STAR. ADELAN AND NOBRE CAROLINA CAZBTTE. RALEIGH, N. C. FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1833 NO. 3 17(1)15 0.010 1

CONGRESS.

REDUCTION OF DUTIES. House of Representatives, Dec. 28. The Committee of Ways and Means, have had under consideration so much of the message of the President of the United States, referred to them, as relates to "such further reduction in therevenue as may not be required for objects of general welfare and public fence, authorized by the Constitution;" and now submit the fullowing

report: The whole of the debt of the nation remaining unpaid at the expiration of the present year, amounts only to seven illions sixteen thousand dollars; a sum less than the market value of the stock of the Bank of the United States award by Government. The applica-tion of this fund alone, (independently of the other stocks in incorporated companies and serioul for and held by Government; and amounting, at the o riginal or par value, to the further sum of 5,885,600 dollars,) may make the commencement of the next year the epoch of that " happy and memorable event," on the near approach of which. the President has justly congratulated Congress and his fellow citizens, " the extinction of the public debt of a great and free nation.

The time and the occasion, while they are fited to awaken the noblest feelings of the patriot, and to give con fidence and arder to the principles and hopes of every friend of republican institutions, call also upon us, with equal force, to discharge the weighty, honorable, and prectical duties to which we have been cordially invited by our Chief Magistrate, the removal of those financial "barthens which may be found to fall unequally apon any," and "the reduction of the revenue to such a limit as shall be consistent with the simplicity of an economical Govern ment, and necessary to an efficient public service."

The examination of the general accounts of the receipts and expenditures of the United States for the last six years, presents the following results: The aggregate expenditure for the year ending with the S1st of December, 1852, including the estimated expenditure of the present mouth, amounts to 162,400,000 dollars.

During the same period, that, expenditure has 'been supplied by an aggregate amount of revenue from several sources, but chiefly from the customs, of 157,690,000 dollars, in addition to an unexpended balance in the Treasu ry, at the commencement of that term.

can be required for national expendi is true that various plans for disposing ture in ordinary times.

and present year.

arise from a state of regular and long itself, about 230,000 dollars annually. |ed by specific duties on weight or nicarevenue.

needless burthen upon the people, a lands arose from the grants or releases and hazarding their permanence.

toms for the next year is calculated in any debt, and an equitable though not the report of the Secretary of the Trea literal fulfilment of long neglected, sury at about eighteen millions. This contracts. the average importations of the last six will probably be (though, as yet, the security to existing manufactures, but

Indian policy, and for the crection of custom houses and public stores, and for future and unforseen contingencies of all sorts, including those of temporary The public lands at the then pre all sorts, including those of temporary The public lands at the then pre of the gross revenue received from du collisions with the foreign powers or sent system of sale, may now safely be ties, will be absorbed in expenses of the Indian tribes, the clear revenue of calculated as producing an annusl in collection, or refunded in drawbacks In abedience to the order of the House, fifteen millions seems to cover all that come of two millions and a half. It up m re exportation.

can be required for national expendi is true that various plans for disposing Twelve millions and a half of revenue three in ordinary times. This sum it will be remarked, is that withdraw the proceeds from the general four millions of imports used or consumestimated as the proper permanent rev femis of the treasury, have been pro. ed in the United States; or, deducting enue of the nation by the Secretary of posed by the highest Suthority. The thereform the imports of specie, and of the Treaury, in his reports of the last committee do not propose to enter many other articles which public policy.

of the Government, but as being liberal the Government. They must, however, according as the list of free goods is and abundant. Louking mainly to the observe, that should the policy be made more or less estensive: providing a safe, permanent, and hon changed, such alteration would not of The committee, in the bill herewith orable revenue, not to the extreme pos- necessity overthrow or dissarrange the reported by them, have endeavored to sible limit of expense, they have not sought to find the lowest sum to which a rigidly economical administration. Introving out of account altogether this principle at rates of from ten to the large same expended in former years twenty per cent, varying from them sible limit of expense, they have not plan of finance now proposed. seconded by a legislation of Congress by the Ullited States, in acquiring this chiefly in those instances where naequally vigilant over the Treasury, territory, either by arms or by purchase, tional independence in time of war could reduce national expenditure, but together with the past expenses of our seemed to demand some sacrifice in have wished to secure a regular income amply sufficient, not only for providing, on a liberal scale, for every object with current expenses naw defrayed from rate of daty would be of advantage to in the just limits of federal legislation, the general funds of the treasury, which the revenue without any individual inthat can advance the bonor or prosper imight be justly chargeable upon the in jury, (as in regard to distilled spirits,) ity of a nation loving peace, yet pre- come from the lands, should that be a or when some branch of industry might pared for war, bat, moreover, to leave such a bilance, after defraying the or dinary charges of Government, as may amount of revenue necessary to be Oa many articles, such as wines,

