

CONGRESS.

SIXTEENTH CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION.

WAYS AND MEANS.

Report of the committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred so much of the President's Message, at the commencement of the session, as relates to the Finances.

The committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred so much of the President's message, at the commencement of the session, as relates to the finances, respectfully submit the following Report:

The total nett receipts into the Treasury, during the year 1820, amounted to \$20,969,001

STATE OF THE TREASURY: PUBLIC REVENUE, AND APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE SERVICE OF THE YEAR 1821.

And First. The State of the Treasury.

The amount of available money in the Treasury on the 1st day of January, agreeably to report of the committee, dated the 6th of February, was believed to be \$476,271 13

From which must be deducted amount of deposits in the bank of Vincennes, which it cannot pay, 214,808 00

Leaving available funds in the Treasury, on the 1st day of January, the sum of 261,463 13

Second. The Revenue for 1821.

Customs, as estimated by the committee of Ways and Means, in their report of the 6th February, \$5,095,328
Land estimated by the committee, 800,000
Internal taxes, agreeably to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, 100,000
Bank dividend, by the same, 350,000
Post office receipts from debts of banks, and other incidental receipts, 100,000

Estimated amount of means available for the service of the year 1821, \$16,335,328

And, third. Amount of the several appropriations for the year 1821.

1. Permanent appropriations, viz.

Principal and interest of public debt, \$5,477,776
Gradual increase of the navy, 500,000
Arming the militia, 200,000
Indian annuities, 152,000
Indian trading houses, 19,000
Civilization of Indians, 10,000

2. Temporary, agreeably to the several appropriations made for the service of the present year,

For the service of the navy, \$3,209,093
For the military, 4,926,451
Civil Department, 1,517,352
Public Buildings, 90,445
Private claims, estimated at 200,000
Treaty of Ghent, presumed 45,000
Spanish Treaty, supposed 100,000

Leaving an excess of receipts, over the expenses authorised by law, of 898,211

And of the State of the Finances.

Actual balance against the Treasury, on the 1st day of January; see report of the committee of Ways and Means, 4,579,094
To which must be added amount due by the Vincennes bank, and which will not be available for the service of the present year; see Secretary's letter of 12th inst. 214,808

Actual deficit to be provided for 4,793,902
To supply that deficit there may be applied the surplus of the estimated receipts, in 1821, over the expenditures authorized by the several acts of appropriation passed during the present session, which is presumed by the preceding view, to amount to the sum of 898,211

And the available funds in the Treasury on the first day of January, 261,463

Leaving an actual deficit to be provided for by loan, of 3,634,238

But if the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury should prove correct, to wit: that the customs will yield only fourteen millions, then there must be added (the difference between his estimate and that of the committee) the sum of 1,005,328

\$1,639,566

The committee, under all these circumstances of difficulty and doubt, submit a bill authorizing a loan for four millions five hundred thousand dollars.

The House will perceive a difference between the present report and that of the 6th of February, arising out of the expenditures being bottomed in the one as estimates, and the other as the actual sums appropriated for the service of the present year; and in the estimate of receipts for land during the year 1821, the committee have, in their present report, assumed only one half the amount of their former, which was taken from the estimate of the Treasury. The committee do not pretend to much personal knowledge on the subject, but from conversation with well informed gentlemen from the west and south, and a correspondence with the Secretary of the Treasury, they were induced to believe it would be unsafe to rely on a larger sum than eight hundred thousand dollars to be received for land during the present year. The House will, also, perceive a difference in the available fund arising from the default of the Bank of Vincennes.

RETIREMENTS IN THE PUBLIC EXPENDITURES. The deductions made from the estimates of the several departments for 1820, amounted to the sum of \$2,151,000

On the 1st day of January, 1821, \$476,271 13

Civil 116,558
Military 1,481,664
Naval, including \$300,000 from gradual increase 719,583

Total amount of retrenchments in the annual public expenditures during the sixteenth Congress \$2,147,135

It will be perceived, by the preceding view, that the expenditures for the present year are less than fifteen and a half millions. The committee are of opinion that those of the next year will not exceed fifteen millions, for, during that year, the whole effect of the reduction of the army will be felt; that reduction has reduced the expense of the present year \$561,000, and will reduce that of the next, nearly one million. The Revolutionary pensioners will cost in future \$200,000 less than the sum appropriated for the present year. In fine, the committee are of opinion that the receipts will, (if no unforeseen change should happen,) greatly exceed the annual expenditures.

