

tion of Mr. Haynes, resolved themselves into a Committee, Mr. Cambreleng in the chair, and on motion of Mr. Buchanan, reported to the Senate chamber, to prosecute the case. On their return, they reported progress, and the House adjourned.

Wednesday, Dec. 29. Among the petitions presented, was one by Mr. Hall, from the midshipmen of the navy, praying that a grade of naval office be established, to be called sub-lieutenants, by which passed midshipmen may be placed on a footing with the graduates of the military school at West Point—it was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs; and one by Mr. Varum, from Elisha Bigelow, builder of the steam engine, so constructed that it is not liable to the ordinary accident of bursting, and proposing to make his discovery public for a suitable reward; which was referred to a select committee. A short discussion arose on an amendment offered by Mr. Speight, to the resolution proposed on Tuesday, by Mr. Howard. This amendment called for the printing of the reports of the committee of Ways and Means of the 13th March, 1828, and the report of the committee on Commerce of 8th February, 1830. It was opposed by Mr. Howard, on the ground, that if it were adopted, others would be offered, and the object ultimately defeated. This amendment was lost; and Mr. Cambreleng proposed to amend by adding the report of Gen. Hamilton, when Secretary of the Treasury, in March, 1792, and that of Mr. Jefferson, when Secretary of State, in February, 1793, relating to the subject embraced in the reports mentioned in the resolution.

Upon this amendment a discussion arose. Messrs. Howard and Mallory opposed, and Messrs. Cambreleng, Wayne and Archer, advocated it. Before the question was taken, a message was received from the Senate, announcing the meeting of the High Court of Impeachment for the trial of Judge Peck; and the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Martin of South Carolina, in the Chair; when, on motion of Mr. Buchanan, they proceeded to the Senate Chamber, to attend said trial; and on returning and reporting progress, adjourned.

[From the National Intelligencer, Dec. 17.] THE ANNUAL TREASURY REPORT.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury was yesterday received by both Houses of Congress. From this report it appears, that the receipts into the Treasury, in the year 1829, were, from customs, twenty-two millions six hundred and eighty-one thousand, nine hundred and sixty-five dollars and ninety-one cents; from sales of public lands, one million five hundred and seventy-five thousand one hundred and seventy-five dollars and thirteen cents; from dividends on bank stock, four hundred and ninety thousand dollars; incidental receipts, one hundred and thirty-eight thousand four hundred and eighty-six dollars and thirty-four cents; making altogether, twenty-four millions eight hundred and twenty-seven thousand six hundred and twenty-seven dollars and thirty-eight cents.

The receipts into the Treasury for the three first quarters of the present year, 1830, were, from customs, seventeen millions two hundred and sixty-eight thousand one hundred and twenty-two dollars and seventy-four cents; sales of lands, one million two hundred and ninety-three thousand seven hundred and nineteen dollars and twenty-seven cents; bank dividends, four hundred and ninety thousand dollars; miscellaneous, eighty-four thousand 100 and 76 and seventy-eight cents; estimated receipts for the fourth quarter, from all sources, five millions and twenty-five thousand dollars; making, altogether, twenty-four millions one hundred and sixty-one thousand and eighteen dollars and seventy-nine cents.

If the estimated receipts of the fourth quarter of the present year be correct, there will be a deficiency in the revenue of 1830, compared with that of 1829, of six hundred and sixty-six thousand six hundred and eighty dollars and fifty-nine cents.

The expenditures of 1829, amounted to twenty-five millions forty-four thousand three hundred and fifty eight dollars and forty cents. The expenditures of the three first quarters of 1830, amount to twenty millions seven hundred and eighty thousand one hundred and thirty-six dollars and eighty-four cents; the estimated expenditures for the fourth quarter of 1830, amount to four millions 300 and 16 thousand and four dollars and ninety-eight cents; making the whole expenditures of 1830, twenty-five millions ninety-six thousand one hundred and forty-one dollars and eighty-two cents. The expenditures for 1830 are, therefore, forty-seven thousand four hundred and sixteen dollars and fifty-eight cents more than those for 1829.

