

tions for the year 1820 may be discharged, are the following, viz:

1. The sum of six hundred thousand dollars, annually reserved by the acts of the 4th of Aug. 1790, out of the duties and customs, towards the expenses of the government.

2. The surplus which may remain of the customs and internal duties, after satisfying the sums for which they are pledged and appropriated.

3. Any other unappropriated money which may be in the Treasury during the 1820.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Treasury Department, Register's Office, Dec. 21, 1819.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the general estimate of appropriations of the service of the year 1820, viz:

Civil department,	1,099,833 29
Submissions for do.	18,100 00
Miscellaneous,	1,117,933 39
Intercourse with foreign nations,	971,482 88
Military Establishment, viz.	333,277 76

Expenses of the army,	3,380,614 96
Permanent objects,	3,003,971 04
Military pensions,	426,845 03
Revolutionary pensions,	3,066,409 00
Half pay pensions to widows and orphans,	100,000 00
Indian department,	315,000 00
Naval establishment,	2,474,507 50
Marine Corps,	227,521 26
Total amount, including submissions,	15,417,553 72

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

Hon. W. H. Crawford, Secretary of the Treasury.

CONGRESS

SENATE.

Monday, January 3.

Mr. Williams, of Ten. submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of subjecting the Cadets in the United States' Military Academy at West Point, to the rules and articles of War.

Mr. Logan offered a resolution to request the President of the United States to cause to be laid before the Senate any evidence in the Executive Department in relation to judgments, fines, and payments, under the act entitled "an act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States," [commonly called the sedition law,] and whether in any, and in what instances, the same have been remitted. Mr. L. mentioned, in explanation of his motion, that, on a petition, now before the committee of claims, from Mathew Lyon, of Kentucky, praying to be reimbursed the amount of a fine incurred under the sedition law, some difficulty existed for the want of certain facts referred to in the petition, and it was to obviate this difficulty that he desired a call for the information from the Executive. The resolution lies on the table one day of course.

The motion offered by Mr. Williams of Ten. on the 30th ult. respecting an authority of the State of Tennessee, to sell the vacant lands south of French Broad and Holston rivers, in that state, at less than two dollars per acre, was taken up and agreed to.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill declaring the consent of Congress to the admission of the state of Maine into the Union.

Mr. Barbour observed that this bill involved considerations of great moment, that it embraced provisions on which there were conflicting opinions, though no objection whatever was entertained to the main object of the bill, of which indeed he was warmly in favor. For this and other reasons, which Mr. B. afterwards submitted at large, he wished the bill to go back to the committee, in hopes that they might so shape it as to obviate the difficulties alluded to, and unite the voice of the Senate in its favor. Mr. B. concluded his remarks by moving that the further consideration of the bill be postponed to Wednesday; when, if his present motion succeeded, he should offer the following motion:

"That the bill entitled a bill declaring the consent of Congress to the admission of the state of Maine into the Union, be committed to the committee on the judiciary, with instructions so to amend it as to authorise the people of the Missouri to establish a state government and to admit such state into the Union upon an equal footing with the original states in all respects whatever."

The motion to postpone was opposed at considerable length, by Mr. Mellen, Mr. Otis, and Mr. Burrill, successively, on the ground, of the impropriety of delaying the bill, and also as taken in connection with the motion of which Mr. Barbour had given notice. The inexpediency of coupling the two subjects together in one bill; and, incidentally, the question connected with the Missouri bill of certain restrictions, &c. entered into the debate. Mr. Barbour replied and entered at large into the merits and the defence of the proposition which he had disclosed his intention of offering, and into the question which grew out of it, touching the right of imposing conditions upon the admission of Missouri, &c. &c.

The motion strictly before the Senate being simply to postpone the consideration of the bill to Wednesday, it was assented to generally by those gentlemen who had opposed the object of the postponement, and was agreed to without a division.

The bill which passed the House of Representatives, on the same subject, was received and laid on the table.

Tuesday, Jan. 4.

The bill from the House of Representatives for the admission of Maine into the Union, was taken up and read twice and referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Senate then proceeded, according to the order of the day, to consider the resolutions, submitted on the 28th of Dec. by Mr. Logan, of Kentucky.