All which the committee respectfully submit.

IN SENATE, SATURDAY, MARCH 3.

The business before the Senate having been nearly completed—

Mr. Barbour, of Virginia, submitted to the Senate, through the Secretary thereof, the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Senate be presented to JOHN GAILLARD, for the impartial, able, and dignified manner in which he has discharged the duties of President of the Senate during the present session.

The question being put by the Secretary, the resolution was agreed to unanimously; when

The President rose and addressed the Senate as follows:

Gentlemen: In the approbation of my conduct as Presiding Officer, expressed by this honorable body—by those with whom I have been so long and so happily associated—for many of whom I entertain a warm personal attachment, and for all a sincere respect and esteem—I have received an ample and gratifying reward for the solicitude I have felt to merit their favorable opinion. I have received repeated acts of kindness; if an indulgent and liberal support in the discharge of my official duties, present claims on gratitude—then am I largely and truly your debtors; and the more especially so, when it may be emphatically added, that, whatever of public consideration I may enjoy, if, indeed, I possess any, has been derived more, much more, from the confidence and favor you have bestowed on me, than from any merit of my own. Under such strong obligations, which will ever be recollected and acknowledged with pride and pleasure, I now tender to you, gentlemen, collectively, as well as individually, my grateful thanks; wishing you a safe and happy return to your homes and families, and the enjoyment of health, happiness, and prosperity.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker laid before the House the following letter from Mr. Wirt and Mr. Jones:

Washington, March 2, 1821.

SIR: We have the pleasure of informing you that, in the case of Mr. Anderson vs. Dunn, (with the defence of which we had the honor to be charged in the behalf of the House of Representatives,) the Supreme Court has fully affirmed the power of the House *en jure*, to vindicate its own privileges, against every attack of violence or fraud necessarily tending to control the freedom or taint the purity of legislative deliberation.

The interest, so justly manifested by the House, in the issue of this important question, has induced us to communicate, without delay, the determination of the Court, in order that it may be known to the House before its approaching separation.

We have the honor to be, with the highest respect, sir, your obedient servants,

WM. WIRT,
W. JONES.

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Storrs, from the committee on expenditures in the Department of State, delivered in the following report:

The committee on expenditures in the Department of State, report—

That they have attended to the duties imposed on them by order of the House, as far as the business of the House would possibly permit, since the committee was appointed, and that they find the accounts and expenditures of the said Department to be correct.

That they have also, conformably to the order of the House, enquired into the facts relating to the employment of an agent on behalf of the United States, under the 6th and 7th articles of the Treaty of Ghent, and find that Mr. Joseph Delaheld was employed during the past year, as a Secretary, for the performance of the duties which would have been required of an agent, under the said articles. They find, however, that the employment of Mr. Delaheld or some person in that capacity, was indispensable to the interests of the United States; that the compensation allowed Mr. Delaheld was much less than the salary of an agent; and that the allowance of such compensation is not, in their opinion, improper or unreasonable. The committee respectfully refer the House, for the particular facts relative thereto, to the message from the Executive Department on that subject.

The report was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Smith, from the committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred the Senate's bill to amend the act, entitled "An act supplementary to 'An act entitled an act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage,' passed the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine," reported the same without amendment; and the question being on ordering it to be read a third time—Mr. Baldwin, regarding it as conflicting with the salutary provisions of the appraisement law, expressed his hope that it would not pass. Mr. Sturges supported the bill at some length, as being important to the importing merchants. Mr. Baldwin replied, and stated that the House, at the session would prevent the obtaining proper information on the subject: one fact, however,

he knew from the best authority, viz. that an association had been formed in England to throw goods into this country at an under valuation, and that their names had been communicated to the Treasury, and by the Treasury to the custom house officers. Mr. B. concluded by moving that the bill lie on the table; which motion was agreed to.