The amount of public debt paid in 1829, was twelve millions three hundred and eighty-three thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven dollars and seventy-eight cents; the amount paid, and to be paid, in 1830, is eleven millions three hundred and fifty-four thousand six hundred and thirty dollars and nine cents.

The total amount of the public debt on the first of January 1830, was forty-eight millions five hundred and sixty-five thousand four hundred and six dollars and fif-

ty cents, consisting of six millions four hundred and forty thousand five hundred and fifty-six dollars and seventeen cents of six per cent. stocks; twelve millions seven hundred and ninety-two thousand and twenty cents of five per cent. stock, including the seven millions held by Government in the Stock of the Bank of the United States; fifteen millions nine hundred and ninety-four thousand and sixty-four dollars and eleven cents of four and a half per cent. stocks; thirteen millions two hundred and ninety-six thousand two hundred and forty-nine dollars and forty-five cents of three per cent. stocks; the balance consists of upwards of thirty-two thousand dollars of small items.

The total amount of public debt on the first of January 1831, will be thirty-nine millions one hundred and twenty-three thousand one hundred and ninety-one dollars and sixty-eight cents.

The whole remaining amount of this debt is redeemable, nearly one half at the pleasure of the Government, and the balance at different periods, down to the first of January, 1835.

The amount of imports into the United States for the year ending September 30, 1830, was sixty-eight millions five hundred thousand dollars, and the amount of exports for the same period, was seventy-three millions eight hundred thousand dollars. Of the exports, fifty-nine millions four hundred thousand dollars were domestic, and fourteen millions four hundred thousand, foreign products.

The amount of duty on imports and tonnage which accrued in the three first quarters of the year 1830, is estimated at twenty millions five hundred and seventy thousand dollars; and in the 4th quarter, at five millions six hundred and ten thousand dollars.

The report states, that it is estimated that the accruing duty on Coffee and Cocoa, imported in 1830, and remaining in store on the 1st January, 1831, will be reduced about five hundred thousand dollars by the operation of the acts of the last session, reducing the duties on those articles; and that the duties on coffee, cocoa, salt and molasses accruing in 1831, and payable within the year, will, upon a like consumption to that of 1829, be farther diminished by those acts about six hundred thousand dollars. The repeal of the duties on tonnage, which will take effect on the 1st of April next will further reduce the revenue of the next year, about seventy-five thousand dollars. The subsequent reductions of the duties on Tea, Coffee and Salt, on the 1st January, 1832, will probably lessen the usual importation of those articles for the demand of 1831. But in consequence of these circumstances upon the duties on tonnage, there will be in some degree counterbalanced by the increased capacity of the country to import, and the increase of exports, the general increase of mercantile business, and the increase of the exchange with foreign countries, which may be added the duties on the British Colonies, and on the North American States.

The revenue arising from the sales of public lands, will be improved by the general causes, which tend to improve that from the customs. From a view of all these facts and circumstances, the Secretary estimates the receipts for the year 1831, at twenty-three millions three hundred and forty thousand dollars, viz: from customs, twenty-one millions of dollars; lands, one million seven hundred thousand dollars; bank dividends, four hundred and ninety thousand; miscellaneous, one hundred and fifty thousand. The estimated expenditures for 1831, are twenty-three millions two hundred and twenty-eight thousand and sixty-five dollars and eighty-six cents, including ten millions of the public debt. The balance in the Treasury on the first of January, 1829, was five millions nine hundred and seventy-two thousand four hundred and thirty-five dollars and eighty-one cents; on the first of January, 1830, it was five millions seven hundred and fifty-five thousand seven hundred and four dollars and seventy-nine cents; the estimated balance on the first of January, 1831, will be four millions eight hundred and nineteen thousand seven hundred and eighty-one dollars and seventy-six cents. The Secretary states that the 'unavailing interest employed in foreign commerce and particularly in the carrying trade,' has suffered a material depression; and he adds that 'that portion of the carrying trade, which is unfettered by navigation laws, will necessarily fall into the hands of those who can navigate cheapest; and this falling off gives reason to apprehend, that the superiority heretofore claimed for American skill and economy, in this pursuit, is yielding to more fortunate rivalry, and suggests the expediency of considering how far that interest may, without injury to others, be relieved from its depression.'

