

State of North Carolina,

LINCOLN COUNTY.

County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term A. D. 1812.

Thomas H. Douglas, Plaintiff, vs. John Moore, Defendant. Original Attachment, levied on three Negroes. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Moore, the defendant in this cause is not an inhabitant of this State...

State of North Carolina, BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term 1812.

William Neilson, Plaintiff, vs. Moses Thompson, Defendant. Original Attachment, levied on three Negroes. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Moses Thompson, the defendant in this cause is not an inhabitant of this State...

A CAUTION.

WHEREAS I on the 23rd day of October last, purchased from Peter Mealer, of Cabarrus county, a tract of land, for which I gave him a note for one hundred dollars, with John Hamilton security, payable the 15th January...

State of North Carolina, GUILFORD COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term 1812.

Nathaniel Kern, Plaintiff, vs. John Doak, Defendant. Original Attachment, levied upon sundry articles of household furniture. It appearing to the Court that the defendant resides in the State of Tennessee...

NEGROES FOR SALE

Upon a credit of twelve months.

ON the 17th and 18th days of April next, will be exposed to public sale about Twenty Negroes, belonging to the estate of Quinton Nix, dec. among whom is a Black Smith and Cooper. These Negroes are as likely as any in the State...

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber qualified as administrator of the estate of Quinton Nix dec. at the last Guilford county Court. All persons having demands against the estate of said Quinton Nix dec. are requested to make them known within the time prescribed by law.

The Star Company, AT THEIR STORE IN RALEIGH,

HAVE FOR SALE DELICIOUS FRENCH CORDIALS Unusually Cheap. ALSO A quantity of Lamp-Black.

POLITICAL SELECTIONS,

(Continued.)

Mr. Gallatin's Report.—It is said the people will be alarmed at the prospect of taxation. How! Do the people call loudly for war, and will they withhold the supply by the aid of which alone it can be conducted? Are they to be frightened with shadows? Are they to be frightened with shadows? The mass of the people, at least, are endowed with common sense enough not to be ignorant that they must furnish the means for the support of the war which they demand to be undertaken...

and other similar offences, accused of Apostasy and Treachery. The object of all this contumely has consolation, however, which to a virtuous mind cannot but be most dear; that he who suffers in the support of Truth has no reason for regret—it is a cause in which martyrdom would be glorious.

Congress having entered upon a course of measures leading to War, and of course to increased national expenditure, it had become a subject of interesting speculation, in what manner the necessary funds would be provided to meet the augmented disbursement. The Report of the Secretary, in a lucid manner, expresses an opinion, as required by the committee, in what manner the deficiency of funds thus created can be most readily and least oppressively supplied.

Extraordinary.—Extraordinary things are constantly turning up.—On Saturday last the Secretary of the Treasury communicated his budget to the Committee of Ways and Means, in Congress, comprehending his favorite whiskey, tax, stamp law, salt tax, and several direct taxes, &c. &c.

But what is most remarkable, Foster, the British Minister, knew and spoke of the contents of this budget a fortnight ago, and seemed so delighted, that he said it would stagger the war spirits, when it came to be known, and would paralyze many who were so hot for war! Is it not wonderful that a British Minister should be possessed of the Secretary's scheme before the Committee of Ways and Means? This is a good commentary on his conversation with Erskine.—What a state of things!

People of the United States, while such creatures as Gallatin and Eustis are kept in place, you shall have no war, no recovery of rights, or respect for character. Nothing but jesuitism, delay, crookedness, intrigue. He who retains them must be as bad as they. The President is accountable for the conduct of his Secretaries.—Balt. Whig.

"A Rat in the Treasury!" says Duane.

This is only an echo of the cry set up by Duane in the years '98 and '99. He and his printing brethren were then continually bawling "Rats! Rats!" This so frightened the people, that they made haste to turn out the Aristocrat-rats, as they were stiled in the Aurora, and put in the Democ-rats, not dreaming that they were of the species of rats that gnaw.—It was, however, found, that notwithstanding the cry against rats, a full Treasury was placed in their hands, with sources of revenue which they then thought inexhaustible. Well—what have the Democ-rats done since? They have shown that no rats knew how to gnaw better than they—they have eaten up the treasures accumulated by their predecessors, and all they could contrive to scrape together themselves, until, at last, they are now beginning to gnaw upon each other; and if they do not, in the end, eat up the nation itself, we may be thankful.