The House had a recess for an hour and a half; and met again at 3 o'clock.

Some time before the adjournment—

Mr. Clay rose and addressed the House to the following effect:

I rise to submit a motion, which, if it should conciliate the general concurrence of this House, I shall be extremely glad. The present session was commenced under very unpleasant auspices. In the appointment of a presiding officer of the House, the first manifestation was made of that unfortunate division of opinion which has been the peculiar characteristic of the session. The storm has happily subsided; and we have the great satisfaction to behold the ship of our confederacy unimpaired by its rage; her hull, her rigging, and her patriotic crew completely fit for a long and glorious voyage, under the star-spangled banner which proudly floats aloft.

The moral of that agitating drama, of which, for more than two years past our country has been the theatre, is, that, whilst our Federal Union is admirably fitted to accomplish all the national purposes for which it was intended, there are delicate subjects, exclusively appertaining to the several states, which cannot be touched but by them, without the greatest hazard to the public tranquillity. They resemble those secluded apartments in our respective domicils, which are dedicated to family privacy, into which our nearest and best neighbours should not enter. Let us terminate the session by making the officer the depository of our entire reconciliation, whose election first elicited our divisions, and whose situation has been extremely arduous and difficult. For my part, I have great pleasure in testifying to the assiduity, impartiality, ability, and promptitude, with which he has administered the duties of the Chair, since I was able to take my seat. I move the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of this House be given to the Hon. J. W. TAYLOR, for the assiduity, promptitude, and ability, with which he has administered the duties of the chair.

Mr. Nelson of Va. (who was temporarily in the chair) having stated the question—

Mr. Rhea said he hoped this resolution would obtain an unanimous vote. He had been long a member of this house, and he had never seen the duties of the chair discharged more satisfactorily than by the present Speaker.

Mr. Hardin said, that it was with great satisfaction he should vote for this resolution, because it met his entire approbation. To be candid, the Speaker had, in the discharge of the duties of the chair, far outgone his expectations; and he would vote him the thanks proposed with a great deal of pleasure.

The question was then taken on agreeing to the resolution, and decided in the affirmative, one negative voice only being heard.

Some time after the SPEAKER, having resumed the chair, addressed the house as follows:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

Deeply penetrated with a sense of the kindness and liberality, which in terms, and from a source, the most flattering, have dictated the recent expression of your approbation, I shall ever esteem it the highest reward of my public services. If the duties of the Chair have been discharged in any degree to your satisfaction, it attributable chiefly to those feelings of generosity, which have covered my numerous errors, and which have rendered to purity of motive, the deference due to superior merit. My inexperience has been compensated by your prudent counsels, and by a dignified deportment, which has seldom required the interposition of a presiding officer.

Entertaining, gentlemen, for every member of this house no other sentiment than respect and friendship—endeared to many by recollections of united deliberation, and effort, in a period of great national embarrassment—and grateful to all for the magnanimous support which constantly has been afforded me, I shall never cease to rejoice in your individual welfare.

Carry with you, gentlemen, to the bosom of your families and friends my best wishes for your prosperity, and under the protecting care of a benign providence, may each of you enjoy the continued confidence of the wise and good, and largely contribute to perpetuate the union and glory of our common country.

RESOLUTION providing for the admission of Missouri into the Union on a certain condition.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That Missouri shall be admitted into this Union on an equal footing with the original states, in all respects whatever, upon the fundamental condition, that the fourth clause of the twenty-sixth section of the third article of the constitution submitted on the part of said state to Congress, shall never be construed to authorize the passage of any law, and that no law shall be passed in conformity thereto, by which any citizen, of either of the states in this Union, shall be excluded from the enjoyment of any of the privileges and immunities to which such citizen is entitled under the constitution of the United States: Provided, That the legislature of the said state, be and do pass an act, declaring the assent of the said state to the said fundamental condition, and shall transmit to the President

of the United States, on or before the fourth Monday in November next, an authentic copy of the said act; upon the receipt whereof, the President, by proclamation, shall announce the fact: whereupon, and without any further proceeding on the part of Congress, the admission of the said state into this Union shall be considered as complete.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.