He recommends a number of important modifications in the impost system, in contemplation of the approaching crisis in the fiscal policy of the United States.

With regard to the tariff, the most material allusion to it in the report, is the remark made by the Secretary, that 'should

it be contemplated by Congress to make any further reduction of the revenues, preparatory to the period of the final extinguishment of the public debt, it is respectfully suggested, that, in order to avoid impairing the necessary means for the ordinary expenditures of the Government, or encroaching upon the sinking fund, it will be proper that such reduction should take effect at a period sufficiently remote for the payment of the entire debt, as the reduction made at the last session will barely leave sufficient revenue for those objects during the ensuing four years.'

STATE LEGISLATURE.

[From the Raleigh Register.] Legislative. On Thursday last, the bill to exempt from execution, fifty acres of the land of every freeholder in the State, including the dwelling-house and necessary out houses, passed its third reading in the House of Commons, by the following vote:

Yeas. Messrs. E. Alexander, Allison, Arrington, Baleman, Bell, Blair, Bogle, Branch, Baie, Bush, Bynum, Calloway, Carter, Chesson, Cooper, Cox, Edmonston, Dowd, Edmonston, Fleming, Flowers, Frederick, Garey, Gaston, Glenn, Henry, T. Hill, Hilliard, Hooper, W. Horton, J. Horton, Iron, Jones, Larkins, Lilly, Loretz, Love, Marshall, Monk, Moore, Morris, M'Neil, Nicholson, Orr, Pearson, Phillips, Rand Rhodes, Rowe, Simmons, Sloan, Spurgin, Swanner, Uzzle, Wadsworth, J. Weaver, Webb, S. Whitaker, Williams, Wiseman, Winston, C. Wooten, Wright, Ziglar.—64.

Nays. Messrs. W. J. Alexander, Barnard, Barnhardt, Barringer, Bragg, Brooks, Brown, Brower, Bryan, Burgin, Clark, Clemons, Dodson, Dozier, Dumas, Ellison, Foy, Gauze, Grandy, Gwynn, Haley, Harper, J. Hill, Houder, Jarvis, Kendall, Lawson, Leonard, Little, Long, Mendenhall, Mebane, Mullen, Murphey, M'Alfee, M'Gehee, M'Millan, O'Brien, Peoples, Polk, Powell, Purcell, Sasser, Sawyer, Shipp, Singleton, Skinner, Spaight, Stedman, Stephens, Stockard, Tatham, Walker, Watts, Wheeler, White, J. Whitaker, Whitley, Willey, Wilson, A. Wooten, Worth, Wyche, and Sikes.—64.

There being a tie, the Speaker voted in the affirmative.

During the consideration of this bill, a circumstance occurred unprecedented probably in the annals of Legislation. On four distinct propositions, with a different number of members present at each vote, the House of Commons were tied, and the question, of course, determined by the casting vote of the Speaker.

On the same day, Mr. SAWYER introduced a bill to establish a Bank on the funds of the State, the same which the Senate, on the preceding day, rejected. Soon after the reading of it commenced, Mr. W. J. ALEXANDER moved for its indefinite postponement, on the ground that the session was too far advanced to mature a measure of so much importance. The question of postponement was accordingly put and decided in the affirmative, 95 to 47. The Senate, on the same day, reconsidered their vote on the rejection of this bill, and it now lies upon their table, without any expectation of its being further acted upon at the present session.

