

Deposits in the Bank of the State of North Carolina at Raleigh, and remaining on the credit of the Public Treasurer on the 31st October, 1838. \$4,070 28

It will be seen from the foregoing statement, that at the close of the fiscal year ending the 31st of October, 1836, the Public Fund was entirely exhausted, and had in fact, become debtor to the Fund for Internal Improvements, for the sum of two thousand, six hundred and seventy dollars and thirty-eight cents (\$2,670 38) as was shown by the last report of the late Public Treasurer.

You will discover also, that under the authority given me by the last Legislature, I appropriated to the purposes of the Public Fund, one hundred thousand dollars of the Surplus Revenue, received from the United States. I did not, however, exercise the further authority given me to borrow fifty thousand dollars from the Banks of the State to meet the disbursements from this Fund. But preferred using, as I did for that purpose, the money belonging to the Literary and Internal Improvement Funds, by paying interest on the amount it thus became necessary to use. The proper amounts were restored to these Funds respectively, when upon the coming in of the Revenue, the Public Fund was sufficiently replenished to do so.

As this is your first session, since the enactment of the present law, providing a new mode of assessing the lands in this State for taxation, I have with the view of showing the operation of the law, and that you may judge of the extent to which it has accomplished the purpose for which it was designed, annexed the accompanying table.

This Table exhibits the number of acres listed for taxation in each county, in 1836, which was the last year of the operation of the late law, the aggregate valuation, and the average value per acre, and also, the number of acres listed in each county in 1837, when the present law was in operation, the aggregate valuation, and the average value per acre, as well as the number of acres listed throughout the State, at each period.

A comparison of these two years as indicated by this table, will show, it is believed, with sufficient distinctness, what change the present law has effected.

It will thus be perceived, that the number of acres listed throughout the State in 1837, has increased from 1,619,238 in 1836, to 2,319,238 in 1837, and consequently, of the seemingly idle ceremony of the State, giving to it in one breath, and taking back in the shape of taxes, in the next. As the question seemed to address itself more properly to the Legislature, it was deemed best to bring it at once before you. In the mean time, the Trustees have executed their obligation to the Public Treasurer, to pay the tax, should the Legislature indicate a preference for that course.

The other State Scrip which had been sold to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, for the benefit of the Cherokee Indians, amounting to three hundred thousand dollars, has been redeemed, by the payment of the principal, and interest of 5 per cent, from the 1st of August 1836 to the 6th of March 1837, inclusive. This Scrip as well as that redeemed from the University, is deposited in this office.

I have received from the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, the three first instalments of the Surplus Revenue allotted to North Carolina, under the act of Congress of June 1836, amounting together, to the sum of Fourteen hundred and thirty three thousand, seven hundred and fifty seven dollars, and thirty-nine cents, (\$14,337 57 39.) The disposition of which, in accordance with the directions of the last General Assembly, is shown by the tabular statement.

the number of acres on which they are based; it is apparent however that they would vary these results but very little. It appears also, that while more than a million and a half acres have been granted since 1815, that the valuation now, is less than that of 1815, by nearly two and a half millions of dollars, according to the assessment of 1837.

In order to ascertain whether all the counties had taken the necessary steps to carry out the provisions of this act, a circular letter was addressed to the Clerks of the several County Courts from this office, upon the subject. Answers from nearly all of them have been received; from which it appears, that the counties of Chowan, Duplin, Columbus, Bertie, Craven, Onslow, and Sampson, did not execute the law in 1837, in consequence of the acts of the last Legislature not reaching them in time to do so. The most of these however, assessed their lands in 1838, according to the provisions of this act.

Having thus presented the subject in such of its bearings as seemed obvious to fall within the province of this Department, it may not be improper upon dismissing it to remark, that the most general objection urged against the law by the community, appears to be, the want of uniformity of valuation under it, not only in the same county but very frequently in the same neighborhood. Which results from the fact, that the assessors appointed for each tax district, act at every stage of their proceedings, without any concert with those appointed for the other districts in the same county.

It is therefore respectfully suggested, that the inequality necessarily growing out of this state of things, should be corrected by some tribunal established by law for that purpose.