continued warfare. The chance, too, 21. The expense of INDIAN ANNUL Sure, and as these rates must be graduof an accidental and temporary dim riss, and of other stipulatious arising ated on the mean value of commodiinution of revenue for a year or two, under the treaties by which we have ties of the same class or name, this arising from the fluctuations of trade, obtained possession of these lands.- may sometimes fall heavily on particor the political changes of fureign na- These (whally exclusive of the charge of utar kinds and qualities of them. tions, presents also another strong ar- Indian emigration) amount at present to gument for assuming a liberal scale of 392,700 dollars a year, and will probably be much increased before the final

To this minut amount, however, of extinguishment of the Indiau title. fifteen millions, the revenue must be Sd. Revolutionary Pensions.—The reduced. All beyond this must be a original title to a great part of these tax falling directly or indirectly upon of the States to the confederacy, for the the land and labour of the country, cer purpose of common defence and gan-tainly injurious in its effects and prob- eral welfare, during the war of the Reably unequal, enriching the Treasury volution. They have been again and only to divide and distract our public, again solemnly pledged for the debt of councils by tempting to expenditures the nation. The pensions now received of deubtful constitutional right, or in- by the surviving soldiers of the Revo consistent with the simplicity of repub lution, were at first granted under the numerous manufactures that had lican institutions, staining their purity barsh and unjust name of national boun- grown up under the double duties and

reduction towards this point. But un- more sound as well as more constituder this act the revenue from the cus- tional ground of payment of Revolutionis made from an estimate founded on The pensions for the next two years of 6,553,666 dollars; about one sixth of which, consisting of the paper of broken banks and similar funds, has remained unavailable in the Treasury.

and present year. But in making this estimate, this of these propositions. Until it be alter ous other motives have made free of as absolutely necessary for the support of the fivernment that as him bits of these propositions. The security of the revenue, and numer ous other motives have made free of daty, upon between sixty-live and sev actual system as the settled policy of enty millions of duriable commodities.

meet any unusual and unexpected de- drawnfrom other sources. There are, spirites, iron, &c., experience has mands, other than those which would - Ast. The expenses of the land system shown that feared can only be prevent-

In adjusting the several duties they have generally conformed, unless some strong reason for a different rate was perceived, to those of the tariff act of 1816, with its short supplementary act of 1818. The act of 1816 was framed with great care and deliberation by some of our ablest statesmen, looking at the same time to the revenue then so peculiarly necessary for the discharge of our large war debt, and to the preservation during a violent transition from war to peace, of the ty. But the act of 1323 and that of the practical prohibition of the embar-The act of 1832 has made a partial 1832 have now placed them on the go, the non-intercourse and the war with Great Britain. The vast increase of manufactures of all sorts in the U. States during the eight years between 1816, and 1824, proves that the fra-mers of that tariff in providing revenue had not only given ample incidental

ation of this hill has been prepared, calculated upon the actual importation of 1851, a year of larger importation than many former years, but which will, it is thought, not exceed the fature average under the operations of a tariff such as that now proposed.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Wednesday, Jan. 2. SENATE.

Mr. Wellborn, from the joint select committee on Public Baildings, reportel a resolution directing the Secretary, Comptroller and Treasurer to employ some person to repair the roof of the. Secretary's office and Government House; which was read three times, amended, passed and ordered to be en grossed.

Mr. Montgomery, of Orange, presented a bill to establish the Bank of North Carolina; Mr. Spencer, a bill to repeal part of an act, passed in 1824, to an thorize the county courts of Hyde and Tyrrell counties to issue licenses to retail spirituous liquors by the small mea-sure at or near their court house; the first of which was read the first time and passed, and the last was read three. times, passed and ordered to be engros seil.

The engrossed resolution in favor of the militia of Onslow county, was read the second time and rejected-Ayes 17, Nocs 53.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Daniel, from the committee on the Judiciary, to whom the subject was referred, reported a bill to repeal part of an act, passed at the last Legisla lure, chapter 26, to regulate retailers of spiritaous liquors; which was read the first time and passed.

Mr. Eccles, from the committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the engrossed bill more effectually to prevent litigation and to avoid suits at law, reported the same without amend. ment; and unfavorably on the bill to ties.

