

sloners, a route for a canal from the Alleghany to the Susquehanna. In addition to the importance of this route to a large portion of the West, and the state of Pennsylvania; it was thought to possess other and strong claims on the attention of the government. It is believed to be one of the most promising routes to cross the Alleghany by a canal communication, and should that by the Potomac prove impracticable, it might afford the means of effecting the great object intended by the canal projected by that route.

When the various routes to which I have referred are examined and surveyed, and plans and estimates formed, in conformity with the directions of the act, it will present so full a view of the whole subject, as will enable Congress to commence and complete such a system of internal improvement as it may deem proper, with the greatest possible advantage.

In conclusion, I have to remark, that experience has shown, that the Corps of Engineers is too small to perform the various duties which are assigned to it. Its duties has been more than trebled since its establishment, and are increasing every year. During the present year much inconvenience has been experienced for the want of a sufficient number of officers and men on active duty during the season.

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,
J. C. CALHOUN.
To the President of the United States.

United States Congress.

IN SENATE.

Tuesday, January 4.—Mr. Eaton presented the petition of sundry merchants of Nashville, Ten. praying the imposition of a duty of 10 per cent. on sales at auction.

The report of the committee of claims against the petition of Jacob Greer, of N. C. was taken up and agreed to.

Jan. 5.—Mr. Benton presented a petition from the inhabitants of Michillimackinac, in the territory of Michigan, praying the establishment of a separate territorial government, west of the Michigan territory, and north of the state of Illinois; and, on his motion, it was referred to a select committee of three.

MILITARY ACADEMY.

Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, moved that the committee on Military Affairs, to whom the resolution of the honorable gentleman from North-Carolina, respecting the Military Academy at West Point, had been referred, should be discharged from the further consideration of it. The committee, he said, after a careful investigation, were satisfied that the present number of cadets did not exceed a reasonable complement. The resolution proposed to diminish the number, 260, down to the number of representatives in the other House; but the inquiries of the committee did not result in a conviction that it was necessary or expedient to adopt the resolution, and therefore prayed to be discharged from further considering it.

Mr. Macon said that besides the resolution which he had proposed, he was of opinion that measures be taken also for preventing the institution from growing into a family establishment. A student there may have a brother, and naturally desire to have his brother with him. Thus might influence be exerted to confine to particular family connexions the benefit of an institution designed for the general good of the whole United States. Upon this subject, he remarked that he had waited until the close of an administration, before he would offer the resolution, but intended to offer a provision against such abuses at some future period.

Mr. Johnson, in reply, observed that the vacancies were always filled up according to the federal population; nor had the committee found a single instance of two brothers being admitted. The appointments were left to the heads of the departments, who were not only subject to the censure of that body if they abused this trust, but responsible to the whole nation. He moved that the subject lie on the table; which was carried.

Jan. 6.—In pursuance of notice given, Mr. Talbot asked and obtained leave to introduce a joint resolution, "authorizing the purchase of 630 copies of the Journals of the Old Congress;" which was read once, and passed to a second reading.

Jan. 7.—The Senate did not sit to day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, January 4.—The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Ingham, was taken up and agreed to, in the following shape:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to lay before Congress, so far as he may deem compatible with the public interest, any correspondence between the Executive departments of this government and the officers of the United States' navy, and other public agents, at or near the ports of South

America, on the Pacific ocean; also copies of any memorials or communications which may have been received from the citizens of the United States, in relation to the violation of their neutral rights, by either of the belligerents, and the measures adopted by the officers and agents of the United States, for their protection.

On motion of Mr. Conner, it was **Resolved,** That the committee on Post Offices and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Lincolnton North-Carolina, by Jacob Fulenwider's, Erwinsville and Mooresborough, to Rutherfordton.

Jan. 5.—The following resolution, offered yesterday, was taken up:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House, if not incompatible with the public interest, the documents and proceedings of the Naval Court Martial in the case of Lieut. Weaver, lately held in or near the city of New-York.

