the Committee of Ways and Means, made the following report, in reference to the bill reported by that committee yesterday, to reduce, and otherwise alter the duties on imports:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Committee of Ways and Means, in obedience to the order of the House, have had under consideration so much of the Message of the President of the United States referred to them as relates to "such further reduction in the revenue as may not be required for objects of general welfare and public defence authorized by the Constitution," and now submit the following Report:

The whole of the debt of the nation remaining unpaid at the expiration of the present year, amounts only to seven millions sixteen thousand dollars, a sum less than the market value of the stock of the United States owned by Government. The application of this fund alone, (independently of the other stocks in incorporated companies subscribed for and held by Government, and amounting at its original par value to the

further sum of 1,830,000) may make the commencement of the next year, the epoch of that "happy and memorable event," on the near approach of which the President has just congratulated Congress and his fellow-citizens, "the extinction of the public debt of a great and free nation." The time and the occasion, when they are fitted to awaken the noblest feelings of the patriot, and to give confidence and ardor to the principles and hopes of every friend of republican institutions, call also upon us with equal force to discharge those weighty and honorable and practical duties to which we have been cordially invited by our Chief Magistrate. The removal of those financial "burdens which may be found to fall unequally upon any," and the reduction of the revenue to such a limit as "shall be consistent with the simplicity of an economical Government, and necessary to an efficient public service."

The examination of the general accounts of the receipts and expenditures of the United States for the last six years, presents the following results: The aggregate expenditure for the six years ending with the 31st of December, 1832, (including the estimated expenditure of the present month,) amounts to 164,403,000 dollars. During the same period that expenditure has been supplied by an aggregate amount of revenue from various sources, but chiefly from the customs, of 157,690,000, in addition to an unexpended balance in the Treasury at the commencement of that term, of 6,358,686 dollars, about one-sixth of which consisting of the paper of broken banks, and similar funds, has remained unavailable in the Treasury.

Deducting from these receipts and expenditures the amount received and paid out on account of claims of our citizens against foreign Governments, of which the Treasury was merely the channel of receipt and payment, there is left an annual average of *fructifying* millions of dollars of annual income, and an annual average expenditure absorbing this amount together with the balance in the Treasury at the end of 1826, amounting to nearly twenty-seven millions of dollars a year.

During the same period 80,175,000 dollars of public debt was paid off, leaving an average annual amount of expenditure for all other purposes, of something less than thirteen millions five hundred thousand dollars.

These amounts are stated in round numbers, as they are sufficiently accurate for all the purposes of this report, and present the views of the Committee unembarrassed with minute detail, in a minute perspicuous manner.

In the gross sum upon which this average annual expenditure is calculated were included the payments for the settlement of the claims of Massachusetts, Virginia, and South Carolina, the large expenditure consequent on the emancipation of the Indian Tribes, and the extinguishment of Indian titles, all made during the last three years. Making allowance for these extraordinary expenses, the income necessary for the ordinary operation of Government, providing liberally for efficient civil, military, and naval service, need not amount to more than thirteen millions of dollars annually, including the Pension system of former years. This calculation, deduced by the Committee from the Treasurer's accounts from 1827 to 1832 inclusive, corresponds in its result very nearly with one furnished by the Treasury Department, founded on somewhat different data, by which the average expenditure of six years, from 1826 to 1831 inclusive, for all ordinary and fixed expenses, together with those of a less permanent character, but growing out of the regular and long continued policy of our legislation, as for fortifications, navy yards, light houses, &c. is stated at 13,148,000 dollars. To this sum the act at the last session extending the system of revolutionary pensions will require for some years an additional sum, the amount of which is not yet fully ascertained, but is certainly not less than one million of dollars. If another annual million be added to the enlarged expenses of our present Indian policy, for the erection of custom houses and post-offices, for future and unforeseen contingencies of all sorts, including those of temporary collisions with foreign powers or the Indian Tribes, the clear revenue of fifteen millions seems to cover all that can be required for national expenditures in ordinary times. This sum, it will be remarked, is that estimated as the proper permanent revenue of the Nation by the Secretary of the Treasury in the reports of the last and present year.

But in making this estimate this sum is assumed by the Committee, not as absolutely necessary for the support of Government, but as being liberal and abundant. Looking mainly to the providing a safe, permanent, and honorable revenue, not to the extreme possible limit of expense, they have not sought to find the lowest sum to which a rigidly economical administration, seconded by a legislation of Congress equally vigilant over the Treasury, could reduce national expenditure, but have wished to secure a regular income, amply sufficient, not only for providing on a liberal scale for every object within the just limits of federal legislation, that can advance the honor or prosperity of a nation, but peace, yet prepared for war, but moreover to leave such a balance, after defraying the ordinary charges of Government, as may meet any unusual and unexpected demands, other than those which would arise from a state of regular and long continued warfare. The chance, too, of an accidental and temporary diminution of revenue for a year or two, arising from the fluctuations of trade, or the political changes of foreign nations, presents also another strong argument for assuming a liberal scale of revenue.

To this annual amount, however, of fifteen millions, the revenue must be reduced. All beyond this must be a needless burden upon the people—a tax falling, directly or indirectly, upon the land and labor of the country, certainly injurious in its effects, and probably unequal, enabling the Treasury only to avoid and distract our public councils by tending to expenditures of doubtful constitutional right, or inconsistent with the simplicity of republican institutions, staining their purity, and hazarding their permanence.

The act of 1832 has made a partial reduction towards this point. But under this act the revenue from the customs for the next year is calculated in the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury at about eighteen millions. This is made upon an estimate founded on the average importation of the last six years. The probable average of the next six years, for reasons which will be hereafter stated, will exceed that estimate. If to this sum be added the income from the public lands, the Treasury would receive, under that act, a revenue, for some years hereafter, of not less than twenty millions and a half, and probably of more than twenty-five millions, exhibiting an annual excess of from five to nine millions over the just uses of the Government, taxing every family in the United States to its share, or more than its share, of that unneeded and unproductive