In pursuance of the act of the last Legislature, providing for the redemption of the scrip issued by the State, I transferred on the 1st day of February, 1837, to the Trustees of the University of North Carolina, one thousand shares of stock belonging to the State, in the Bank of the State of North Carolina, and took up the scrip of the State, for one hundred thousand dollars. Subsequent to the transfer, a question arose, whether this stock, having ceased to be the property of the State, was not like all other stock held by individuals in the Banks of this State, subject to an annual tax of 25 cents on each share; or whether it was not the wish of the Legislature, that it should be exempted from tax; as by an act of 1789, all the property of the University was exempted from taxation, to say nothing of the fact, that the University, in its original charter, to foster such an institution, and consequently, of the seemingly idle ceremony of the State, giving to it in one breath, and taking back in the shape of taxes, in the next. As the question seemed to address itself more properly to the Legislature, it was deemed best to bring it at once before you. In the mean time, the Trustees have executed their obligation to the Public Treasurer, to pay the tax, should the Legislature indicate a preference for that course.

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Such of the bonds given for Cherokee Lands, as were required to be put in suit, have been placed in the hands of Attorneys for that purpose. And notwithstanding some embarrassment was experienced upon the general suspension of the Banks, as to the proper course to be pursued, growing out of the implied restriction of the resolution of the last Legislature upon this office, as to the receipt of the notes of non-specie paying Banks out of the State, as the circulation of that section of the act of the paper currency of South Carolina and Georgia; yet, a considerable sum has been collected in funds, that have been so managed as to be rendered available at this office. And it is believed, that with a few exceptions, the whole of this description of bonds, will be collected during the ensuing winter and spring.

The amount was received in gross sums; from one of the two gentlemen charged with the collection of these bonds, without having with him at the time, the means of distinguishing the precise amount received from each debtor. This evidence will be furnished in a few days, when a detailed statement of the whole, showing the sum received from each individual, will be immediately presented to the Legislature.

ability &c. to procure a subsistence, and that that certificate shall be countersigned by the Speakers of the two Houses, to make it a sufficient authority for the payment of the money. From the construction that has been placed upon this act, some amendment is believed to be necessary, now that the system has been changed from annual to biennial sessions of the Legislature in order fully to carry out the humane purposes for which the act was passed.

Upon the opening of the books of subscription for an increase of the capital stock in the Bank of Cape Fear in the month of April, 1837, I subscribed, under the act of the last Legislature, entitled "An Act concerning the Bank of Cape Fear," for three thousand shares of stock, in behalf of the Literary Fund; paying therefor, three hundred thousand dollars, and in April last received from the Bank, the sum of six thousand, seven hundred and fifty dollars, as interest on the advanced payment.

In the month of October, 1837, Dr. J. F. E. Hardy, who had been for some time the State Director in the Banconbe Turnpike Company, resigned that appointment. And under the provision of the charter of the company, giving the authority to the Public Treasurer to fill such vacancies, I issued a commission to James W. Patton of Banconbe, who had been highly recommended, as a suitable agent to represent the interests of the State.

Since the last report from this office, one half of lot 192, as designated in the plan of the City of Raleigh, belonging to the State, has been sold to the Bank of the State, for five hundred dollars, as shown by the tabular statement. And Lots No. 188 & 189, had been sold by my predecessor, to George Little, for the sum of seven hundred dollars for which, he executed three bonds now on file, in this office, for \$233 33 1-3 each, with security, bearing date the 17th of January, 1838-39 and 40 respectively. I have received also from N. Edmonson, Commissioner for the sale of Cherokee lands in 1836, a bond for \$3 12 1-2, accidentally omitted in his settlement.

Much credit is again due the Sheriffs, for the punctuality with which they accounted for the Public tax of the two last years.

Copies of such Bank exhibits, as have been received at this office, since the last session, are hereto annexed, and such others as may be received during the session, will be immediately presented.

The accounts and statements rendered from A. to J. inclusive, give such information of the subjects to which they relate, as the books of this department furnish, and contain it is believed, all that the act regulating the Treasury Department requires.

All which is respectfully submitted,
DANIEL W. COURTS,
Public Treasurer.