Mr. Davidson, from the select com mittee on the affairs of the Cherokee Indians, reported a bill concerning the

Jones, Jordan, Judi Little, Looke, Lo Marsteller, Maulinby M'Closse, M'Lauria, Parke, Peopler, Pearson, Potts, Rand, Reite, Rhile Shepard, Sherwand, Skin Spesail, Stallings, Stephons G. A. Thompson, Tillett, G. A. Thompson Walson, Weave Walson, Weaver, Weitch, Wil Witcher, A. W. Wonten, Work Alans- Menser, Clark, Urnige

Gutharie, livine, Loncaster Norman, Ostlaw, O'lleien, baa, Norman, Dallaw, O'Bran, Ca Sawyer, F. A. Sawyer, Simmons, L. 7 Townsond, Trinstall, Weidell, Whit

The fifth resolution was amended on Mr. Mangum's motion, by striking out the word "aa" before the word "adjust-

"The word " and inserting the word " a pro-centle" and inserting the words " a pro-centle " and adopted --ayes 111, nays 1. Mc, Clark voted alone in the negative. An ong the unity proposed amend-ments to he resolutions made by differ-ent gentlemen, and which were reject-ed. Mr. Townwend moved to insert the follow or resolutions immediately after following resolution, immediately after

the fifth: "That this Legislature doth most sel protest against the use of firee by the G Government against the State of South line," The votes on the adoption of this

The votes on the adoption of amondiment, were 18 to 80. Fore-Means lisker, Clark, Craige, Outhaw, O'them, Pierse, S.T. Sauver, J. Sawyer, Spoull, L. Thompson, Townsond, stall, Waddle, Ward, Whithker, Word, Z. Alass-Means, Aboptathy, Allison, A. Jon, Harrisger, Blowe, Boldin, Berry, Br Ungein, Buona, Gantier, Carter, Chyton, man, Coarts, Cromwell, Conninghum, I. yon, Diokers, Dubetty, Eedes, Editor, J. Ourgon, Borna, Cansley, Carter, Chyn man, Courcs, Cromwett, Conningham ynn, Daokery, Doherte, Eccles, Edi Kalne, Fassner, Gee, Ulasa, Grures, Gwynn, Hantmand, Hartham, Harpe Hanna, Harton, Hurst, Jurris, John B R. Jones, Jortan, Judkina, Lasperes, Li ford, Little, Looke, Loudermilk, Lyon, M Macathiae, Malaana, Molacod, Montgon, Machine, Malaana, Molacod, M Neil, Neison, Parke, Peeplen, Poi Ratal, Relle, Ridley, Roberts, Sut Stinger, Stoan, Smith, Stalling, A. Thompson, Thurans, Tillett, ver, Weish, Stitcher, A. W. We

The sixth and last resolution was thea read and adopted.

Friday, Jan. 4 SENATE

Mr Williams, from the committee on Elocation and the Literary Fund; secure a more perfect administration of to whom was referred the resolution insecure a more perfect administration of justice in certain cases; also on the resolution instructing said committee to report a bill decharatory of the daties and powers of inspectors; sheriff, and deputy sheriff, holding elections in this State; and also on the bill to compel Executors. Administrators and Guar dians to make due returns of invento ries and accounts under certain penal-ties. such schools, at the present time, and asking go be discharged from the fur-ther consideration of the subject. Con-

citizens against foreign governments, of which the Treasury was merely the channel of receipt and payment, there will result an annual average of twen ty six millions of dollars of annual income, and an average of expenditure absorbing this amount, together with the balance in the Treasury, at the end of 1826, amounting to nearly twenty se ven millions of dollarsa year.

During the same period, 80,187,000 dollars of public debt was paid off, leaving an average amount of expendi ture for all other purposes, of something less than thirteen millions five hundred thousand dollars.

These amounts are stated in round numbers, as these are sufficiently accurate for all the purposes of this report, and present the views of the committee unembarrassed, with much de tail in a more conspicuous manner.

In the gross sum upon which the average annual expenditure is calculated, was included in the payments for the settlement of the claim of Massachusetts, Virginia, and South Caro lina, the large expenditure consequent on the emigration of the Indian tribes. and the extinguishment of Indian ti-tles, all made during the last three years. Making allowance for these extraordinary expenses, the sum necessary for the ordinary operation of Go-veroment, providing liberal for an efficient civil, military, and naval service, need not amount to more than thirteen millions of dollars annually, including the pension system of former years.

This electation, deduced by the committee from the Treaurer's accounts from 1827 to 1832, inclusive. corresponds in its results very nearly with one furnished by the Treaury De partment founded ou somewhat different data, by which the average expen-diture of six years from 1820 to 1831. inclusive, for all ordinary and fixed expenses, together with those of a less permanent character, but growing out of the regulation, and long continued policy of our. legislature, as for fortifications, navy yards, light houses, &c. and is stated at 13,148,000 dollars.