From the Petersburg Intelligencer.

Mr. Perceval, the English Premier, it is stated, has secured himself in the good graces of the Prince Regent, by advocating and urging the payment of the Prince's private debts. If this is the fact (and it is roundly asserted in the London papers) the wished for change in the British Ministry will, in all probability, not take place. Mr. P. is a red hot Order in Council man—America then may decide upon her measures accordingly.—The members of Congress ought to keep the language of the Courier (the ministerial paper) in view, and march up boldly to the attacking place.



CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Debate on the Navy Bill.

The house took up the order of the day, the navy bill; and the question still before them was on concurring with the committee of the whole in striking out the second section which contemplates the building of additional frigates.

Mr. Bibb spoke some time in favour of striking out. He did not consider a navy as having much efficacy in the protection of commerce, or of the coast: at this time it was improper, as the expence must be defrayed by direct taxes; the people would cheerfully pay taxes for a war, but not for unnecessary purposes.

It has been said that Mr. Jefferson was in favour of a navy; but, if that were the case, during the eight years of his administration he would have recommended it. A large navy could be built and supported, but at great expence; and would perhaps be the occasion of wars, which otherwise might not happen.

Mr. Nelson was not afraid of any danger to our liberty or republican institutions, from any army of 25,000 men; far less in any navy we could build. He was under no apprehensions that Commodore Decatur or Rogers would sail up the Potomac, and turn the members out of the house into the river. He would oppose unnecessary expenditures, such as those of '98, '99, &c. but when the crisis demanded it he would not be niggardly. He was the advocate of such a naval establishment as was necessary for the defence of our coast, our internal commerce, coasting trade, and as an auxiliary to the protection of our internal commerce, conveying, &c. He could not conceive how gentlemen could without reluctance vote for an army of 25,000 men; yet refuse to vote a comparatively trifling sum for the

navy. The taking of Canada will not benefit our commerce. If we should be successful against Canada, the English instead of repealing their orders in council, will vex our commerce ten times as much as now. Possibly our attempting to get, may induce Great Britain to retort; but if we take it she will not give up her superiority over the ocean for a barren rock. Were Nova Scotia ours, Bermuda might answer the same purpose for the shelter of our West Indian fleets during the hurricane months.—If we get upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Newfoundland, of what advantage will it be to our commerce? None. Yet the protection of our commercial rights is the object of the war. Let us shew to Europe that we are competent and willing to make exertions for the defence of our rights.

What but commerce supports agriculture? What else has paid above 40,000,000 of our public debt? What else has supported the government? Our Treasury is empty; we are compelled to borrow; what but commerce can ever pay more than the interest of what we may borrow?

We are not pledged to France to continue the non-importation act. We may "cause our rights to be respected" in such manner as we may think most advisable. We are going to war with an empty treasury; our merchant stores gutted, without supplies to keep our soldiers warm; there is a bill on the table to allow the importation of certain goods not otherwise to be obtained: Repeal the Non-Importation act.—fill your shops; replenish the Treasury; not resort to direct and oppressive taxes. Such was his opinion of the best measure to be pursued. He would have some expedient other than these direct taxes.

Mr. Nelson dwelt a long time on the obligation under which Congress was placed to support the commercial parts of the country, such particularly as New-England. Those states, when colonies, were protected in their commercial pursuits by the mother country; now, their own government refuses them protection; he should hardly wonder if they wished themselves again under a government that would protect them. Why, we cannot defend ourselves even from the Great Emperor of Hayti, Henry 1st. who would send vessels enough to lay our cities under contribution.

Mr. Widgery observed: It has been said that three years would be required to build a few vessels: The Essex was built at Portsmouth, in ninety days.—He had heard no argument used against a navy.—Even now our ships are conveyed up and down the Baltic by the BARRIS: This was humiliating: we ought to be able to do it ourselves. He knew not what were Mr. Jefferson's opinions, or Mr. Madison's; he was the humble imitator of no man; but from Jefferson's notes on Virginia it was apparent that he was convinced of the necessity of a navy. He would vote for a navy if he stood solo.