The last published number of the Raleigh Standard which we have received, says that it is "obliged to postpone its remarks on the Governor's Message." We think the Editor must feel grateful to the compelling power which "obliges" him even to intermit "remarks" so unjust, ungenerous and vindictive, as those which he has already permitted to appear on the Message—Governor DUDLEY, by the course he has pursued, both as a private citizen and the Chief Magistrate of North Carolina, has placed himself beyond the reach of party rancour. His motives and his actions are too well known and appreciated by the people to be effectually misrepresented or distrusted. He is the Governor of the whole State, not of a faction, and as such he is respected by all but a few infuriated and disappointed partisans, among them, some whom he has served, and who, Judas-like, kiss while they betray.
New Spec.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate on Monday, Dec. 31, Mr. Rives made a statement to the following effect. He was not present when the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to his call for information in respect to the transactions between the Bank of the United States and the Treasury. But he had seen the Report and the statement of a Senator, that it was a triumphant refutation of what had been reported by the Senator from Virginia. He, (Mr. Rives) on the other hand, viewed the document as a distinct admission of all that he had charged or surmised, and as disclosing evils and irregularities of a more serious nature than any that he had supposed to exist. When the subject came up for discussion he would show that it bore him out in all that he had said, and more than he had said.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Wise offered a resolution for the appointment of a Select Committee with instruction to inquire whether there were sufficient grounds to prefer articles of impeachment against Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Treasury. Lived over one day.

In the Senate on Wednesday, Jan. 2, the bill to reduce and graduate the price of the public lands, was taken up for consideration.

Mr. Clay, of Kentucky made a few remarks against the Bill and moved an amendment limiting the sale, under the Bill, to the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, and Wisconsin. He then withdrew the amendment.

of the United States, and at a time when the consideration and prospect of the Treasury rendered it important to husband this great national revenue, —our public domain, it would encourage monopoly of the public lands, and put in the power of the speculators to monopolize millions of acres, and in seven years time, to double their money. He moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Public Lands with instructions so to amend it as to limit the right of entering lands under the bill, to actual settlers. After further discussion, the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Adams moved to amend the journal so as to show that he presented a letter threatening him with assassination on account of his course in this House. He had offered that letter as a sample of many that he had received, and offered it because it was written in the same spirit with the transaction of Mr. Stevenson, which he wished to bring before the House. The letter was itself a good commentary upon the conspiracy formed against the life of Mr. O'Connell, and he wished it therefore to go upon the journal. The motion was lost.

In the Senate, on Thursday, Jan. 3, Mr. Rives offered the following resolution which lies over one day:

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate to the Senate as early a day as practicable, the terms of any agreement, informal or otherwise, which may have been entered into between the Secretary of War and the Bank of the United States, respecting the sale or payment of one or more of the Bonds of this institution held by the United States, relative to the Deposit of the proceeds thereof in the said Bank, the periods when, and the proportion in which they were to be drawn out, the places where to be paid, and the manner in which they were to be disbursed—the time when such arrangements were entered into and whether with the Bank directly, or with an agent or agents of the Bank, and in the latter case, the name or names of such agents, together with all the correspondence which may have passed between the Secretary of War and the Bank and its agents in relation thereto. Also copies of all circulars issued or instructions given by any branch of the War Department relative to the mode or medium in which the money arising from the sale or payment of the said bonds or any part thereof was to be disbursed, and as far as can be conveniently stated, the amount which has been disbursed in the notes of the Bank under the said instructions and the objects for which the said disbursements have been made, together with all correspondence or communication which may have taken place between the Secretary of War and the Bank of the U. States, or its agents or between him and any other Department of the Government on the subject matter of these instructions.

The Bill to reduce and graduate the price of public lands, was taken up as the order of the day. Mr. Clay of Ky. spoke briefly in support of the motion made by him yesterday to recommit the Bill to the Committee which reported it with instructions so to amend it as to limit its benefits to actual settlers. He said the bill, as reported, furnished no practical restriction to the quantity of land which would be entered at the reduced price, by any one individual. His motion allowed actual settlers to enter 160 acres each.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Williams, of Miss., Clay, of Ala., Walker, Preston, and Morris.

The vote was first taken on the motion to recommit and decided in the affirmative, yeas 23; nays 20, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, of Ky., Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Foster, Knight, McKean, Merrick, Morris, Niles, Pierce, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Roane, Robbins, Ruggles, Smith, Ind., Strange, Swift Williams, of Maine—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Clay, of Ala., Fulton Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Lyon, Mouton, Nicholson, Norvell, Robinson, Smith, of Conn., Tipton, Walker, Williams, of Mississippi—20.

The question being on the instructions, Mr. Clay, at the request of the Several Senators, modified the instructions so as to leave the quantity of the land to be entered by the settler blank, and, in this form, the instructions were agreed to, yeas 26, nays 17. The Senate then adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, the Wisconsin contested election occupied the principal part of the day's sitting. The resolution reported by the committee, giving Mr. Doty the seat, was finally adopted 165 to 25.

