

If the current appropriations for the year 1825 shall be equal to those required by the estimates for the ensuing year, the expenditure of that year may be estimated at 28,253,597 22

Current appropriations, 8,578,722 22  
Permanent appropriations for arming the militia, and Indian annuities, 378,875 00  
Gradual increase of the navy, 500,000 00  
Public debt, including balances unapplied in 1825 & 1824, amounting to 8,796,000 dollars, 18,796,000 00

The means of the treasury to meet this extraordinary expenditure, consist,

1st. Of the balance which may be in the treasury on the 1st of January of that year, estimated at 8,000,000  
And, 2d. Of the receipts of that year, estimated at 19,000,000  
Viz. Customs, 17,000,000  
Public lands, 1,000,000  
Bank dividends, 350,000  
Incidental receipts, 50,000

Making together an aggregate of 27,000,000 00

And leaving a deficit of about 1,250,000 00

In this estimate the receipts and expenditures of the year 1824 are estimated to be nearly equal. It is probable, however, that the receipts may exceed, to a small extent, the expenditures; but there is at least an equal probability that the receipts for the year 1825 are estimated too high. In the year 1826, the expenditures, assuming the current appropriations to be the same as in the year 1825, may be estimated at 19,457,000 dollars, and the receipts at 19,000,000 dollars. As the appropriation of 500,000 dollars for the gradual increase of the navy expires in that year, the annual expenditure may, for subsequent years, be estimated at 19,000,000 dollars, unless it shall be considered expedient to make further provisions for the increase of that essential means of national defence.

It is probable that the annual revenue will be equal to that sum. To provide for the estimated deficit of the years 1825 and 1826, as well as to meet any extraordinary demands upon the treasury which unforeseen exigencies may require, it is believed to be expedient that the revenue should be increased. This may be conveniently effected by a judicious revision of the tariff, which, while it will not prove onerous to the consumer, will simplify the labors of the officers of the revenue. At present articles composed of wool, cotton, flax and hemp, pay different rates of duty. Difficulties frequently occur in determining the duties to which such articles are subject. The provision in the tariff that the duty upon articles composed of various materials shall be regulated by the material of chief value of which it is composed, is productive of frequent embarrassment and much inconvenience. It is therefore, respectfully submitted, that all articles composed of wool, cotton, flax, hemp, or silk, or of which any of these materials is a component part, be subject to a duty of twenty-five per cent. ad valorem.

The duties upon glass and paper, upon iron and lead, and upon all articles composed of the two latter materials, may also be increased with a view to the augmentation of the revenue. In all these cases, except articles composed of silk, it is probable that the effect of the proposed augmentation of duties, will gradually lead to an ample supply of those articles from our domestic manufactures. It is, however, presumed, that the revenue will continue to be augmented by the proposed alterations in the tariff until the public debt shall have been redeemed; after which the public expenditure, in time of peace, will be diminished to the extent of the sinking fund, which is, at present, 10,000,000 dollars. But if, contrary to present anticipations, the proposed augmentation of duties should, before the public debt be redeemed, produce a diminution of the revenue arising from the importation of those articles, a corresponding, if not a greater augmentation may be confidently expected upon other articles imported into the United States. This supposition rests upon the twofold conviction, that foreign articles, nearly equal to the value of the domestic exports, will be imported and consumed; and that the substitution of particular classes of domestic articles for those of foreign nations not only does not necessarily diminish the value of domestic exports, but usually tends to increase that value.

The duties upon various other articles, not in any degree connected with our domestic industry, may, likewise, be increased with a view to the augmentation of the public revenue. If the existing tariff shall, during the present session of Congress, be judiciously revised for the purpose of augmenting the revenue, it is confidently believed that it will not only be amply sufficient to defray all the demands upon the treasury at present authorised by law, but that there will remain an annual surplus, subject to such disposition, for the promotion of the public welfare, as the wisdom of congress may direct.

Under the act of the 20th April last,

authorising the exchange of certain portions of the public debt for five per cent. stock, \$56,704 77 only have been exchanged. The increased demand for capital, for the prosecution of commercial enterprises during the present year, and the rise in the rate of interest, consequent upon that demand, which were not anticipated at the time that the measure was proposed, have prevented its execution. Existing circumstances do not authorise the conclusion, that a measure of this nature will be more successful during the next year.