The resolutions having been read, Mr. Logan rose and addressed the Senate about an hour in support of the several features of his proposition—arguing to show that the enquiry was necessary, just, and constitutional.

Mr. Wilson of N. J. called for a division of the question on the resolutions: and, no further debate ensuing,

The question was taken on the first resolution, and decided in the negative—Ayes 12, Noes 24.

The question was then put on the two remaining resolutions, successively, without debate, and also decided in the negative, without a division; but few voices being heard in the affirmative.

The resolution offered yesterday, by Mr. Williams, of Ten. and Mr. Logan, respectively were taken up and agreed to.

Wednesday, Jan. 5.

Mr. Lowrie, presented to the Senate, certain resolutions of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, requesting the Senators and Representatives from that state, in Congress, to propose, and use their exertions to obtain an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, to prohibit Congress from making any law to erect or incorporate any bank or other monied institution, except within the District of Columbia; and that any bank established by Congress shall, with its branches, be confined to the said District; which resolutions were read and laid on the table.

The bill to provide for obtaining accurate statements of the foreign commerce of the United States; was considered, and ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Van Dyke, from the committee on pensions, made the following report, which was read.

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred a resolution of the Senate, of December 20, 1819, instructing the said committee to enquire into the expediency of reviving the act of 1806, entitled "An act to provide for persons who were disabled by known wounds received in the revolutionary war," which expired at the close of the last session of Congress, report:

That they have examined the subject embraced in the said resolution, and, finding that persons placed on the pension list, in pursuance of the act of 1816, may continue to receive their pensions as heretofore, by complying with the provisions of the act, entitled "An act regulating the payments of invalid pensioners," approved 3d March, 1819; and believing that most, if not all, the cases would come within the act of 1806, if revived, may be relieved under the more liberal provisions of the act of the 18th March, 1818, the Committee are therefore, of opinion, that it is not necessary or expedient to revive the act in said resolution mentioned.

Mr. Roberts presented to the Senate a preamble and resolution of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, requesting the Senators and Representative in Congress, from that state, to vote against the admission of any territory, as a state, into the Union, unless the introduction of slaves for life be prohibited therein; which resolution, &c. was read.

Mr. Dana presented to the Senate sun-

dry resolutions, transmitted to him, of a meeting of citizens in the town of New-Haven, Connecticut, declaring their opinion of the right of Congress to prohibit the further extension of slavery in the United States, and praying that its extension may be prohibited—which resolutions were read.

The Senate then, according to the order of the day, took up the bill declaring the consent of Congress to the admission of the state of Maine into the Union; when,

On the motion of Mr. Mellen, the said bill was postponed for four weeks.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Jan. 3.

Mr. A. Smith, from the committee on military affairs, to whom was referred a resolution instructing them to enquire into the expenditures which have been, and are likely to be incurred, in fitting out and prosecuting the expedition to the mouth of the Yellow Stone river, and concerning the objects intended to be accomplished by that expedition, made a report thereon, which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, enclosing an abstract shewing the aggregate amount of the military peace establishment actually in service for each year, since 1815; made in obedience to an order of the 28th ult.; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Tuesday, Jan. 4.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONS.

Mr. Bloomfield, from the committee on revolutionary pensions, to whom was referred a resolution of the 18th ult. respecting the execution and propriety of repealing the pension law of March 18, 1818, (on which subject they made a report in part some days ago,) made a report final, declaring that it is not expedient, neither would it comport with the dignity of the American nation, to repeal that act; which report was read, committed to a committee of the whole house, and ordered to be printed.

PRIVATEERING.

Mr. Lowndes, from the committee of foreign relations, to whom had been referred two memorials from certain citizens of Ohio, praying the suppression of privateering, as a means of national warfare, submitted the following report:

The committee of Foreign Relations, to whom have been referred two memorials from Citizens of the State of Ohio, relating to the practice of privateering, beg leave respectfully to Report:—