On motion the resolution was amended by adding the words "and also of Lieutenant —."

The resolution was amended, and then agreed to.

Jan. 6.—The House was engaged the best part of this day, on the "Niagara Claims" bill; and on the bill for the punishment of crimes.

On motion, it was **Resolved,** That the committee on the Public Lands be instructed to inquire and report to this House, whether the interest of the Government would not be promoted by the establishment of Roads and Levees upon the public lands, specifying such as in their opinion would produce that effect, by imparting to the public lands an increased value, proportioned to the expense of constructing the same.

Jan. 7.—On motion of Mr. Cook, it was

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing one, or more National Penitentiaries, for the confinement and punishment of persons convicted of offences against the United States, to be located at such place or places as shall be most convenient to the different sections of the Union.

Mr. Cook, in explanation of the objects of his resolution, referred to the Judiciary bill now before the House, which present some 40 or 50 cases for punishment, and contended for the necessity of adopting some system which, while it should protect the community from criminal depredations, should, at the same time, be more severe than that inflicted under the existing law. If the system he wished could not be organized during the present session, he hoped this incipient measure be adopted.

TREASURY REPORT.

Not having room, at this time, for the whole of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, we avail ourselves of the following abstract of its principal items, from the National Journal.

Public Lands.—Of the Public Lands, there were sold at the several Land Offices, during the year 1823, 653,319 acres, for the gross sum of \$850,136 26. The gross amount received in 1823, for land sold prior to 1st July, 1820, was \$148,423 09; making the total amount received, \$998,559 35. The expenses of sales, including commissions and salaries, \$71,812 87; the repayments for lands erroneously sold, was \$2,153 20; and the payments into the Treasury was \$916,533 10.

During the two first quarters of 1824, the quantity sold, was 337,160 acres; for which the gross amount received, was \$456,507 36

Moneys received for land from
Jan. 1, to June 30, 505,472 38
Incidental expenses of sales, 36,437 25
Repayments to individuals, 493 77

Nett proceeds in first two qrs. of 1824, 468,541 56
Amount paid into the Treasury in first two quarters, 337,410 70
Amount do. third quarter, 411,394 40

Total paid into the Treasury in three quarters of 1824, 768,805 10

Amount of Duties which accrued on Merchandise, &c. of Bounties and Allowances on Salted Fish and of Expenses of Collection, &c. during the year ending Dec 31, 1823:

Duties on Merchandise, 22,376,725 25
do. Tonnage and light money, 88,896 10
do. Passports & clearances, 12,576 00
Debentures issued, 4,522,665 70

Drawback on domestic refined sugar, and domestic spirits, 5,790 28
Bounties and allowances, 187,644 58
Gross revenue, 17,732,114 72
Expenses of collection, 723,543 99
Nett revenue, 17,008,570 80

Payments made into the Treasury, 19,038,433 44

The following statement exhibits the value and quantities, respectively, of Merchandise on which duties actually accrued during the year 1823, (consisting of the difference between articles paying

duty imported, and those entitled to drawback re-exported;) and, also, of the nett revenue which accrued that year, from duties on merchandise, tonnage, passports and clearances.

MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTY AD VALOREM.			
Quantity	Value	Duty	Total
935,271 dollars & 71 per cent	62,845 32		
18,933,703 do.	15 do.	2,090,055 45	
6,130,269 do.	20 do.	1,234,053 80	
15,467,941 do.	25 do.	3,866,983 25	
1,645,610 do.	30 do.	493,683 00	
38,098,784 do.	20 do.	7,744,622 82	

SPECIFIC DUTIES.			
1. Wines 1730,105 gal. av. 22.8		394,416 25	
2. Spirits 7703,152 do.	44.7	1,655,326 43	
Molasses 1,284,451 do.	5.0	642,225 56	
3. Teas 6,796,364 lbs.	30.9	2,105,955 66	
Coffee 8,603,330 do.	5.0	930,166 50	
4. Sugar 13,309,475 do.	3.02	1,311,004 79	
5. Salt 4,449,740 bus.	20.0	889,948 00	
6. All other articles		1,815,750 96	
		29,764,792 05	