If the price of the public debt, in 1825, should be as high as it is at present, any portion of it, redeemable at the pleasure of the government, which should be unredeemed in that and subsequent years, after the application of the sinking fund, to that object, may be advantageously exchanged for stock redeemable at such periods as to give full operation to the sinking fund.—This may be effected either directly by an exchange of stock, or indirectly by authorising a loan to the amount of stock annually redeemable beyond the amount of the sinking fund applicable to that object.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD.  
Treasury Department,  
Dec. 23, 1822.

## CONGRESS.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Dec. 23.

On motion of Mr. Cook, of Illinois, it was Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire whether any, and, if any, what alterations are necessary to be made in the organization of the courts of the United States, so as more equally to extend their advantages to the several states.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the report of a committee of the last session, condemning so much of certain treaties with the Cherokee and Creek Indians as grants to those Indians the fee simple to certain lands in the state of Georgia; which was ordered to lie on the table.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill to fix the apportionment of representatives for the state of Alabama; which bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading this day, and was subsequently read a third time, passed, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Gorham of Massachusetts, the house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill in addition to an act to continue in force the act to protect the commerce of the U. States against pirates, and to punish the crime of piracy.

No objection being made to the bill, the committee rose and reported it, and it was ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time to-morrow.

Tuesday, Dec. 24.

When petitions were called for—Mr. Dwight said he was requested to present the Memorial of William Thornton, Walter Jones, and sundry other respectable citizens of the district of Columbia, in behalf of the District of Columbia, in behalf of the Greeks.

The memorial which Mr. D. here presented is signed by one hundred and thirty-eight citizens of Washington and Georgetown, praying of Congress "to appropriate two or three millions, in provisions, and whatever may be necessary to the Greeks, as an easy and honourable mode of acknowledging the aid, bounty, and obligation received from France in like circumstances."

The memorial was read; when after considerable debate, as to the impolicy of the measure, it was ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Ingham, it was Resolved, That the committee on roads and canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of appropriating money for the purpose of aiding in the completion of a canal from the waters of the Chesapeake to those of the Delaware.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the secretary of the treasury transmitting the annual report from that department on the state of the finances; of which, on motion of Mr. M. Lane, five thousand copies were ordered to be printed for the use of the house.

Friday, Dec. 27.

Mr. Cooke reported a bill "supplementary to the act to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States, in the revolutionary war;" which bill was twice read and committed.

On motion of Mr. Williams of N. C. it was resolved, that the committee on military affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of allowing to the officers of the army a salary, or stated sum of money per year, instead of pay and emoluments, as are now allowed by law.

Resolved, That the committee on public lands, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of erecting a new land district in the territory of Michigan, to embrace the lands lying in the Saginaw county of Lake Huron, to which the Indian title has been extinguished.

Mr. Walworth submitted for consi-

deration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on revision and unfinished business, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reviving and continuing in force, for a further time, the acts of the 7th of April, 1798, and of the 24th of February, 1810, which provide for the relief of the refugees from the British provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia, agreeably to the resolutions of congress, of the 23d of April, 1783, and the 13th of April, 1785.

Some opposition appearing to this resolution, Mr. Walworth stated the object of it, the question was then taken on it, and decided in the negative—59 to 45.

Monday, December 30.

Among the petitions presented this day.

Mr. Forward and Mr. Stewart presented two from sundry inhabitants of the state of Pennsylvania, praying for the aid of congress in opening a water communication between the head waters of the river Potomac and Ohio.

Mr. M. Lane presented a memorial and petition of the president and directors of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal company, praying for the aid of congress to enable them to complete the objects of their undertaking; which several petitions were referred to the committee on roads and canals.

MILITIA, ARMY AND NAVY.

The house, on motion of Mr. Cannon, proceeded to the consideration of sundry resolutions, submitted by him, on the 11th inst. in the words following:

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide for the national defence by improving the militia of the U. States.

Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to inquire whether it is most expedient to improve the militia throughout the U. States, by means of the military academy, or that of the encampment of the officers, by brigades or otherwise, under proper regulations.

Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of continuing the preference given to the cadets educated at the public expense, in the military academy at West Point, in entering the public service, over others of equal qualifications and merit, who are, or may be educated at their own expense, or that of their parents or friends, at the school, under the superintendance of capt. Partridge, in the state of Vermont, or at any other place in the U. States.

Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of employing the regular army, or a part thereof, in the erection of fortifications during a state of peace, instead of having them built by contract as heretofore pursued.

Resolved, That the secretary of the navy be directed to make a statement to this house, containing the names and grade of the officers belonging to the naval establishment of the United States, and the duties each officer is performing; also, the number of officers of each different grade necessary to command in active service the vessels of war at this time belonging to the navy.

