

Deficit, as above, on the 1st January, \$4,579,094 99  
Excess of receipts over disbursements in the year 1821, estimated on the demands made by the several Departments, conformably with the existing laws, 854,017 00

From which deduct amount of expected retrenchment, 1,500,000 00

The item of \$854,017, will be found in the difference of \$1,005,328 between the Secretary's estimate of the receipts from customs in the year 1821, and that of your committee; from which must be deducted the excess of receipts over expenditures of \$151,311, in the view they have taken above of the receipts and expenditures of 1821, which will leave the item of \$854,017.

In this last view, bottomed on the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury for the receipts in the present year, there appears to be an actual deficit in the two years of 1820 and 1821, of \$5,433,111 99, from which the committee believe that there may be deducted for retrenchment, \$1,500,000, which will leave the sum of \$3,933,111 99 to be provided for.

The committee have deemed it proper to give to the House those two views of the subject. If the estimates of the Secretary, of \$14,000,000 from the customs, should prove correct, the amount to be provided for will be, as already shown, \$3,933,111 99

If that of your committee should appear to the House as one to be relied upon, then the amount to be provided for will be \$3,079,094 99

The committee ask leave to observe, that a more accurate view of the actual amount to be provided for, will be taken by your committee, if the appropriation bills shall pass in time to afford the opportunity.

The House has been correctly informed by the Secretary of the Treasury, that it requires time to transfer the money received in the western states, and in Louisiana, to the Treasury, for which the Secretary asks the aid of \$600,000; that difficulty will, in the opinion of your committee, be surmounted by the amount of appropriations which will remain unclaimed at the expiration of the present year. The unclaimed demands of appropriations at the expiration of each year, have, on an average of years, amounted to about three millions of dollars; but, as the appropriations of the present year will be of a kind that will be called for to a greater proportionate amount than those of former years, it would be unsafe to calculate on a larger amount than that which would afford the time necessary to draw the funds from the states mentioned; but to that amount, say \$600,000, and to meet unforeseen demands on the Treasury, the committee are of opinion, that the appropriations unexpended at the end of the present year will be amply adequate; and, therefore, they do not recommend any provision therefor.

The House will duly appreciate the difficulties under which the committee have acted, and will pardon unintentional errors, if any. The committee will only add, that they have used every exertion in their power to arrive at a correct view of the important subjects submitted to their consideration. All which they respectfully submit.



## CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, (N. C.) TUESDAY, FEB. 27, 1821.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are compelled to omit several favors of our correspondents this week. "Grandas" and "Basinatics" shall have a place in our next.

Our correspondent from "Concord, N. C." is informed, that the garbled transcript of the 120th No. of the Guardian, which he forwarded to us as original, will not be inserted; not, however, on account of any objection to the piece, but to the mode of its communication.

### MR. PHILLIPS'S SPEECH.

In another part of our paper will be found a speech of this celebrated Irish orator, delivered before the London Hibernian Education Society. We publish it, not so much on account of the manner, as the subject; though we think the former would richly reward a perusal. But the subject is an important one; important not to Ireland only, but to our own country; and the prejudice which any may have imbibed against Phillips, through the agency of carping critics, who envied talents they could not reach, ought not to prevent them from blending amusement with instruction, from informing the understanding and regaling the fancy, in the perusal of this speech. Mr. Phillips, it is true, has faults, and great ones too; but then it is equally true that he possesses many beauties,—the fire of true genius, which "derives its light from heaven." The Edinburgh Reviewers may condemn him, and Mr. Walsh may add the sanction of his great name to their decision; but still the public will read and judge, and if they see fit, admire, for themselves. The Edinburgh critics have not once, nor twice

wards forced to applaud; and Mr. Walsh is no more blindly to be followed in his literary, than in his political opinions: the probability is, that he may err in the former as well as in the latter.