Washington March 2, 1821. Approved: JAMES MONROE.

Foreign.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 5.

We have received by the Alfred a file of Paris papers to the 19th January, inclusive, containing London dates to the 12th. The most important intelligence relates to the proceedings of the allied sovereigns with regard to Naples.

The Hon. C. Bathurst is appointed to the place in the British ministry vacated by Mr. Canning.

VIENNA, DEC. 29.

The Emperor arrived yesterday from Troppau. The Emperor Alexander is expected to-morrow. The King of Prussia is daily expected to proceed with the two Emperors to Labach.

The Court Gazette yesterday published an article, of which the following is a copy:

TROPPAU, DEC. 23.

The three allied sovereigns have opened the conferences of Troppau by mutual explanations upon the subject of the revolution at Naples. They have come to a unanimous conclusion that this revolution was excited by fanatic sects, and put in execution by the soldiery, forgetful of their duty. The violent subversion of the legitimate power, which was the consequence of this revolution, and the arbitrary and anarchical system substituted in its stead, are not only in direct opposition to the principles of law, morality, and the true happiness of mankind, but contrary to the principles which monarchs have so often and so loudly proclaimed, and which are necessary to the repose and tranquillity of Europe. Penetrated with these truths, the sovereigns have with one accord come to a firm resolution to direct their united forces in reversing the present order of things in the kingdom of Naples, and to induce the king so to modify the constitution of his states as to render it more compatible with the true and stable interest of his people, as well as with the tranquillity of the neighboring nations.

Animated with a desire to bring about this determination in an amicable manner, the three sovereigns, the King of France, and the Pope, have written to the King of Naples, inviting him to attend the conference which is to be held at Labach.

VIENNA, JAN. 5.

The King of Naples was yesterday at Konigiana, and will arrive at Labach to-morrow.

AUGSBURG, 12th JAN.

The greater part of the ministers from the great powers left Vienna on the 4th and 5th, for Labach. From the preparations at that place, it would seem that the stay of the Austrian court would be of some length of time.

The King of Prussia left Berlin on the 6th of January, for Labach, and would arrive on the 18th.

The new administrative organization of the Grand Duchy of Baden is adjourned indefinitely. The motives of this resolution of the Grand Duke are not made known.

NUREMBERG, 12th JAN.

All eyes are fixed on the proceedings about to take place at the Congress of Labach. It is said the King of Naples will, immediately upon his arrival, deliver to the allied sovereigns an important declaration on the political situation of his states. We are persuaded that the negotiation concerning Naples will be promptly terminated.

PARIS, JAN. 13.

The Spanish Lieut. Gen. Mahy, Governor General of the Island of Cuba, left Bordeaux on the 7th with a numerous suite, for Panillai, to embark in the ship Maria Theresa, Bazis, for Havana.

LONDON, JAN. 5.

Dublin Affair.—A meeting of the Freeholders was called by the High Sheriff, for voting an address to the King. After the address had been read, the Sheriff, who was in the chair, called for the vote, and without giving time for the assembly to speak, he declared it was accepted. The decision excited the most lively sensations among the party opposed to the address. Instead of answering them, the sheriff declared the meeting dissolved, without taking the usual motion for adjournment, and immediately quitted the chair. At this moment, on motion of Mr. O'Connell, (recently appointed the Queen's Attorney General,) the assembly called Lord Cloncurry to the chair. The Sheriff protested against this proceeding, but the noble Lord took the chair. The Sheriff then told them he should call on the military to enforce his orders to dissolve the meeting. Lord C. answered, that force alone would compel him to quit the honorable post to which he had been called by the almost unanimous voice of the large assembly before him. The officers of Police were directed to disperse the assembly; but they refused to act. The Sheriff then called in the military, and immediately the 23d regiment appeared, and a number forced their way into the hall. Lord C. kept firm in his chair until the commanding officer came up and laid his hand on his Lordship, when he submitted to the superior force that was brought against him.