That the language of the memorialists is such as to leave the extent in which they deem it reasonable to expect a mitigation in the laws of maritime warfare in some doubt. They are considered by the committee as recommending such a change in these laws as shall exempt the property of individuals from capture either by public or private ships of war, at least when it does not consist of contraband articles, and is not destined to a blockaded port. The general benevolence which is expressed, as well as the opinion of Dr. Franklin, which is referred to by the memorialists, seem to prove that it is their wish that the property which subserves no purpose of war should be as safe upon the sea as upon land—not that it should be secured from private cruisers, and be left exposed to public ships, which in the service of some European powers, are much more numerous than the others, and whose pursuit of plunder is quite as active and unsparing. It cannot, indeed, be presumed, that the memorialists should wish a change in maritime law which would produce very little diminution in the dangers of our commerce in a conflict with any considerable naval power, while it would wrest from our hands what we have hitherto considered as one of our principal means of annoyance. It is the security of fair & harmless commerce from all attack, which the memorialists most desire. It is the introduction of a system which shall confine the immediate injuries of war to those whose sex, & age & occupation, do not unfit them for the struggle. If these are the wishes of the memorialists, the committee express their concurrence in them, without hesitation.

The committee think that it will be right in the government of the United States to renew its attempt to obtain the mitigation of a barbarous code, whenever there shall seem a probability of its success. They do not doubt that it will do so. Its first efforts at negotiation were characterized by an anxiety to limit the evils of war; and if it seem to have desisted from the prosecution of this design, the committee believe that this circumstance must be attributed, not to a change in the policy of the United States, but to the perseverance in their former policy of other nations.

The committee are not unaware that the "United States are better situated than any other nation to profit by privateering;" but they are far from opposing this calculation to a regulation which, if the powers of the world would adopt it, they too should consider as "a happy improvement in the laws of nations."

It is an improvement, however, which cannot be made without the consent of

other states. The committee will not flatter the memorialists by expressing the opinion that such consent will probably be given; but as it can be obtained only, if at all, through the Executive government, to whose discretion the conduct of negotiations has been properly confided by the constitution, they recommend to the House the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the committee of Foreign Relations be discharged from the further consideration of the memorials relating to the practice of privateering, and that they be referred to the Secretary of State.

The report was read, and the resolutions agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Overstreet, it was Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to inform this House what reduction (in his opinion) it will make in the revenue, if the importation of cotton and woollen manufactures, and iron, be prohibited; and in what manner the deficit in the revenue may be supplied, should such prohibition be made.

On motion of Mr. Cannon, Resolved, That the committee on the militia be instructed to enquire into the expediency of improving the organization and discipline of the militia of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Strong, of N. York, it was

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for furnishing the army, the navy and the indian department, with articles of clothing, and other merchandise, of domestic manufacture, except such articles only as cannot, with economy, and in sufficient quantity, be manufactured in the United States.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the further encouragement of native American citizens and seamen, engaged in the whale fisheries.

Wednesday, Jan. 5.

On motion of Mr. Archer, it was

Resolved, That the message of the President of the United States, dated January 13, 1813, communicating a law passed by the General Assembly of Maryland, in relation to the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, be referred to the committee of Roads and Canals, and that they be instructed to enquire into the expediency of extending the aid of government towards uniting the waters of the Chesapeake and Delaware.

On motion of Mr. Quarles, it was

Resolved, That the committee on Military Affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of re-organizing the army of the U. States.

[Mr. Quarles said, in regard to this resolution, that justice to the officers of the army of the U. States, and those concerned in its organization, as well as to satisfy the wish of the people of this nation, the investigation contemplated in this resolution, was required. If we have an army of officers and privates, properly proportioned, its character ought to be reinstated in that part of the nation who entertain a different sentiment; on the contrary, if we have an army of officers almost exclusively, and which is drawing large sums of money improperly from the public treasury, the country should know it, and the evil be remedied.]

On motion of Mr. Quarles, it was

Resolved, That the committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of suspending, for a limited time, so much of the standing appropriation of one million of dollars for the increase of the Navy as may be consistent with the public service; and also to enquire whether any other reduction of the expenses of the Navy can be made consistent with the public service.