But however various may be the opinions of Mr. Phillips's merits, there can be but one as to the importance of the subject of the present speech, viz. EDUCATION. It is the life and soul of liberty and morality: It is the foundation on which rest all our free institutions; the base of that temple which the heroes and sages of the revolution erected to liberty in the wilds of America, and to which are now turned the wondering gaze and admiration of the civilized world. An "educated slave, and an uneducated freeman," Mr. Phillips justly remarks, "are moral contradictions." The experience of all ages has tested the truth of this. History furnishes abundant proofs of the incompatibility of ignorance with liberty; or intelligence with slavery; and no one means has been more successfully resorted to by tyrants to keep the people in servitude, than to keep them in ignorance. "The inhabitants of Mytilene," says the Abbe Barthelemy, in his interesting history of Greece, "having again bro't under subjection some of their allies, who had revolted from them, forbade them to give the least instruction to their children. They were sensible that no more effectual method could be devised to keep them in servitude, than to keep them in ignorance." What now makes fifty millions of people tremble at the nod of the autocrat of Russia? What, but ignorance! Of these fifty millions, probably 48,000,000 of them are buried in profound ignorance! Can it be wondered, then, that they are enslaved, degraded, brutish? What makes the more enlightened nations of Europe submit to the usurpations, dictations, and tyranny of some three or four individuals, united in what is impiously termed a Holy League? Is it not because the human mind is there depressed and darkened by the mists of ignorance? And what but education, knowledge, will restore it to its natural elasticity, and enable it to burst the bonds which have bound in servitude both itself and the body which it inhabits? Let but knowledge diffuse its light over any land, and tyranny will flee before its radiance, like the mists of the morning before the luminary of heaven. On the other hand, let ignorance spread her sable pall over a nation, and all that dignifies and ennobles humanity is shrouded in the darkness and gloom of the grave: the "high born soul," formed "to soar aloft, and ride on the vollied lightning through the heavens," grovels in the dirt, and degrades itself below the instinct of brutes!

If education be so important, then, so vitally necessary to the existence of liberty, let those whose duty it is, look to it: Let the Legislators of our country, amid all their plans for internal improvements, devise some plan to render the blessings of education as diffuse as our population, and attainable by every man, woman, and child. Let them recollect, that "among the objects which appertain, (to use the language of Mr. Walsh,) properly, if not technically, to the topic of internal improvements, lettered education deserves to be designated as the most important and fruitful."

### COMMUNICATION.

A duplicate of General JOSEPH GRAHAM'S Resignation as Major-General of the 5th Division of North-Carolina Militia, directed to his Excellency the Governor of said state.

Yoncus Furnace, Nov. 27, 1820.

SIR: It is now forty-three years since I first entered the public service, and from that period to this, I have obeyed every call made on me through your department. I return my sincere thanks to my country for the many marks of confidence it has bestowed, which were unsolicited on my part; and I have the consolation of seeing our expectations ultimately realized, in the establishment of our independence, and a constitution and administration of as free a government, and as productive of happiness as is consistent with the lot of man. I congratulate you and my country, that, by the joint exertions of the present generation and their fathers, all their labors, privations and dangers have been remunerated, and our just expectations realized. We bequeath to succeeding generations a rich legacy; and the fondest wish of our hearts is, that they may duly appreciate and improve it. Every part of our country being in tranquility, and no collision existing with foreign nations, my declining years admonish me to withdraw from the public service.

You will, therefore, please to accept of this as my resignation as Major-General of the 5th Division of North-Carolina Militia.

I have the honor to be,  
With great respect,  
Your Excellency's most obedient,  
JOS. GRAHAM.

The Governor of North-Carolina.

It is stated that the foregoing resignation was received by the late Governor, and by his Private Secretary delivered over in the file of resignations to the General Assembly, but was afterwards lost or mislaid, and they did not appoint a successor.

It is understood that Brigadier-General Edmund Jones, of the 9th Brigade, as the senior officer, agreeably to military usage, takes command of the 5th Division until a Major-General is appointed, and that the officers commanding in the 10th and 11th Brigades will make their

WASHINGTON, FEB. 13.

The Missouri subject.—At one moment, last evening, we entertained the soul-inspiring hope, that we should have had it in our power this morning to congratulate our readers on the prospect of a settlement of this "distracting question." The hope was defeated in the moment of anticipated enjoyment; and its fate is yet deferred. The Union is indebted to the good heart of Mr. Livermore, for the opportunity of another trial to adjust a question which perplexes the Councils of the nation, and defeats, during its existence, every thing like useful legislation.

The National Gazette, several days ago, announced, with something like satisfaction, that a bitter and uncompromising spirit prevailed in the House of Representatives on this subject, and rather expressed a hope that the opponents, at least, of the admission of Missouri, would not give way. This sentiment has been gratified to a greater extent than we had expected. But, it will be seen by the state of the vote, when published, that the adoption of the report of the last committee of the House of Representatives has been frustrated by the votes of a few Southern gentlemen, who considered that report as sacrificing too much on the part of Missouri, though it was the most favorable terms which, after every exertion, could be obtained for her.

It is yet extremely doubtful how this question is to be decided. The people do not realize, we believe, the excitement which exists in Congress on this subject. We wish they may not hereafter realize it too powerfully. It is but bare justice to say, that, if the question be settled at the present session at all, the nation will be indebted for it to the unremitting and persevering efforts of Mr. Clay, who has devoted himself to it with a zeal which does equal honor to his heart and head, as though he desired to earn for himself, in the last days of his service in Congress, the laurel, peacefully won, which never fades.—Nat. Intel.