The Ayes and Noes were taken. Ayes 62 Noes 59; so the section was stricken out.

For appropriating \$100,000 for the purchase of timber;

Mr. Quincy felt a reluctance at speaking after this subject had been so ably discussed; he did it with the more reluctance, as arguments were received with so much jealousy from his side of the house; he sincerely believed that the measure under consideration was calculated to relieve us from our present exigencies—it should be the polar star of all statesmen to reconcile great political local jealousies combined with great physical force, in proportion to their interest; the greatness of the interest the locality and the permanency of it should be considered; as to the permanency of the interest, he would state one fact as a type of the permanency of the locality. The United States owned 1,400,000 of tonnage, \$80,000 of this lay north of the Hudson, 322,000 between the Hudson and the Potomac, and between the Potomac and the Mississippi 220,000. He spoke in round numbers; all the population between the Potomac and the Mississippi owned but one seventh of the tonnage of the United States—the single state of Massachusetts owned 496,000, nearly equal to all that was owned between the Potomac and the Mississippi.—But there was another consideration which was superior to the amount of tonnage: the persons employed in carrying on this commerce, were of incalculable value, both to their country and their families; two per cent. of the avails of this commerce would be \$6,000,000—give us but one per cent. and it will amount to 3,000,000—only one half per cent. would be an annual appropriation of one million five hundred thousand dollars. The philosophers of old would have said that every thing in this country were on a sublime scale, except our animals; he should not be surprised to hear it said, that every thing was on a great scale in the United States, except its statesmen. Gentlemen brought into this house ideas that were not calculated to perpetuate our union—they brought their yard sticks, gill-nets and tea-tables with them.—Localities must be protected where they existed; if you had a field in Georgia, you would not build a fence to protect it. He did not wish to throw cold water on the enterprise to Canada—but he did not see how it was to protect commerce—its reduction would cost at least 50,000,000 dollars; if honor & glory were put out of the question, England would sell it to us for half the money, and there would be no effusion of blood; but it had been said that our navy could not be made to avail in the present war, and for present exigencies; if we never commenced with a navy, we should never have one, for this would be the argument to the end of the chapter of time. It was not the amount of the appropriation for which he contended, but he wished the principle settled whether or not it was meant to have a navy; the principle therefore under which the appropriation was made would be more satisfactory than the amount. One per cent. would maintain the force of 674 ships, this would prevent our harbours from being blocked up by a single vessel of any foreign power; captures were generally made on our coast—if our harbours were kept open, it would materially lessen the chance for capture. He would not see the sea-bull put his head over the waters of the Nile, without a force sufficient to take him by the horns. If we were to go home and tell the people of New-England that they could not protect their commerce, they would laugh him into scorn. We had become disgraced, not because we could not protect our commerce, but because we could do it, yet did not.—We had submitted to the indignities heaped upon us by Great Britain

and France, that our skulls had become as illustrious as the clouds of the valley. It had been said that England shuddered her course according to circumstances here—he believed it; and she would persevere that system of policy which would tend to continue our present commercial restrictions, so favorable to her. The fair dealer already flies from the exchange—a system of smuggling had taken place—every thing was chaos. He returned to his old ground, and assured the house that respect abroad was the sure precursor of respect at home.

Journal of the H. of Representatives.

Monday, Feb. 17, 1812.

FINANCE REPORT.

Mr. Bacon from the committee of Ways and Means, reported that the Extraordinary expences of the present year [War system] already authorized by law or which by bills pending before Congress, are in a course of authorization will amount to Eleven Millions of Dollars, the whole of which it is necessary to raise by loan, that the additional revenue which will be necessary to defray the ordinary expences of government, and to pay the interest on the public debt, including that on new loans which may be authorized, should be immediately provided for, by 1. additional duties of import and tonnage; 2. internal duties; 3. direct taxes; for which purpose the committee recommended the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That an addition of 100 per cent. be made to the several rates of permanent duties now imposed by law, on all goods, wares, and merchandize, imported into the United States.

