

Capl. J. Lucas

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Terms of subscription: Three dollars per year, one half to be paid in advance. No paper to be continued longer than three months after a year's subscription becomes due, and notice thereof shall have been given. Advertisements not exceeding 14 lines, are inserted three for one dollar; for twenty-five cents each subsequent insertion; and in like proportion where there is a greater number of lines than fourteen.—The cash must accompany those from persons unknown to the editor.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—On the evening of the 25th March, the subscribers put into the Post-Office, in this place, a letter addressed to NEWKIRK & WORTH, Merchants, Philadelphia, containing Five Hundred Dollars, which has not been received. The numbers of the notes were as follows, of the State Bank of South Carolina:

No. 724	\$100
478	100
714	100
35	50
334	50
269	20
268	20
24	20
76	20
46	20
100	20
502	10

All persons to whom any of these notes may be presented, are requested to stop them, and inform Newkirk and Worth, No. 41, N. Front street, Philadelphia, or SUMMERL, ASSON & Co. Fayetteville, N. C.

The above reward will be given for the recovery of the notes, or a proportionable reward, for any part of them.

NOTICE.—In conformity with the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly, passed at the session of 1816, entitled, "An Act concerning the navigation of the Faldin River," which authorizes the creation of a capital stock of \$25,000, for the purposes therein mentioned, Books of Subscription were opened at Salisbury, under the direction of the commissioners therein appointed, on the 1st day of April inst.—As soon as the survey of the Yarkin River is completed, which is expected to be done by the 20th May, Books of Subscription will also be opened at the following places, under the direction of commissioners hereafter to be named, viz:—at Lexington and Mocks' Old-fields, Rowan County—Statesville, in Iredell County—Wilkesboro' in Wilkes County—Oxford, in Surry County—Huntsville, in do.—Germantown and Salem, in Stokes County—Greensboro' in Guilford County—Randolph Court House—Montgomery Court House—Concord, Cabarras County—Wadesborough and Sneedsborough, in Anson County—Rockingham, Richmond County, and the Cheraw Hill in South Carolina.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD for a Mulatto fellow named FORTUNE, formerly owned by Quinton Nicks, dec'd, who ran away from my plantation, in Guilford county, about the first of December last. He is stout made, about 25 years of age, five feet ten or eleven inches high, raw boned, has a small impediment in his speech, and chews Tobacco. I will give a reward of FORTY DOLLARS for his apprehension and confinement in any Jail so that I get him again, or upon delivery to me in Orange county.—Or if he return of his own accord, he shall be well used.

1st April, 1817

UNIVERSITY.—The examination of the Students at the University of North Carolina, will begin on Tuesday the 25th of this month; and will continue until Thursday the 5th of June next at which time the commencement of the College will take place. The following trustees are appointed to attend:

TWO EDITORS.—Two young men of moderate capital and liberal education, (one of whom has a mechanical knowledge of the printing business) are desirous of obtaining a respectable weekly or semi-weekly newspaper, conducted upon federal principles, in one of the northern or middle states. Letters (post-paid) expressing the extent of patronage, invoice of office, conditions of sale, and addressed to P. C. at the office of the Freeman's Journal, Philadelphia, will meet with immediate attention.

LINE OF MAIL STAGES, between Raleigh and Fayetteville, a distance of 60 miles.—The public are respectfully informed that we have reduced our four-horse team to three horses, and added one to our two-horse team. We can therefore carry from three to four passengers every day in future—*if we can get them.* The condition of our stages, horses, and harness, and the merits of our drivers, we shall leave to the report of those who may travel our line, which leaves Raleigh, every day at 1 p. m. and arrives at Fayetteville, next morning, at 3 a. m. Leaves Fayetteville, every day at 9 p. m. and arrives at Raleigh, next day, at 11 a. m. All possible care taken of baggage, but no liability for losses or accidents.

ALEX. ROSS, respectfully informs the citizens of Raleigh, and the vicinity, that he has taken the shop formerly occupied by Mr. Hardie, on Martin street, where he intends carrying on the CABINET MAKER'S BUSINESS, and hopes from his experience in that line (having worked in most of the cities in the union,) to merit a share of the public favor Ladies and gentlemen favoring him with their custom, may depend on having their work done in the most substantial manner; and in the newest fashion.

FOR RENT, that large two Story House on Hillsborough Street, lately occupied by Mr. Joel Brown, and opposite to the one in which I formerly lived. Immediate possession may be had.