In calling these resolves up, Mr. C. disclaimed any intention to debate them, desiring, as far as he was concerned, that a silent vote should be taken on them.

No debate arose on the resolutions, and they were severally agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Cocke, the report of a committee, at the last session, on the subject of the loans of powder and lead made to persons by officers of the government, was ordered to be printed.

The speaker laid before the house the following documents:

A letter from the comptroller of the treasury, transmitting a list of accounts, which have remained unsettled for three years prior to the 30th of September, 1822; A list of such officers as have failed to settle their accounts within the year, or have balances unaccounted for, advanced one year prior to the 30th of September, 1822; and an abstract of moneys prior to the 3d of March, 1809, on the books of the late accountant of the war department, and which have remained to be accounted for on the books of the 3d auditor of the treasury, on the 30th of September, 1822.

The house adjourned.

### Legislature of North Carolina.

#### SENATE.

Tuesday, December 24.

The engrossed bill to repeal part of the act of 1784, to prevent the exportation of unmerchantable commodities, was on its second reading, rejected.

The bill to fix the time of appointing county trustees, was read the 2d time and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to amend the act of 1806, for the more uniform and convenient administration of justice, after several propositions being made for its amendment, was rejected on its 2d reading—yeas 30, nays 24.

The engrossed bill to amend and extend the act of 1806, for the more convenient administration of justice, by providing relief for counties in which suits in their superior courts have or may so accumulate, that they cannot be

tried at regular terms, was on its 2d reading, rejected—25 to 24.

The engrossed bill to amend the act of 1819, to give to the county courts power to regulate separate elections, was, on its 2d reading, indefinitely postponed.

The engrossed bill directing the time and place of selling lands and slaves under execution, passed its 3d reading.

The bill to encourage the apprehension of runaway slaves in the Great Dismal Swamp, was read the 5d time, and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to authorise two or more fire companies in the town of Washington—the bill to extend and improve the two state roads leading from Wilkesborough to the Tennessee line—the bill creating the 8th division of militia; and the resolution in favor of James Patton, James Buchanan and John Stephenson, were read the 3d time, and ordered to be engrossed.

Received from the house of commons, a message, stating that they have passed a bill to incorporate Sharon Lodge, No. 78; also a bill to incorporate a light infantry company in Newbern; also a bill authorising Thomas Cobbs to erect a bridge across Neuse river; also a resolution in favor of John Ferguson; and ask the concurrence of the senate—which were read the first time and passed.

Wednesday, Dec. 25.

Mr. M'Kay from the military committee, reported a bill concerning the public arms, which was read the first time and passed.

The following bills were presented: By Mr. Culpepper, a bill to protect the persons of honest debtors.

Mr. Baird, a bill to appoint commissioners, and authorise the county court of Buncombe to lay a tax for building a court house.

Mr. Calloway, a bill to give the county and superior courts concurrent jurisdiction over the state road from Wilkesboro' to the Tennessee line; and a bill for the better keeping in repair the streets in the town of Jefferson, which were read the first time and passed.

Mr. Outlaw, from the committee on agriculture, reported a bill concerning owners of cotton gins, which was read the first time and passed.

The bill to authorise county courts to require administrators, &c. to give other or counter security upon the petition of their sureties, passed its third reading.

The bill to amend the act of 1821, in addition to former acts passed for the government of Raleigh; and the bill concerning Adam Phifer, were read the third time and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Branch, from the joint select committee, to whom was referred the resolution relative to the administration of the banks in this state, have had the same under consideration, and, after an examination, necessarily brief, ask leave to report the following facts, which have been collected from sundry persons, and among others, the cashier of the State Bank, and the gentleman who has had the principal agency in supplying the applicants at the bank with northern funds.

The result has been to ascertain that the State Bank in this place, and the agency of the Newbern Bank, have been for some time past in the practice of making discounts which otherwise would not have been made, and of requiring from the applicants at the bank, as a pre-requisite to accommodation, the same amount in specie notes of other specie paying banks, or northern funds, in exchange for their own notes, as they discount the note of the applicant for, which funds we also learn are at this time four per cent. above par.

The cashier of the State Bank further declares, that the bank generally pays its notes in specie, or northern funds, when presented for payment, except when runs are made upon the bank, by brokers or persons who they have good reason to believe intend to draw the specie for the purpose of carrying to other banks. But that they generally redeem their notes in specie or northern funds, which are often preferred to the specie, when presented by those who obtain them in the course of trade.