To this sum the act of the last session extending the system of revolutionary pensions, will require for some years an additional sum which is not yet fully ascertained, but is certainly

Deducting from these receipts and the income from the public, lands, the ly decrease, and in a very few years examined by the committee of Mann-expenditures the amount received and treasury would receive under that act, case entirely. Should these pensions factures of this House in 1823, gene-paid out, on account of claims of our a revenue for some years hereafter, of be considered for the present as a charge rally agreed that their business was in not less than twenty million and a half, upon the lands, it would be temporary a more flourishing state under the tarand probably of more than twenty four only. Within four or five years the iff of 1816, than under the higher promillions, exhibiting an annual excess greater part of the income, and in a few tection of 1894. of from five to nine millions over the years more the whole, would be liber- It has, however, been the wish of just uses of the Government, and tax ated, and at either period, the surplus the committee to guard against a soiling every family in the United States from this source might be applied as the den fluctuation of the price of goods toits share, or more than its share of wisdom of Congress may direct; leaving whether in the hands of the merchant, that uncalled for excess.

present Congress, and at the present time. The extinguishment of the debt, and the commencement of the new Pre- to meet all other charges and continsidential term, make this a fit season for permanent-fiscal regulations. It is vi tally important too to all engaged in The average value of all the imports any of those numerous commercial, from 1827 to 1832, inclusive, is 86, 200, manufacturing, or agricultural enter- 000 dollars a year. The average of prises, which are affected by changes the six years immediatly preceding was in the rates of imposts, and are more 80,900,000 dollars, showing an average exposed to suffer from uncertainty than increase of 5,300 000 dollars in six even error in legislation, now to know years, or about six and half per, cent. the intention and policy of this Govern- This augmentation arose solely fram ment in regard to their several inter- the natural increase of population and

ests. The occasion, too, of economical re tation. There can be; therefore, but duction affords a propitious opportunity little doubt, that without any change in to make such a re-adjustment of the the existing tariff, the same rate of inrates of impost as may distribute and crease would go on, not regularly, but equalize amongst all those "burthens holding good as to any average of a suc which may be found to fall, unequally cession of peaceful years. upon any," whether pressing with pe- On this principle of calculation alone culiar hardship upon any class of the the average of the next period of years community, any species of labor, or any would be ninety-two mittions. section of the country.

years. the progressive reduction that expedi- applied according to his wants, habits, to the average rate of duties imposed ency and even justice require, they and tastes, in procuring an equal value by the bill than they are now under have fixed the revenue to be ultimately of the other necessaries, comforts, and the act of 1882. They also propose received, at a sum not exceeding fifteen luxuries of life; probably, in a great to fix a moderate specific duty, equal millions. The stocks owned by Go degree, in an increased consumption, to about 20 per cent. on the value upverhinent they regard solely as an off- for the use of a higher quality of the

drgent necessity, that the post office more moderate tarilf on foreign man. from the customs should, from any should be made a source of revenue. It ufactures, the average importation of modification of the bill, or other cause, should bear its dwn expenses and no the next six years may be safely com- fall short of the estimate, or lest the more. Its whole profits should be ap- puted at a further addition of at least proceeds of the public lands should be plied, as they have heretofore been, to eight, perhaps twelve millions, making in part diverted to some other source, years an additional sum which is not years an additional sum which is not yet fully ascertained, but is certainly not less than one million of dollars. If another annual million be added for the enlarged expenses of our present and the interchange of correspondence.

the revenue from the custome sufficient retailer, or manufacturer, and with

the imposts upon foreign merchandise,

of domestic products suited for expor-

On this principle of calculation atom

But the operation of the revenue sys Deeply impressed by these consider- tem now proposed, as compared with ations, the committee have prepared a those of 1824, and 1828, would relieve bill for reducing and otherwise altering the consumers of imported goods from the rates of duties upon foreign merch |a tax of twelve millions a year .- These andize, which, should it meet with the twelve millions heretofore paid by the approbation of Congress, may serve as a American people to their Government, cient reason why the commerce of for-basis for a financial system for many and by that Government principally to eign luxuries should not pay their share

set to the remaining debts. Neither justice, nor any principle of chese. From the operation of this, and liberal pulicy, can permit, without other obvious causes, springing from a financial prudence, lest the revenue

This excess, in the opinion of the for all the other heads of the publices, that view they have made the reduc-committee, should be reduced by the pediture. Then there remains to be raised by ed articles, gradual and progressive. The higher rate of duties for the next year, which results from this principle, if calculated upon the amount of importation assumed as a probable basis for the estimates of fufor the year 1834, unnecessarily large. But commercial experience has repeatedly shown that, with the prospect of an early and large reduction of im - House adjourned.

post, importation is generally closely limited to the immediate consumption of the country and the certain demaud of foreign trade, and that, therefore; unless this law is disturbed by some other powerful counteracting course it is probable that the aggregate importanue will not much exceed that estima- was read the first time and passed years.