VACCINATION.—Fresh Vaccine matter, in small packets with directions for use, by the principal agent in Baltimore, may be had at Raleigh either of Dr. Thos. Falconer or the editor of this paper. Physicians or private gentlemen, wishing a supply, can forward two dollars and have a packet enclosed to them by the return of the mail.

DOCTOR Wm. H. FOWLER, having become a resident of Raleigh, offers his professional services to the inhabitants of the Town and County. Those who may require his assistance, can find him at Col. H. Cook's Tavern.

NAPIER WILSON, Sign and Ornamental Painter, informs his friends and the public in general that he has commenced the above business in the house formerly occupied by Mrs. Casso, where he is prepared to undertake all kinds of work in his line. He hopes by attention to business, to merit a share of the friends and the public's support.

LOST,—A few days since a note of hand drawn in my favor by Messrs. G. H. Scott and John Bell, for three hundred dollars. All persons are therefore cautioned against trading for said note, and the said Scott and Bell from paying it to any person but the subscriber or his order. As it can hence be of no use to any one but myself, I shall be grateful to have it returned to me.

JOHN F. WHITING.

CONGRESSIONAL.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Remarks of Mr. WILLIAMS, of North Carolina, in support of his motion to repeal the internal taxes.

Mr. WILLIAMS said, it was at the request of a number of gentlemen who were friendly to the subject of the resolution now before the House, and in consequence of what was said by the gentleman from South Carolina, the chairman of the committee of ways and means, (Mr. Lowndes) that he did not call up the resolution on Saturday last. The chairman of the committee said we might go on with the appropriation bills, and if afterwards the House should determine to abolish the taxes and reduce the army, the expenditure would be according to that reduction, and not according to the appropriation; for example, if we made appropriations to support an army of ten thousand men, and afterwards reduced the army to five thousand, the expenditure would be in proportion to the five, and not to the ten thousand.

Mr. W. said, it had struck him as a very singular fact in our proceedings, that we should be first called upon to make the appropriations, to become, as it were, pledged to a certain amount, and then proceed to ascertain our means to raise the money; and to do that last which ought to have been done first. This he said was repugnant to all the maxims of common prudence in private life. No man, when about to build a house or improve a farm, would precipitately execute the object, and then count the cost; but he would, in the first place, examine all his sources of income; he would estimate the probable amount of his revenue, and then proceed to the objects on which that revenue was to be expended. It was for the purpose of changing the order of our proceeding in that particular, that he was anxious to see the tax bills exhibited in the House every year, and acted upon finally, before we had appropriated a single cent to defray even the civil list and contingent charges of government. Then we could accommodate the appropriation to the money at our command; then, in the words of the old adage, we could cut the coat according to the cloth.—But the gentlemen from South Carolina had assured the house that if any reduction was made, the expenditure would not be according to the existing establishments, but rather in proportion to whatever reduction of the establishments the House might hereafter think proper to adopt. This assurance, coming from the honorable chairman, had removed his impressions as to the necessity of acting immediately on the resolution submitted by him on Friday. That gentleman, Mr. Speaker, (pointing to Mr. Lowndes) at all times and on all occasions, has conducted himself in this House, so as to secure not only the confidence and esteem, but I believe the admiration of every member on this floor; but while I pay this just tribute to the merits of that gentleman, I must be allowed to say, that I think he is incorrect when he stated, in reply to the remarks I made on Friday, that I had failed to shew any sufficient reasons in support of the resolution then under consideration.

I offered the resolution from a sense of duty to this nation—from a regard to those principles which certainly at one time were deemed orthodox, and upon which the republicans secured the confidence and support of the people of these U. States. In reply to the call made by the gentleman, I stated that the taxes were continued last year on the ground that they were imperiously and absolutely necessary; that it was estimated by the secretary of the Treasury that the whole revenue of 1816, arising from commerce, the direct tax and internal duties, would be something more than twenty-five millions of dollars; but it now appeared that the revenue greatly exceeded that amount; that it was more than thirty-eight millions of dollars—making a difference of about thirteen millions between the estimate and the revenue which accrued. Seeing this, I felt justified in stating, that I could not put implicit confidence in the Treasury reports, and

that I was unwilling to continue the tax on the people of this country, when it did not appear to be necessary. Gentlemen now offer the same arguments in favor of continuing the taxes which they urged last year. But as the results of the present year prove, beyond all doubt, that their arguments on the former occasions were fallacious, I therefore contend, that they are fallacious now, and deserve no more weight or influence with this House than should have been given to the falsified arguments of the last year—falsified, I mean, by the actual results of the present year, and so made known to us by the Secretary of the Treasury in his annual report.