In the Senate on Friday, Jan. 4, Mr. Walker reported back to the Senate the bill to reduce and graduate the price of the public lands, recommended yesterday, to that committee with an amendment, according to the instructions, limiting its benefits to actual settlers. Mr. W. stated that when the Bill was taken up, he should move to extend its benefit to actual settlers on lands adjoining the public lands.

The whole subject was postponed to Monday.

The Resolution yesterday offered by Mr. Rives, was considered. Mr. Rives spoke in explanation of its object and took up the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury in reply to

the resolutions of the Senate concerning the sale and payment of the Bonds of the U. S. Bank.

Mr. Rives reviewed the document, thoroughly, in a very forcible speech of an hour and a half.

He established the facts, as heretofore alleged by him, in reference to the connection formed between the Bank and the Government. All the allegations which he had made, were, as he showed, fully borne out by the Report.

He established the fact, from the document itself, that an agreement was made, with the assent and approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the Bank of the United States should keep, transfer, and pay money for the Government as its general (not local) fiscal agent. The money received for the bonds was but the open credit of the Government with the stipulation that it should be drawn out, as the Government wanted it, and paid to public creditors, at distant places. He showed that there was no necessity for anticipating the second bond of the Bank, and that it was an arrangement, made by Mr. Biddle, for the profit and interest of the Bank, and a part of the consideration of the contract for the purchase of the first bond.

The bonds were sold, not in pursuance of the law, for cash, but in violation of law, for an open credit with the Bank. He proved the fact, and challenged any Senator to deny it, that the proceeds of the sale of Bonds were put on general deposit with the Bank, and not on special deposit, or as an special deposit, as Mr. Woodbury had stated in his Annual Report.

The Bank greatly added to its resources by the transaction. In the first place, they stopped the interest on the debt due to the Bank; it enabled the Bank to pay its debts in its own notes; to avail itself of the difference of exchange; and at distant points, to pay public creditors, in depreciated local paper.

He called upon gentlemen, who were supporters of this administration and enemies of the Bank, to join with him in denouncing this attempt to employ Banks, as fiscal agents of the Government, at the arbitrary discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury and the President, and to reinstate the U. S. Bank as the fiscal agent of the Government.

Mr. Niles took the floor for a reply and, after proceeding a short time, gave way to a motion to adjourn. The Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Cushing reported a bill to provide for the protection of citizens of the United States residing in Oregon Territory, or traveling on the Columbia River.

This bill was accompanied by a detailed report, and on motion, ten thousand extra copies of the same were ordered to be printed.

In the Senate, on Friday, Jan. 5, Mr. Niles finished his remarks in reply to Mr. Rives.

In the House, a resolution submitted by Mr. Harlow, was adopted calling for a statement of the final settlement of Gov. Cass, late superintendent of Indian Affairs.

In the Senate, on Monday, Jan. 7, the bill to reduce and graduate the price of the public lands, was taken up, when Mr. Clay, of Ala., then offered an amendment, proposed by the Committee, further extending the privilege of entry, at the reduced price, to those who own and cultivate adjoining lands.

Mr. Clay of Kentucky, with due deference to the committee, must, he said, protest against the course of the committee as contrary to their instructions. The object of the Senate in adopting the instructions was to limit the benefit of the Bill to actual settlers, and to restrict the quantity of land to be entered by them. But the amendment reported made no restriction as to the quantity of land to be entered; and the Committee also propose a further extension of the right of entry to certain persons, citizens of the new States. He protested against the proposition of the committee and indicated the objections which he should make to it. He regarded it as unconstitutional and unjust to give the public lands to citizens of the new States at a lower price than they were sold to citizens of the old States. After some further discussion, the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Wise rose and said, I am about to present a petition of a unique character. It has been presented to me, and is addressed to the House of Representatives. It is from one man and one woman. I do not know whether they have been joined together. It bears the names of James S. White and Louisa Grosvenor, of Calais, in the State of Maine. The petition has a very significant seal. Stamped upon the wax is a sheaf of wheat, as it were, sitting on an end in the harvest-field and upon it is the motto, "You deserve a thrashing." I do not know whether this is meant for me, or whether it is meant for this House. It seems rather meant for the House, as there are many heads of wheat here, and not one alone. The petition prays that this honorable body will rescind the resolution passed by a majority of this House on the 12th ultimo, in relation to the disposition of certain petitions. My motion is, that the petition be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, with instructions to report the following resolution, to wit:

Resolved, That the resolutions heretofore offered by Mr. Atherton, (of New Hampshire,) and adopted by this House Dec. 17, 1838, especially that part of the same which recognises the reception, by laying on the table, of abolition petitions, be, and the same are hereby, rescinded; and that all petitions in relation to the subject of slavery or the slave trade in the United States, now received and laid on the table, be returned to those who presented them; and that they and all of like character heretofore presented be not received by this House.