The committee perceiving no suffieign luxuries should not pay their share ears. the public creditions abroad, will remain of the public burthens, propose to raise Throwing out of view, for the present in the power of the consumer, to be the rates of daties upon silks nearer on teas, which were made wholly

which was read and laid on the taule:

Mr. Emmit presented a bill to incor first and second times and massed.

B Greer of Buncombe county, was read, and, on motion of Mr. Edmonston, indefinitely postponed.

The House then resolved itself into a United States; & after some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the Chair, ture years, would produce a revenue passed; and the fourth being under consideration, and amended, on motion of Mr. Polk, by inserting the word "ay" after the word " nullification," the

Thursday, Jan. S. SENATE

The bill to amend an act for the di vision of Rowan county, passed in 1822, was read the third time and rejected.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. tion of that year will full short of the average now assumed, and the reve-porate the Granville Dragoous; which ted for the permanent increase of the Treasury. Should it prove otherwise, son or his associates to erect a dam afrom any cause which cannot now he cross Neuse River in Johnston county; anticipated, the unexpended surplus the bill to prevent the obstruction of Mr. Pierse presented a bill for the will remain as a bilance in the Treasu- lish up the Ronnoke and Cashie rivers: encouragement of education; which was ry to meet the contingencies of future and the bill to authorize israet Renry of Hyde county, to retail spirituous li

quors at public gatherings free of tax, were read and indefinitely postponed. Mr. Barcinger, from the committee on the Judi, lary, to whom was referred

the bill to prevent the unlawful carry ing away and removal of slaves, report ed the same with sundry amendments.

Mr. Hill moved that the House naw proceed to take up the resolutions declaring the attachment of the Legisla ture to the constitution of the United States; and the fourth resolution, in the following words as amended, was read: "Resolved, That the doctrine of nullifi cation as avowed by the State of South . Carolina, and lately promulgated in an ordinance, is revolutionary in its character, subversive of the constitutions of early withhold from it lis the United States, and leads to a disso- property. That the ratio of r lution of the Union;" which was also

the State, praying for the lucation of Bank capital at the various places therein mantioned, starle a report thereporate the Trap IIII Riflemen, in the on, stating that in the opinion of the county of Wilkest which was read the committee it is impracticable to carry The bill to restore to credit George feet at this time, &c., Concurrent in. The resolution to adjourn sine die off Saturday, the fifth of January, was cescinded by a vote of 29 to 21.

The Senate, on motion of Mr committee of the whole, Me. Burringer Spright, went into a committee of the in the chair, on the engroused resolu-tions, declaring the attachment of the the bill to establish the Back of North Legislature to the constitution of the Carolina; and, after some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the chair, and the chairman reported the bill with and the chairman reported the same sundry amendments; which were con-without amendment. The three first carred in. Whereupon the said bill resolutions were then severally read and was read the second time, and being passed; and the fourth being under con again amended, on motion of Mr. Allison; was passed.

> HOUSE OF COMMONS. Mr. Potts presented the following resolution:

Resolution: Resolution: Resolution: Antinov solicitude the present alarming wisis in our affairs, and confidently calling upon the se-tarining justice of Congress to retiref from the bardens of partial and oppressive taxation, dop-results the resort to force either by the Genural Government or the State of South Carolins.

The said resolution was read, and, on motion of Mr. Cansler, laid on the table. On motion of Mr. Patk, it was re-solved that a message be sent to the Senate, proposing to reacind the resolu-tion agreeing to adjonen sint die on Sat-urday text-Yess 70, Nays 43.

read the first, second and third times, passed and ordered to be engroused.

Mr. Shepard, from the committee on Private Bills, to whom was referred the bill further to improve the Police of the town of Washington; and the bill concerning the inspection of wood in the town of Wilmington, reported the same without amendment.

The bill to establish the Flanters" Bink of North Carolina was read the second time and rejected-Ayes 53, N.104 63.-

Mr. Parks submitted the following resolutionst

Rambod, That equality of represent

That there is gross inc

That the name of repre-tive body of North Caroli and consequently against. That the interest of an rise should be assriphic body. That experience bails