In connection with this view of the case, I mentioned, that it was a part of my plan to reduce the army; that a proposition to that effect was lying on your table, and subject to be called up any time; and that if the taxes were necessary to support an army of ten thousand men, they could not be necessary to support that army, reduced to the number of five thousand.

Having made these statements, and relying on them to support my proposition, I felt that I had sufficiently answered the call of the gentleman from South Carolina. But, sir, I was not bound to shew (even thus far) the practicability of dispensing with the taxes; on the contrary, those who are for continuing them must shew the impracticability of such dispensation. If any one calls upon me for a debt, my first enquiry is, whether the demand be just; if just, I pay it—if unjust, I refuse the payment. In like manner, when the people of this country are called upon for taxes, it is incumbent on government, or on those who speak its language on this floor, to shew that the taxes are necessary; if necessary, there is no nation in earth more willing to pay them than the people of the United States. If unnecessary, the people will refuse payment, and they ought to do so. Upon this ground, then, I say the burden of proof lies on the gentleman from South Carolina. Let him shew (and no one is more able to do it than himself) that these taxes are necessary, and, my word for it, the people will cheerfully pay them.

The report, sir, of the late Secretary of the Treasury to the President, and the report of the present Secretary, have both gone abroad into the community. From these reports the people expect, nay, demand, a repeal of the taxes. But in addition to all this, the people have the solemn promise of Congress, expressed in the acts of 1813 and 14, that these taxes should continue one year after the war, and no longer. And can it be a fit way to govern this nation, to assure the people, in the solemn form of a legislative act, that taxes would cease to exist one year after the war; and when it appears to be perfectly in your power to comply with the assurance, to refuse it? No, sir, the better way is to comply with your promise immediately, by repealing the taxes. Then we may not only expect, but challenge the confidence and support of our fellow citizens.

I did not expect, when I introduced the resolution, that it would excite unpleasant feelings in the mind of any one. But it appears to have had that effect upon the gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. Calhoun) who generally sits near me. That gentleman seems to have a prescriptive right to know and expound the motives of others, when they differ from him in opinion. On many occasions he has intimated, that members who differed from him were aiming at popularity! Sir, it was well said by a poet of ancient date, but immortal fame, who satirized the vices of man in the Augustan age, that we were blind as to our own faults, but eagle-eyed as to the faults of others; and were always most apt to condemn others for the very faults to which we ourselves were most liable. In no other way can I account for the propensity of the gentleman always to charge others with aiming at popularity, than by supposing that he measures the conduct of others by the standard which exists in his own breast. I here beg leave to inform the gentleman, that if he does not mistake his own temper, he very much mistakes that of others, when he supposes that such reflections will drive them from the position they have taken.

After the subject of the resolution I had introduced was disposed of; after the House had determined to proceed to the orders of the day, the gentleman rises in his place, and gives us a long lecture on economy. Who, sir, could have thought that the gentleman would condescend to use that word, so unfashionable, so unusual in the vocabulary of an independent politician! But the gentleman said he had no view to popularity in pronouncing his lecture on economy, and we are bound to believe it, because he said so. If, however, he had been disposed to mount the hobby-horse which of all others was most fleet and likely to distance the whole turf, he could not designly have selected a better one for that purpose, than the one on which he happened to be mounted by mere accident.

The gentleman seemed also to complain that the statements produced to support my proposition were not satisfactory. Permit me now, sir, to inform him that I read Treasury reports as he reads the constitution; that, as he reads the Constitution and interprets it liberally for the purpose of raising and spending money; so I construe liberally the reports of the treasury, for the purpose of saving money.

The gentleman said he did not read the constitution with the technical subtleties and refinements of a lawyer, but he read it for the purpose of understanding that it contained a liberal grant of powers to Congress; that the first impressions made on his mind when reading the constitution with this view were more lasting as well as generally more correct. Shall I not be at liberty then to say that the first impression made on my mind when reading the treasury report was, that we might dispense with the taxes? and nothing has yet occurred to remove that impression. If the gentleman feels justified in obeying first impressions in regard to the constitution, the supreme law of the land; he certainly will not condemn me for obeying the same impressions in regard to treasury reports, which are not laws, nor supreme laws, but in many respects mere matters of opinion.