The cashier further states, that the State Bank does sometimes, though not often, sell their funds at a premium, but that they often buy at a premium. That the amount sold since the bank commenced its operation does not exceed ten thousand dollars.

It also appears that the banks share no part of the premium given from the purchase of those northern funds, by the applicants for accommodation, and that they have been in the habit of paying them at par for their own notes.

The reasons urged by the cashier, in vindication of the course which the banks have pursued, are these, that their specie would soon be exhausted by runs made upon them by brokers and others, who buy up their notes for speculation, if they did not refuse to pay specie, and that they have been constrained to adopt their present mode of discounting for northern funds, or to curtail their discounts very materially.

Whereas, it manifestly appears to the general assembly, from the report of the joint committee appointed to examine into the administration of the banks of North Carolina, that the State Bank at Raleigh is in the habit of refus-

ing specie payments when the directors think proper to do so, in palpable violation of their charter, and that they, and the agency of the bank of Newbern at this place, are in the practice also of demanding as a prerequisite to the granting of accommodation at the bank, that the applicant should furnish them with an equal amount in northern funds, at par, which funds the applicant in most cases is compelled to give four per cent. for, and which in market will command that premium. Therefore,

Resolved, By the senate and house of commons, That the governor of this be requested to submit the facts state contained in the report of the aforesaid committee, (appointed to inquire into the administration of the banks of North Carolina,) to some one or more legal gentlemen, in this state or elsewhere, eminent for their abilities and legal learning, and totally unconnected with those establishments.

And if it should be the opinion of such counsel that the banks, or either of them, have directly or indirectly through the medium of northern funds, exacted more than six per cent. per annum for their discounts, or have failed to pay specie for their notes, as by the terms of their charters they are bound to do; that then, and in that case, it shall be the duty of the governor, and he is hereby empowered and directed to employ counsel to institute a judicial investigation into the administration of those institutions, and to ascertain, judicially, by what authority they have transcended their chartered powers; and, furthermore, to adopt the most efficient means to check the progress of such a dangerous usurpation of power, so much calculated to enrich the monied capitalist, and impoverish the community generally.

Ordered to lie on the table.

The bill to amend the act of 1821, to promote the administration of justice; & the bill to repeal the act of 1821, amending and explaining the act of 1777, regulating the proceedings in courts of law, were read the 3d time and passed.

The bill further to amend the act concerning proving wills and granting letters of administration, &c. was read the 2d and 3d time and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to appoint commissioners to mark the dividing line between the counties of Bladen and Cumberland, and the bill granting further time to perfect titles to lands within this state, each passed their 3d reading, and were ordered to be enrolled.

The bill to promote agriculture, family and domestic manufactures, within this state, was read and amended, on motion of Mr. M'Kay, and further amended, on motion of Mr. Sneed. The bill was then read the 3d and last time in this house, and was ordered to be engrossed.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday, December 24.

On motion of Mr. Mebane, Alfred Moore was appointed speaker pro tem. in consequence of the indisposition of Mr. Jones.

Mr. Mebane, from the committee on internal improvements, to whom was referred the resolution directing an enquiry into the expediency of appropriating a sum of money from the funds set apart for internal improvements, for opening the channel leading from Currituck Inlet through the narrows of Albemarle Sound, reported a resolution directing the board of internal improvements to have the necessary surveys made.

Mr. M. from the same committee, to whom was referred a resolution directing an inquiry into the expediency of appropriating \$500 from the funds set apart for internal improvement, to facilitate the navigation of Lumber River, reported a bill for that purpose, which was read the first time.

Mr. M. from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill for repairing and improving the road leading from Huntswill in Surry county, over the Blue Ridge, by Gap Civil, in Ashe county, to the Virginia line, made report, recommending its rejection—which reports were concurred in.

Mr. Lamen, from the balloting committee, for brigadier general, attached to the 4th brigade, reported that Benjamin Person was elected.

Mr. Blackledge, from the special committee to whom was referred the bill to amend an act passed in 1818, to incorporate a company and make a turnpike road from Pungo river, in Hyde county, to the town of Plymouth, in Washington county, returned the bill with several amendments, which were concurred in, and the bill was read the 2d time.

The report of the committee on internal improvements on the memorial of the Roanoke navigation company, which on Saturday last was ordered to lie on the table, was taken up and concurred in.

The bill for the better regulation of the militia—the bill to regulate in part the practice in the county and superior courts—the bill to limit the term of office of certain officers therein mentioned—and the bill to authorise the building of a bridge over Dan river, near Milton in Caswell county, and to incorporate a company for that purpose; passed their first readings.