From which deduct, Duties refunded, after deducting therefrom duties on merchandise, the particulars of which could not be ascertained, and difference of calculation 57,011 09

17,452,403 78

Add 2 1/2 per cent. retained on drawback 126,359 15
Extra duty on merchandise imported in foreign vessels 25,915 42
Discriminating duty on French vessels 7,183 58
Interest on bonds 20,865 18
Storage received 3,714 86

Duties on merchandise 17,636,441 97
Duties on tonnage 71,867 94
Light money 17,038 16
Passports and clearances 12,576 00

17,737,914 07

Deduct drawback on domestic refined sugar exported 2,281 68
Do. do. domestic distilled spirits do. 3,317 60

Gross revenue 17,732,114 79
Expenses of collection 720,543 99

Nett revenue, per statement A. 17,008,570 80

Wines.—The wines imported during the year amounted to 1,730,105 gallons, the duty upon which was \$394,416 25. The different quantities were of Madeira, 68,207 gallons; Burgundy, &c. 4,058; Sherry and St. Lucar, 9,252; Lisbon, Oporto, &c. 35,741; Tenerife, Fayal, &c. 185,111; Claret, 70,795; all others, 1,357,211.

Spirits.—The Spirits imported was 7,703,152 gallons, paying a duty of \$1,655,326 43. From grain, of 1st proof, there were 196,138 gallons; 2d proof, 32,928; 3d proof, 40,280; 4th proof, 15,955; 5th proof, 548; from other materials, of 1st and 2d proof, 431,876 gallons; 3d proof, 1,112,062; 4th proof, 1,870,000.

Teas.—Of Teas there were of Bohea, 585,864 lbs; Souchong, 1,593,114; Hyson Skin, 1,967,166; Hyson and Young Hyson, 2,384,142; Imperial, 265,523; making a total imported during the year 1823, of 6,796,364 lbs.

Sugars.—The imports of Sugar amounted to 42,137,421 lbs. of Brown, and 1,172,054 lbs. of White Clayed.

Salt.—The whole amount of Salt imported was 5,435,449 bushels.

Amount of American and Foreign Tonnage, employed in the Foreign Trade of the United States, during the year ending December 31, 1823.

Tonnage	Tons
American Tonnage in Foreign Trade	1,490,332
Foreign do.	118,691
Total Ton. employed in the foreign trade of the U. S.	1,609,023

Proportion of Foreign Tonnage to the whole amount of Tonnage employed in the Foreign Trade of the United States, 7.3 to 100.

The Secretary concludes his report with the following observations:

It will be perceived, that, excluding the loans, the annual average receipts, in those years, may be estimated at \$21,700,000 00; and, upon the date already shown, the annual revenue, in subsequent years, may also be estimated at \$21,500,000 00. Should no important change be made in the existing national establishments, exclusive of what may be required for the erection of fortifications, and the increase of the Navy, may be estimated at about \$13,500,000 00. Thus, after providing for the annual demands for the payment of the principle and interest of the public debt, and for all the ordinary expenses of the Government, there will remain, for the next eleven years, an annual surplus of about \$8,000,000; which, after the extinction of the debt in the year 1835, will receive an annual addition of the \$10,000,000 now appropriated to the public debt: which surpluses may be applied to such objects, conducive to the common defence and general welfare of the nation, as may be within the constitutional powers of Congress, and as they, in their wisdom, may deem proper.

All which is respectfully submitted.
WM. H. CRAWFORD.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
December 31, 1824.

France, though not the native land of the vine, has, at the present day, almost four million acres devoted to its cultivation. The average production of these immense vineyards, is about one thousand million gallons: and the whole annual value of their vintage, about \$125,000,000.