2. Resolved, That 25 per centum be retained on all the drawback allowed by law on the exportation of goods, wares, and merchandize, exported from the United States.

3. Resolved, That additional tonnage duties be laid on the following rates, viz:

1st. On all vessels licensed for the coasting trade or fisheries, 29 cents per ton a year.

2d. On all other vessels owned by citizens of the United States, 25 cents per ton on the entry of the vessel.

3d. On all foreign vessels, 1 dollar 25 cents per ton on the entry of the vessel.

4. Resolved, That a duty of 20 cents per bushel be laid upon all Salt imported into the U. States.

5. Resolved, That duties be laid on licences to distil spirits at the following rates, viz:

1st. On stills employed in distilling spirits from foreign materials, at the rate of 75 cents per gallon on the capacity of such stills.

2d. On stills solely employed in distilling spirits from domestic materials, at any distillery at which there are one or more stills of more capacity together than 150 gallons, at the rate of 50 cents per gallon of the capacity of such stills.

3d. On other stills solely employed in distilling spirits from fruit, at the rate of 5 dollars on each still a year.

4th. On other stills solely employed in distilling spirits from any domestic materials, at the rate of 15 dollars on each still a year.

6. Resolved, That duties be laid on licences to retailers of wines, spirits, and foreign merchandize, including tavern keepers, at the following rates, viz:

1st. In cities, towns, or villages, containing more than 100 families.

1st. On retailers of foreign merchandize, including wines and spirits, \$ 25.

2d. On retailers of wines alone, \$ 20.

3d. On retailers of spirits alone, \$ 20.

4th. On retailers of domestic spirits alone, \$ 15.

5th. On retailers of foreign merchandize other than wines or spirits, \$ 15.

If in any other place than cities, towns, or villages containing more than 100 families.

1st. On retailers of foreign merchandize, including wines and spirits, \$ 15.

2d. On retailers of wines and spirits, \$ 15.

3d. On retailers of domestic spirits alone, \$ 10.

4th. On retailers of foreign merchandize other than wines and spirits, \$ 10.

7. Resolved, That duties be laid on sales at auction of foreign merchandize, for every hundred dollars of the purchase money 25 cents, and on sales at auction of ships or vessels, for every hundred dollars of the purchase money 25 cents.

8. Resolved, That a duty of 4 cents per pound be laid on all sugars refined in the U. States, allowing a drawback on the exportation of the same.

9. Resolved, That duties be laid on carriages used for the conveyance of persons, at the following rates, viz:

1st. On every coach, chariot, and postchaise, \$ 25.

2d. On every phaeton, and on every coaches, having panel work in the upper division thereof, \$ 15.

3d. On every other four wheel carriage hanging on steel springs, \$ 10.

4th. On every four wheel carriage hanging upon iron or wooden springs, and on every two wheel carriage, with a top, or hanging on steel or iron springs, \$ 5.

5th. On every other four or two wheel carriage, \$ 3 dollars.

10. Resolved, That stamp-duties be laid on the following instruments of writing, viz:

1st. On all notes payable to bearer or order issued by any bank or bankers, at rates on an average of 1 dollar for every hundred dollars, with an option to pay, in lieu thereof 2 1/2 per centum of their dividends.

2d. On all notes of hand, above 50 dollars, payable to bearer or order, having one or more endorsers, and on all bills of exchange, above 50 dollars, having one or more endorsers, at rates on an average of 5 cents for every hundred dollars.

11. Resolved, That three millions of dollars be raised by a direct tax to be apportioned among the several states agreeably to the rule prescribed by the constitution.

12. Resolved, That each state be authorized to pay the amount of its quota to the United States with a deduction of 15 per cent. if paid before the assessment is commenced, and of 7 1/2 if paid before the tax becomes due.

13. Resolved, That all the duties above enumerated and the tax aforesaid shall be laid and become payable only after the U. S. shall have become engaged in a war with a foreign European nation, or shall have authorized the issuing of letters of marque and reprisal against the subjects of such nation.

14. Resolved, That the said duties and tax shall continue until one year after the conclusion of peace with such foreign nation and no longer.

The report being read, was ordered to be printed.