On the same day, after three ballottings, WILLIAM ALEN, was elected Brigadier General of the 11th Brigade, over his competitors JOHN SLOAN and JOHN H. DAVIDSON. The vote on the first ballotting, was Allen 26, Sloan 62, Davidson 56; on the second Allen 81, Sloan 69, Davidson, 17; and on the third, (Davidson, being withdrawn) Allen 112, Sloan 67.

In the Senate on the same day, two bills were reported, equal in importance to any which have engaged the attention of the Legislature. One authorising a loan to the University, from the Literary Fund, of \$25,000, to be repaid with interest, and to be secured by a lien on the corporate property of the Trustees.—The other having for its object, the creation of a fund, to be applied to the removal from the State of free persons of colour. This bill provides, that for the next ten years, a tax of eight cents, over and above the tax now laid by law, be levied and collected on each taxable black poll within the State, to be accounted for by the Sheriffs, in like manner with the other taxes now imposed by law, and to be applied for the purpose above named.—The Governor is to appoint an Agent to carry into effect the provisions of the act. The amount of tax raised in each county, to be expended in such county, as long as any free black remain to be removed.

The resolution directing our Senators and Representatives in Congress to apply to the General Government for assistance in re-opening Roanoke Inlet, passed the Senate 36 votes to 21, after various attempts to lay it upon the table and to postpone it indefinitely. This is another instance of the practical good sense of the people of this State, as expressed through their Representatives. The resources of North Carolina would be unequal to the accomplishment of so momentous a work. It is hoped however that the U. States will undertake it for us, and thus afford us a fair opportunity of participating with our neighbors in the commerce of the world. And yet, though this is a work decidedly national in its character, some of our politicians say, 'we had rather lose the advantages of this undertaking than be indebted for them to the General Government.' It is well for the future prosperity of the State, that a majority of our citizens think differently.

On Saturday, the House of Commons were engaged almost the whole day in discussing the Resolution submitted by Mr.

O'BRIEN, directing the Attorney-General to institute a prosecution against the Editor of the Greensborough Patriot, for the publication of certain seditious articles in his paper. For the purpose of presenting the case on its true merits, we would copy the objectionable passages which were read to the House, but that we deem them highly indecorous and improper. It is sufficient perhaps to say, that they consisted of free comments upon the bills before the Legislature in relation to persons of colour. A communication in the same paper, under the signature of 'Father Abraham,' was animadverted on, as containing sentiments of seditious import. The passage of the Resolution was opposed by Messrs. Sawyer, Wyche, Mendenhall, Shipp and Barringer; and advocated by Messrs. O'Brien, Cooper and Stedman. The principle arguments advanced against it were, that the contest was an unequal one; that if a prosecution was commenced, there was no certainty of a verdict for the State; and that the equality of the Defendant would operate only to increase the evil complained of, inasmuch as it might encourage other editors to pursue a similar course; that it would only serve to lash an obscure individual into notice, the very thing perhaps which he desired; that the course proposed was without precedent, and that the Legislature could expect to gain nothing in the content. Much was said of the general and proper bias of jurors in favor of the liberty of the Press, which would operate much in favor of the Defendant.—On the other hand, it was contended, that the time had arrived when a signal example should be made of those persons who, residing among us, disseminate doctrines calculated to lead to the most deplorable consequences; that unless some check was interposed, the evil would soon become too great for remedy; that Editors occupied an elevated station in Society, and if the opinion was entertained that they were beneath the attention of the Legislature, that opinion was unsound; that the course proposed was not without precedent, and the case of the New York Legislature was instanced, where instructions were given to the Attorney General to commence an action against the abductors of Morgan.—On the question to postpone the Resolution indefinitely, the vote stood 88 to 33. Those who voted in the affirmative were:

Yeas.—Messrs. W. J. Alexander, E. Alexander, Allison, Arrington, Barnhardt, Barringer, Bogle, Branch, Brown, Brower, Burgin, Calloway, Carter, Clark, Dodson, Donnell, Dowd, Dumas, Edmonston, Fleming, Flowers, Foy, Gaston, Gauze, Haley, J. A. Hill, Houder, Hooper, W. Horton, J. Horton, Iron, Jackson, Jarvis, Kendall, Larkins, Lawson, Little, Loretz, Love, Mendenhall, Marshall, Mebane, Moore, Mullen, Murphy, M'Alfee, M'Gehee, M'Millan, M'Neil, Orr, Pearson, Peoples, Polk, Rand, Rhodes, Sawyer, Shipp, Singleton, Skinner, Spurgin, Stephens, Tatham, Uzzle, Wadsworth, Watts, Weaver, White, S. Whitaker, J. Whitaker, Winston, Wiseman, C. Wooten, Worth, Wyche, Ellison and Ziglar.—88.

Those who voted in the negative were: Nays.—Messrs. Blair, Brooks, Bryan, Bush, Bynum, Chesson, Clemons, Cooper, Cox, Frederick, Grandy, Gwynn, Harper, Hilliard, Leonard, Lilly, Love, Monk, Nicholson, O'Brien, Phillips, Purcell, Simmons, Sloan, Stedman, Stockard, Swanner, Webb, Wheeler, Williams, Willey, A. W. Wooten and Wright.—33.

On Monday, in the House of Commons, a great portion of the day was spent in the consideration of the Resolutions heretofore submitted by Mr. BYNUM, in which the position is assumed, that under the Constitution, 'Congress has not the right to prosecute works of Internal Improvement within the jurisdiction of any State, and particularly, within the State of North Carolina.' Mr. Bynum delivered his views, in a Speech upwards of three hours in length, and before he had concluded, the House adjourned. The Resolutions have not since been called up, but should a vote be taken, we are confident they will be rejected by a large majority.

On the same day, JOSEPH ARRINGTON was elected Brigadier General of the 17th Brigade, over WILLIS WHITAKER and NATH. T. GREENE. There were two ballottings which we have not been able to obtain.

On Tuesday, in the Senate, the bill to establish a new county in the West, by the name of Yancy, was rejected on its third reading 33 to 28.

In the House on the same day, Mr. MOORE, of Surry, introduced the following Resolutions: Resolved, by the General Assembly of North Carolina, that the representation of the people of this State, in both branches of the Legislature, under the present Constitution, is greatly unequal, unjust and anti-republican. Resolved, that the Constitution ought to be amended, so that each citizen of the State shall have an equal share in the right of representation, upon the principles of free white population and taxation, or of free white population, including three-fifths of all other persons. Resolved, that at the next election for Members of the Assembly, that the people of this State who are entitled to vote for Members of the House of Commons, be invited to vote at the said election, whether they are in favor of a Convention, or not, by writing on their tickets, Convention, or No Convention. Resolved, that the Sheriffs of each County in this State, or other returning officers, be, and they are hereby directed, immediately after the next annual election,

to ascertain the number of votes given for, or against a Convention, and to make out a correct statement thereof, and transmit the same to the Governor, to be laid before the next Assembly.

On these Resolutions considerable debate arose, in which Messrs. MOORE, W. J. ALEXANDER, and SHIFF, advocated their adoption and Messrs. BRAGG, J. A. HILL, WHEELER, O'BRIEN, and COOPER, opposed them. Mr. STEDMAN moved for their indefinite postponement, which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Yeas.—Messrs. Arrington, Barnard, Bateman, Bell, Blair, Bragg, Branch, Brown, Bryan, Bush, Bynum, Carter, Chesson, Clark, Clemons, Cooper, Cox, Dozier, Flowers, Foy, Frederick, Gary, Gaston, Gauze, Gleun, Grandy, Gwynn, Haley, Harper, J. Hill, T. Hill, Hilliard, Houder, Jackson, Jarvis, Larkins, Lawson, Leonard, Little, Long, Marshall, Mebane, Monk, Mullen, M'Millan, Nicholson, O'Brien, Purcell, Rand, Rhogdes, Rowe, Sasser, Sawyer, Sikes, Simmons, Singleton, Skinner, Sloan, Spaight, Stedman, Stephens, Swanner, Uzzle, Walker, Wheeler, S. Whitaker, Whitley, Williams, Willey, Wilson, C. Wooten, A. W. Wooten, Wright, and Wyche.—74.