### William Curtius,

CONFECTIONER, BAKER, AND DISTILLER,  
RETURNS his most sincere and heartfelt thanks to the inhabitants of Salisbury, and its vicinity, for past favors, and begs leave to inform them that he still continues in the above branches, and that all kinds of

Cakes, Candies,  
Cordials, Syrups,  
Fruits, Confectionaries, &c.

And, also, CRACKERS and light BREAD, will always be found in his shop.

WILLIAM CURTIUS proposes to teach such persons who would wish to learn his business, or some of its various branches, at a moderate price. He flatters himself that parents who wish to see their sons in a profitable line of business, will avail themselves of an opportunity of giving them a good trade, without going through the tedious process and loss of time of common apprenticeships.  
Salisbury, Feb. 26.—3w38

### Land for Sale.

THE subscriber intends to remove himself and family to the State of Tennessee, sometime in the fall of 1822, and wishes to make sale of his possessions previous to that time; he takes this method, therefore, to acquaint the public that he will sell, for a fair price, the following tracts and plantations in North-Carolina:

One tract on the Ucharre, Randolph county, containing about one thousand acres, with three improvements on the same. This is believed to be as valuable a tract as any in the county, having about 500 acres of first rate river bottom.

One other tract, one mile and a half from the town of Salisbury, containing 500 acres, with a Saw and Grist-Mill on the same, in good repair, and as handsome a situation as any in the neighborhood; containing, likewise, a neat, convenient farm, with good buildings, &c. Also, two small tracts of wood land, near to the mill tract, containing about 400 acres, and two other small farms about five miles from the town of Salisbury, containing 200 acres each.

Also, the plantation on which the subscriber now lives, with considerable improvements on the same, containing about 600 acres, some of which is very valuable land.

He will also sell his possessions in the town of Salisbury, viz.: the houses and lot which Mr. Allison now occupies, with seven other unimproved lots in said town.

Any person wishing to purchase any of the above-mentioned possessions, is earnestly invited to call on the subscriber, living 5 miles east of Salisbury, Rowan County.  
38d JA. FISHER.

### To the Public.

ON the night of the 10th inst. I lost my Black Morocco Pocket-Book, with the strap torn off, either at Basil Gaither's Store, or on the road between there and Lome, containing the following papers, viz.

One note of hand on James Renshaw, for \$120 45, principal; one do. on Wilson Niblack, for \$80; one do. on A. Morrow, amount not recollected; one Due Bill on D. McGuire, for \$25; a note on Thomas Morrow, for \$34; with other notes and valuable papers, among which are three notes of hand from myself and Capt. Arthur Morrow, for \$51. There were \$570 in cash among the papers. I will give a reasonable reward for my book and papers.  
EDWARD BOSWELL.

Rowan County, Feb. 23, 1821.—38 3

### Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, near Charlotte, N. C. a mulatto man by the name of NELSON, between 20 and 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and a negro woman, by the name of EDY, 25 years of age, black, and of the common size. I will give the above reward for said negroes, if delivered to me at Union Court-House, S. C. or secured in any Gaol, and information given me so that I get them again.  
WILLIAM KELLY.

February 26, 1821.—3 38

### Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away from the subscriber, on the night of the 23d inst. a chestnut sorrel MARE, about fourteen hands three inches high, eight or nine years old, light made, long tail, thought to have three white feet, and some white in her forehead, a natural trotter, some saddle marks, no brand recollected, and had a rope round her neck when she went off. The above reward will be given to any person that will deliver said mare to Major John McClelland, living in the neighborhood of Salisbury, together with all reasonable charges.  
THOS. W. WILSON.

### Notice.

THE bonds, notes, and accounts, due the Clinton Town Company on purchases of lots, &c. have been placed in the subscriber's hands for collection, to whom persons in arrears are requested to make immediate payment, as he, and no other person, is properly authorized to receive payment and grant acquittances.  
3w38 EML. SHOBER.

### The Celebrated Horse Napoleon,

NOW in full health and vigor, will stand the ensuing season at my stable, in Salisbury, at the moderate price of twelve dollars the season; seven dollars the single leap, and twenty dollars for insurance; which will be demanded as soon as the mare is discovered to be with foal, or the property transferred. The season will commence the first day of March, and end the first of August.  
MICHAEL BROWN.

February 9, 1821.—1w38

DESCRIPTION.—Napoleon is a beautiful sorrel, ten years old this spring, sixteen hands and one inch high, of most excellent symmetry, and possesses as much power and activity as any horse on this continent; and as a race-horse stands unrivalled.  
M. B.