[In introducing this resolve, Mr. Q. said, it appeared that the resources of the country, and our embarrassed condition, called aloud for the retrenchment of our expences; and, although he was as much disposed as any man to cherish and encourage the navy of our country, whose gallantry had on all occasions given such splendor to the American arms, it seemed to him well worthy the consideration of Congress, whether we may not do too much. We appropriate, said he, \$1,000,000 for the increase of the Navy, annually. This sum is employed exclusively in building new vessels. These vessels, when completed, have to be manned, which is another source of expence, and, by the vessels being built, and the consequent expence of manning them, we are accumulating an alarming annual expenditure. Does not prudence dictate that we pause a while, and enquire whether the nation had not better omit so much of the appropriation as applies to building the vessels; and, if it should be thought proper, procure materials and have them in a state of preparation, when our country has more control of funds, or the situation of the nation shall justify it, and make it imperiously necessary, then recommence the building of vessels.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Taylor in the chair, on the bill providing for taking the fourth census of the U. States.

Mr. Campbell explained the views of

the committee in adopting and reporting various provisions of the bill.

Several propositions were made in the course of the discussion; amongst which was an amendment, proposed by Mr. Holmes, to add a column in the census for the enumeration of foreigners not naturalized. A suggestion was made by Mr. Clay as to the returns of the enumeration of slaves, so as to show their precise increase, believing that very erroneous opinions were entertained from the want of accurate information, as to the increase of that class of the population.

A motion was made, by Mr. Smith, of Md. to provide for collecting with the enumeration of the inhabitants, the amount of the different kinds of domestic manufactures. The committee spent much time in considering these and other propositions, without deciding on them; and, before they had got through the bill, The committee rose, reported progress, obtained leave to sit again; and The House adjourned.

Thursday, January 6.

Mr. Walker, of N. C. moved the following resolution, which was agreed to by a small majority:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to report to this house whether any, and, if any, what, progress has been made in the civilization of the Indian tribes, & the sum of money, if any, which has been expended on that subject, under the act of last session.

On motion of Mr. Butler, of Lou. it was

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to enquire whether any, and, if any, what, fur her provisions are necessary to define and punish the crime of piracy.

The House then again according to the order of the day, resumed, in committee of the whole, Mr. Taylor in the chair, the consideration of the bill providing for taking the fourth census—Mr. Smith's motion to provide for taking, with the census, an account of the various manufactures, being the question before the committee.

Mr. Plumer, of N. H. moved to amend the bill by inserting a provision, directing the enumeration and return of the trade, occupation, or employment of all males above the age of sixteen years.

This amendment was modified, on the motion of Mr. Smith, of N. C. so as to be confined to the number of persons engaged in agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, respectively; and, thus amended, it was agreed to by a small majority.

A motion was made to amend the bill by inserting a column in the schedule, for the enumeration of "free married persons;" which motion was negatived.

Mr. Rich moved that free colored persons be enumerated, and returned separately, with their ages classed in the same manner as slaves.

Mr. Smith of Md. wished to know the policy of thus informing, by official enumeration and publication, that class of population of their strength and numbers. What good was to grow out of it.

Mr. Clay observed that the amendment had been offered partly on his suggestion, and he could see no possible mischief in the provision. As to its policy, it would effect more completely one of the objects of taking a census, which was to shew the comparative increase in all classes of our population, and enable the government to carry into effect more perfectly the purposes of the periodical enumeration. There was no part of the United States in such a condition, as related to this class of people, as to render any mischief possible from such a provision.

Mr. Rich's motion was then agreed to—ayes 74.

On motion of Mr. Butler, of Lou the bill was amended by adding the following resolution:

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That, in the census, when the superficial content of any county or parish shall exceed forty miles square and the number of inhabitants in said parish or county shall not exceed two thousand five hundred, the assistants shall be allowed with the approbation of the judges of their respective districts or territories, such further compensation as shall be deemed reasonable, provided the same does not exceed three dollars for every fifty persons by them returned.

The committee then rose, reported their proceedings, and the bill and amendments were ordered to be printed.

Friday, Jan. 7.

On motion of Mr. Cooke, it was Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to report to this House the sums of money which have been actually paid since the peace establishment, to the General Officers and their staff, who are attached to the army of the United States, specifying particularly on what account, to whom, and when paid.

Mr. Butler, of N. H. moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on the Public Lands be instructed to enquire into the expediency of granting to each state a tract of land, not exceeding one hundred acres, for an endowment of an University in each state.

The House having agreed to consider the resolution,

Mr. Butler remarked that this propo-