Nays.—Messrs. W. J. Alexander, E. Alexander, Allison, Barnhardt, Barringer, Bogle, Brooks, Brower, Baie, Burgin, Calloway, Dodson, Donnell, Dowd, Dumas, Edmonston, Ellison, Fleming, Henry, Hooper, W. Horton, J. Horton, Iron, Kendall, Lilly, Lloyd, Loretz, Love, Mendenhall, Moore, Murphey, M'Alfee, M'Gehee, M'Neil, Orr, Pearson, Peoples, Phillips, Polk, Shipp, Smith, Spurgin, Stockard, Tatham, Wadsworth, Weaver, Webb, White, J. Whitaker, Winston, Worth, and Zeagler.—53.

The bill to prevent all persons from teaching slaves to read or write, the use of figures excepted, has become a law.

A committee of the House to whom a Resolution, was referred, instructing them to inquire whether those who have purchased land from the State and hold the same by certificate, are freeholders, Reported, that no person can be a freeholder without a title, and that persons with certificates, without a deed or grant from the State, have not a perfect title and are not freeholders within the meaning of the Constitution.

JAMES HARPER has been elected Colonel and S. D. POPE, Major of Cavalry of the second Brigade.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

IMPORTANT FOREIGN NEWS.

New York, Dec. 27. One of the most important advices contained in the English papers, is the dissolution of the Ministry of the Duke of Wellington and the formation of a new one from the leaders of the Whig party. A list of the new Cabinet will be found below. A sudden unpopularity seems to have attached to the Duke of Wellington. Among the members returned to the present Parliament there is a powerful party in favor of some system of parliamentary reform. On the 2d of November, after the King's speech had been read in the House of Commons, a debate arose, in which the Duke of Wellington boldly and frankly declared himself hostile to any project of reform whatever, observing that he had duly considered all which had been suggested, but that he could not bring himself to believe in the practicability or utility of any of them. His speech was received with marks of strong disapprobation from the friends of reform. The friends of parliamentary reform, both in the house and out of it, were thrown by the declaration into a state of no small excitement. The city of London had made preparations for giving a feast to the king on the 8th of November, and the people determined on their part to take this opportunity to show their dislike of the ministers. The streets through which the king was to pass were much thronged for 2 or 3 days previous, and hand-bills containing the most violent tirades against the ministry, with exhortations to violence, were dispersed.

NEW ENGLISH MINISTRY. The following is the formation of the Ministry: Lord Grey, First Lord of the Treasury. Marquis of Lansdown, President of Council. Mr. Brougham, Lord Chancellor. Lord Althorp, Chancellor of the Exchequer and leader of the House of Commons.

Lord Palmerston, Foreign Affairs. Lord Holland, Duchy of Lancaster. Sir James Graham, 1st Lord of the Admiralty. Lord Melbourne, Home Office. Mr. Charles Grant, Board of Control. Lord Durham, Privy Seal. Lord Goderich, Colonies. Marquis Anglesea, Ireland. Mr. Stanly, Secretary for Ireland. Duke of Richmond, Master of the Ordnance.

Mr. R. Grant, Judge Advocate or Secretary of War. Mr. Denman, Attorney General. Mr. Horne, Solicitor General. Lord Hill, Commander-in-Chief. Lord Auckland, of the Board of Trade. The Duke of Devonshire, Lord Cham-