PEDIGREE.—Sky-Scraper, the sire of Napoleon, was got by Col. Holmes's famous imported horse Dare Devil, who was bred by the Duke of Grafton, and got by Magnet, out of Hebe; Hebe was got by Chrysolite, out of an own sister to Eclipse. Sky-Scraper's dam was the celebrated running mare Oracle, who was got by Obscurity; his grandam by Celar; his grandam by the imported horse Partner.

Obscurity, Celar and Partner, were all fine bred horses, descended from the best blood in England. Slow and Easy, the dam of Napoleon, was got by the imported horse Baronet; her dam, called Camilla, was got by Cephalus; her dam, who was sister to Brilliant and Burrell's Traveller, was got by Old Traveller; her grandam by Fearnought, out of Col. Bird's famous imported mare Killster. The above pedigree of Camilla, was given by Gen. Wade Hampton, of S. Carolina, who bred her for Gen. Gunn, of Philadelphia.  
Signed, JNO. ALLSTON.

PERFORMANCE.—I do hereby certify, that Napoleon has run four races, all of which he has beat with great ease; the last over the Salisbury turf, beating Branch's Six Druid, Singleton's bay horse, and Jones's colt; Branch's and Singleton's horse he distanced. He has never been brought to the turf since; and I do recommend him as a sure foal getter.  
JOHN THOMPSON

### Dissolution.

THE co-partnership formerly existing under the firm of Wilkinson & Horah, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those having unsettled accounts with the firm, are requested to call on the subscribers, at the dwelling-house of Mr. H. Horah, for the purpose of adjusting the same.  
WILKINSON & HORAH.  
Salisbury, Feb. 5, 1821.—4w36

N. B. The WATCH and CLOCK REPAIRING, Silver-smithing, Gilding, and Jewelry Manufacturing, will be hereafter conducted by C. WILKINSON, at or near the former place, as soon as a building shall be erected for the purpose, which will be in a few weeks; and until that time, Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, of every description, will be carefully and speedily repaired at a room in the dwelling-house of Mr. Horah, nearly opposite the new bank.

The subscriber returns his thanks to a generous public for favors already received, and hopes, by assiduous attention, to merit the continuance of a share of their confidence. The subscriber has on hand a supply of WATCHES, JEWELRY, and SILVER-WARE, warranted good quality; which he will dispose of on moderate terms.  
CURTIS WILKINSON.

### Clock & Watch Making, &c.

THE public are respectfully informed, that Z. ELLIOTT and E. H. BURHAM, Clock and Watch Makers, from New-York, have commenced the above business, in its various branches, a few doors from the Court-House, Main-street, Salisbury; where all orders in the line of their business will be thankfully received, and with pleasure attended to, without delay. The subscribers have for sale an assortment of

### Watches, Jewelry, and Silver-Ware;

Consisting of patent-lever and plain Watches, warranted first quality; gold and gilt Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, and Breast Pins, of various patterns; silver Spoons, Thimbles, Sleeve Buttons, Steel Watch Chains, &c. &c.

ELLIOTT & BURHAM.

N. B. Clocks, Watches, and Timepieces, of every description, carefully repaired, and warranted to keep time.  
30 E. & B.

### State of North-Carolina:

Mecklenburg County, November Sessions, 1820.  
JOHN IRWIN, } Original Attachment,  
ABNER M'LEOD, } Levied on sundry articles.

IT appearing to the Court that the defendant is not a resident of this state, Ordered, therefore, that publication be made three months in the Western Carolinian, that the defendant appear at the next Court to be held for said county, at the court-house in Charlotte, on fourth Monday in February next, and reply and plead to issue, or demur, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him.  
3m29

A COPY. ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. J. C.

### STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

RUTHERFORD COUNTY:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the second Monday of January, A. D. 1821.—Abel Hill vs. Frederick F. Alley—Original attachment levied on a negro girl and other property. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months, for the defendant to come in, answer, plead, or demur to this attachment, or judgment will be entered by default, and the property levied on be condemned for payment of said debt.  
ISAAC CRATON, C. C.

Test. ROSE, Attorney for Plaintiff. 3m36

### STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

WILKES COUNTY:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January term, 1821. Thomas W. Wilson vs. John Hoots; original attachment, summons William Powell as garnishee. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that John Hoots is not an inhabitant of this state, it is ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, for the defendant to come in at next court, to be held on the last Monday of April for this county, and plead, answer, or demur to said suit, or judgment by default final will be entered against him.  
Copy from the minutes. 3m36

THOMAS W. WILSON, C. J. C.