The petition and on motion lie over under the rule for one day.

Mr. Adams presented a petition praying that an inquiry be made into the genealogy, &c., of the members of Congress to ascertain whether they are all of a pure white breed, &c. Mr. Dringdale objected to the reception of the petition as disrespectful to the House. The House refused to receive the petition—yeas 124 nays 23.

Mr. Adams presented a memorial from citizens of Boston and its vicinity, praying a removal of the seat of Federal Government from Washington into some of the free States.

Mr. Adams moved its reference to a select Committee, with instructions to report a Bill for the retrocession of the District to the States of Maryland and Virginia.

On motion of Mr. W. Cost Johnson, the petition and motion were laid on the table.

THE STAR.

RALEIGH, JAN. 16, 1839.

KING CAUCUS REVIVED—VAN BUREN MANIFESTO.

The last number of the N. Carolina Standard contains a series of resolutions adopted in caucus, by those members of the Legislature who claim to be Democratic Republicans, made up and presented under the false issue of "The People against the Bank." As these resolutions emanate from a numerous party, and involve questions of deep moment to the people of North Carolina, we propose to review them separately and only; and in passing by the ravings of the print which endorses them, our friends will readily perceive the contrast and commend our good judgment. With the authority of this Manifesto we have but little to do. As the conductor of a public press, our duty is plain; nor will we shrink from its exercise, whatever terrors there may be in offending the party or its leaders.

The first link in this famous Manifesto charges the Whig party with concealing from the people their intention of "reviving their war in favor of a National Bank," and their "purpose to assail the fame and patriotism of Andrew Jackson, with a view to a strike upon the Expunging Resolutions," and pronounces the instruction Resolutions recently adopted by the General Assembly "an imposition upon the people."

The Whig party, so far from having concealed their intentions, have been free to avow them on every proper occasion; the people elected a Whig majority to the Legislature, with a full knowledge of their preferences for or against a National Bank—with a full knowledge of their opposition to the Expunging Resolutions, and to the mischievous and ruinous policy of the Federal Government. They were elected as the avowed advocates of Whig principles; and they were expected to give to those principles a free and fearless expression. A majority of the people are opposed to the Expunging Resolutions. Their Representatives have expressed that opposition; and are they justly chargeable with having "imposed" upon the people? A majority of the people are opposed to that unsettled derangement in the currency which the Van Buren party have produced. Their Representatives have expressed that opposition; and are they justly chargeable with having "imposed" upon the people? And are the Whig party to be branded by this self-styled democratic caucus as the only "inconceivable" and "indecent" party in the country? Why, forsooth, they talk as gravely as Senators—as guileless as if the marks of inconsistency, or treachery, or expunging perjury, had never soiled their armor? They affirm to the people that they never practiced an imposition—that they never instructed a Senator from his seat; and that they were so very scrupulous that, previous to the election of those members who instructed Judge MANLY, they frankly told the people the precise meaning of every syllable and letter of their thin unborn resolutions!—The truth is, the Legislature which instructed Judge MANLY were elected under no pledge to drive that distinguished patriot from his seat; they came here burping with rage, because he had thrown off party shackles and had dared to be a freeman. THE PEOPLE have rebuked their partisan madness; the PEOPLE have instructed the man who was not Judge Mangum's place; and their thin, self-styled resolutions which make up this famous Manifesto.

The false issue of "the people against the Bank," and the charge that the Whigs have "assailed the fame of Andrew Jackson" are not new. They are beaten down party tactics; and though, in past time, they may have borne hundreds into power, it is not in the constitution of this Van Buren caucus to ride on these weak and rough-shod hobbles over the necks of the people of North Carolina. "The people against the Bank?" What people? The levellers or agrarians of the North? The hypocritical advocates of a specie currency? Those must be the men; for the State Rights party, while they generally agree that a National Bank is fully adequate to the wants of the country, are opposed to such an institution only on constitutional grounds. What Bank! The Pennsylvania Bank of the United States? A National Bank does not now exist; the self-styled democratic