Salisbury, January 25, 1825.

OUR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

All who value the principles of our government cannot but look with great solicitude, to the course that our members of Congress will pursue when they are called upon to vote for the next President. Not so much on account of the result of the election itself, as to the important principle involved in their action. The very key-stone of our republican institutions is the representative principle. The people on account of their numbers, cannot assemble together to make laws and direct public affairs, because the assemblage would be too great to act. To avoid this evil, they have fallen on a plan of condensing themselves into a smaller compass. This plan is by representation. The people choose AGENTS to meet in Congress,—for what purpose? To carry into effect, the wishes of their constituents; to do what they, the people themselves would do, were they present, then, and there acting and doing for themselves.—Who then can hear without solicitude, that certain of our members of Congress, declare their determination to trample on this fundamental principle of our government; and treat with contempt, the voice and wishes of the people of North-Carolina—their constituents? If they do it, will it not plainly show that they set at naught the will of their constituents, and that they prize the leading principles of our constitution, less than their engagements to CAUCUS? It is said by some of their confidential correspondents, that after the first ballot, they will come over and vote for the man who is the favorite of North-Carolina; but, we ask, does this double course alter the principle of their conduct in the least? They first endeavor to carry into effect the decree of the caucus, but finding this impracticable, they then turn round and support the wishes of the people: that is, the people's wishes are placed second to their own; the principle is first trampled on, and then, with an ill grace, is taken up out of the dust, and acted on!

The principle at stake is worth more than the question, who shall succeed? and, it will be well for the people to look to it with a watchful eye. But free governments have never been destroyed by open violence: their ruin has been brought about by one encroachment after another; their agents would first usurp one power and then another, until all were lost. In this government permit the agents of the people, with impunity to trample on the principle of representation, and we may soon expect to see the nation of our government undergo a complete change, and republicanism leave our shore for some purer clime. Let the people then be awake; for the principle at stake is even of more importance than who shall be President.

VOTING by PROXIES in CAUCUS!

In the late Congressional Caucus, two members of Congress appeared in that meeting by proxy, and voted by proxy. A peer of the British Parliament can make another Lord of Parliament, his proxy to vote for him in his absence; but, in this country, nothing of the kind has ever before occurred under our constitution; a voter who lies sick in sight of the polls, cannot send in his vote by proxy; but, under the usages of caucus, if a member of Congress be out of the country, (as was actually the case with Col. Tatnal) he may vote in caucus by proxy. The Peers of King George are thus approaching the Peers of King George, in some of their high privileges.

PRESIDENT MONROE.

In the House of Representatives, on the 6th inst. the following communication from the President of the United States, was received: To the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States:

As the term of my service in this high trust will expire at the end of the present session of Congress, I think it proper to invite your attention to an object very interesting to me, and which, in the movement of our Government, is deemed, on principle, equally interesting to the Public. I have been long in the service of my country, and in its most difficult conjunctures, as well abroad as at home, in the course of which I have had a controul over the public moneys to a vast amount. If, in the course of my service, it shall appear, on the most severe scrutiny, which I invite, that the public have sustained any loss by any act of mine, or of others, for which I ought to be held responsible, I am willing to bear it. If, on the other hand, it shall appear, on a view of the law, and of precedents in other cases, that justice has been withheld from me, in any instance, as I have believed it to be in many, and greatly to my injury, it is submitted whether it ought not to be rendered. It is my wish that all matters of account and claims, between my country and myself, be settled, with that strict regard to justice which is observed in settlements between individuals in private life. It would be gratifying to me, and it appears to be just, that the subject should be now examined, in both respects, with a view to a decision hereafter. No bill would, it is presumed, be presented for my signature, which would operate either for or against me, and I would certainly sanction none in my favor. While here,