The gentleman from Virginia, on the other side of the House, Mr. Shelby, likewise complained that the statements offered in support of the proposition were not satisfactory. He said that young politicians might suggest an abolition of taxes, &c. &c. but those of more experience ought not to sanction such attempts. I admit, sir, that I am a young politician, but while the gentleman from Virginia would condemn me for not being experienced in the virtues of a political life, I trust he will allow me to indulge the consolation of not being much back-bayed in its views.

I have said, Mr. Speaker, that, on reading the treasury report, I was convinced we might dispense with the internal taxes. If I failed in the opinion of some gentleman to show this when the subject was partially debated the other day, no one can now entertain a doubt of it, since the very able and perspicuous view taken of the subject by the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Johnson.) He has proved to you, sir, that from the Secretary's own statements these taxes are not necessary. What better evidence can we want than the statements proceeding from that department? We know that treasury estimates are always too low. If those estimates, curtailed and reduced as they always are, do admit the conclusion that the taxes may be removed, shall we not urge it in the discussion? Surely I think it may be urged as the best evidence which the nature of the case will admit. The government we will say is anxious to keep on the taxes, for reasons which I shall not attempt to expound. The estimates of the treasury department are made, if not expressly to insure their continuance, at least with an inclination that way. But the Secretary's own statements, as they were exhibited and declared by the gentleman from Virginia, prove that the taxes may be discontinued. Shall we not then act upon that evidence? Shall we not deem it conclusive of the fact, and repeal the taxes accordingly?—I, sir, for one, am determined to support the repeal, and am willing to incur all the responsibility of such a measure.

But gentlemen will contend that the taxes may be required some three, four, or half a dozen years hence; and profess an unwillingness to pull down that which it may possibly be necessary to build up hereafter. If, according to the estimates, the taxes may be necessary after the lapse of three or four years, I would, for the purpose of combating that idea, reply that the estimates are too low; that they fall far short of the amount which will be received, and consequently that no deficiency can be apprehended at the end of that time. The estimates for the last year fell short by thirteen millions of the amount which accrued. Have we not then good reason to suppose that it will be the case again? that the revenue hereafter to accrue will as much exceed the estimates, as the revenue of 1816 exceeded the estimates of that year? If the late Secretary of the treasury could not tell with any sort of accuracy the revenue for 1816, I do not know how the present Secretary should determine with precision the revenue which will accrue in any subsequent year—I mean no disparagement to the memory of the late Secretary, when I say that he completely failed in his estimate of the revenue for 1816. For the present Secretary, no one in this House, I am persuaded, has a greater regard than myself; my acquaintance with him convinces me that he is an intelligent, independent and honorable man. But as the late Secretary fell short in his estimates, I contend that the gentleman now at the head of that department must also be incorrect, and that he cannot determine with precision the revenue which will hereafter accrue.

Take for example the following:—"The revenue receivable from the customs in the year 1818, (says the Secretary) will be only twelve millions of dollars!" But the revenue arising from customs in the year 1815 amounted to 26,633,597 dollars! And during the three first quarters of 1816, to 230,000,000. Now, sir, by what rule of arithmetic, or series of deterioration is it, that the secretary determines that the revenue arising from the same source in 1818 will be only twelve millions? Will not the country increase in wealth and population during that time? Will not the consumption and of course the demand be progressively augmented? I admit that our merchants may have overtraded themselves, and from this circumstance that the importation of goods will not be so great in 1818, as it was during the years 1815 and 1816. But that the defalcation will be so great as to reduce the revenue in 1818 to twelve millions, I can never admit. The gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Smith) has just said that the estimate of the treasury for 1816 is too low. The experience of that gentleman, particularly in all subjects relating to commerce and finance, is such, as to justify the

estimates of the late Secretary, when I say that he completely failed in his estimate of the revenue for 1816. For the present Secretary, no one in this House, I am persuaded, has a greater regard than myself; my acquaintance with him convinces me that he is an intelligent, independent and honorable man. But as the late Secretary fell short in his estimates, I contend that the gentleman now at the head of that department must also be incorrect, and that he cannot determine with precision the revenue which will hereafter accrue.