I can furnish testimony, applicable to any case, in both views, which a full investigation may require; and the committee to whom the subject may be referred, by reporting facts now, with a view to a decision after my retirement, will allow time for further information, and due consideration of all matters relating thereto. Settlements with a person in this trust, which could not be made with the accounting officers of the government, should always be made by Congress, and under its authority. It is my wish, that I lay in presenting these claims, will be explained to the committee to whom the subject may be referred. It will, I presume, be made apparent that it was inevitable; that from the peculiar circumstances attending each case, Congress alone could decide on it; and that from considerations of delicacy it would have been highly improper for me to have sought it from Congress at an earlier period than that which is now proposed—the expiration of my term in this high trust. Other considerations appear to me to operate with great force, in favour of the measure which I now propose. A citizen who has long served his country, in its highest trusts, has a right, if he has served with fidelity, to enjoy undisturbed tranquillity, and peace in his retirement. This he cannot expect to do, unless his conduct, in all pecuniary concerns, shall be placed, by severe scrutiny, on a basis not to be shaken. This, therefore, forms a strong motive with me for the inquiry which I now invite. The public may also derive considerable advantage from the precedent, in the future movement of the government. It being known that such scrutiny was made in my case, it may form a new and strong barrier against the abuse of the public confidence in future.
JAMES MONROE.
Washington, 5th Jan. 1825.

BATTLE of KING'S MOUNTAIN.

Our readers, we presume, have not forgotten the discussions which were had a year or two since, relative to the merits of the officers who were engaged in the battle of King's Mountain, during the Revolutionary war: and as we lent our columns to that discussion, we feel that we ought to afford every explanation of the subject which may appear, a fair chance to become generally known, we give the following letter from the Raleigh Register, a place in our paper:

Fort Defiance, 24th July, 1823.

DEAR SIR: Some time ago, I saw a publication of some private letters which should have passed between the late Governors Shelby and Sevier, respecting the battle at King's Mountain, which appeared to reflect some disgrace on Col. Campbell, contrary to any thing I had ever heard before, or believed to be true. Since that time I saw the animadversions of Mr. Preston, the grandson of Colonel Campbell, and also the reply of the late Governor Shelby, which publications caused me considerable grief to find (at so distant a period) any thing published, that might in any manner tarnish the reputation of any of the gentlemen above mentioned, as some of them have made their exit to the regions of bliss, where I hope they will all receive everlasting rewards for their patriotic heroism; and in the mean time, their posterity and fellow-citizens ought to remember their achievements, under the auspiciousness of Divine Providence, at that most critical and eventful crisis, with everlasting gratitude; particularly as the complete victory obtained in that battle appeared to change the aspect of our warfare, until we obtained the glorious object we had in view.

In that campaign, I did not make much personal acquaintance with Col. Shelby, but never have had a doubt of his valor and veracity. I think, perhaps, by having now writing to refresh his memory, he has not given some of the Officers who commanded in that battle, all the credit they were entitled to, and he has also misrepresented the position of our troops at the commencement of the attack.

Col. Shelby says, our plan was to surround the mountain, and attack the enemy on all sides, (which is correct). And he says that Col. Campbell's regiment and his own composed the centre, and that the right wing of column was led by Maj. Winston and Col. Sevier, and the left by Col. Cleveland and Col. Williams; by which we should understand, that our army was formed in only three columns; when, in fact, we were formed in four columns; and Major Winston alone (whose experience and bravery was well known) commanded the right, and not Maj. Winston and Col. Sevier, as mentioned in Gov. Shelby's publication—which would derogate from them both a part of the honor they were entitled to. Col. Cleveland commanded in front of the left column, and whether Col. Williams and his troops were attached to Col. Cleveland's regiment, I know not; but the two centre columns were commanded by Col. Shelby and Col. Sevier, Colonel Campbell having been complimented with the chief command of the whole, as stated by Gov. Shelby.

Gov. Shelby is mistaken as to the number of men that went to the battle. He says he started with 910 men, and was joined by Col. Williams with his men &c. As very few men under my com-