



Our fare the plans of fair, delightful Peace, Unwar'd by party rage, to live like Brothers.

REPEAL OF THE INTERNAL TAXES.

Having given Mr. Williams's Speech at length on this subject, in our two last papers, we shall, in justice to the majority who voted against the Resolution, to-day publish a few remarks of Mr. BATEMAN, from New Jersey on the other side of the question; and an extract from Mr. CONNER, from Massachusetts's Speech, in relation to a reduction of the Army.

Mr. BATEMAN, of New-Jersey, moved an indefinite postponement of the whole subject; he was convinced that this was the course it ought to take. I have great doubts, said Mr. B. of the expediency of abolishing the internal duties at this time; still more do I doubt the practicability of effecting it this session, now so near a close. At any rate, Mr. Speaker, it cannot be done without waiving the decision on many important matters, which have been long on your table.

We have lately passed through an expensive war, which has had the unavoidable effect of materially increasing the amount of the national debt. The people are desirous of paying it off. If any one sentiment is more predominant among them than any other, it is, in my opinion, a desire that you would adopt measures for as rapid an extinguishment of that debt as possible, without too much oppressing them with inconvenient taxes. Sir, said Mr. B. there is a bill on your table for the redemption of the public debt, proposing to increase the sinking fund, which I wish to see passed into a law. This bill, were the great body of the American people congregated in democratic town-meeting, and they authorized, would be voted for; I verily believe, by a large majority, perhaps nine-tenths. All my intercourse with them has tended to confirm this opinion. For the purpose of discharging this debt, and defraying the current expenses of the government, large sums must, for some time to come, be drawn from the people. Taxes, in order to be just, ought to be equal; and in order that they may be so, it is indispensable that you diversify the objects of taxation. When, therefore, large sums are to be raised, does it not seem necessary, is it not just, that a portion of it should be derived from internal sources? Besides, these internal duties form part of a system of revenue adopted, like the constitution under which we live, from a spirit of compromise; some of them may operate more severely on particular districts, whilst others will be principally felt on other sections of the country. Upon the whole, perhaps the operation is as fair and unexceptionable as could reasonably be expected.

Will it be safe, asked Mr. B. to trust altogether to imposts? I am aware, said he, that all calculations relative to expenditures or receipts of the government, for a series of years to come, must be, in a great degree, conjectural. If we must err, however, I think best to err on the safe side; to estimate the probable receipts, too low rather than too high. I have neither the inclination, or ability to go into a minute examination of the accuracy of the reports on this subject. But what is the probability? Our receipts from external sources must be greatly lessened; it is impossible that it should be otherwise. What, Mr. Speaker, is the situation of the country since the conclusion of peace? Our imports have exceeded our exports to an alarming amount. This country is indebted to European merchants for the very goods now in our market, for many already consumed; and wherein consists our ability to pay for them? It is true that the amount in value of the exports of the last year, has exceeded expectation. This, however, as the gentleman from South-Carolina (Mr. Lowndes) informs us, is owing more to the high price of the articles exported, than to the quantity of these articles. Will these high prices continue? What is the state of Europe? The mighty convulsions which have so long agitated that quarter of the world, have at length settled down in the calm of despotism. It is not probable that new wars of great extent will again soon occur; the wretched state of their finances forbids it. They have many men unemployed, and the general scarcity of bread-stuffs there, as well as here, will have the effect of turning the general attention to agriculture; and should two or three favorable seasons occur, the amounts of the products of the soil will be unusually abundant. The time is near at hand, when this will be likely to be the case. In such an event they will require but little of our surplus produce; and if they receive it at all, it must be at greatly diminished prices; thus, continuing our inability to pay for a large quantity of articles subject to duty. Then, indeed, will the cultivators of our soil perceive the importance of a home market—such a market as an efficient protection of our manufacturing interest cannot fail to create.

This being my view of the matter, said Mr. B. I question the prudence of abolishing these taxes now, when it is more than possible that we may be under the necessity of re-enacting them, even should we remain in a state of peace.

With respect to the pledge spoken of, that the taxes should not continue longer than one year after the termination of the war, I will only add, in addition to the honorable chairman of the committee of ways and means, who, I think, has fully answered the objection urged on that ground, that if a pledge was given, which, strictly speaking, is denied, the obligation must be very feeble; no contract was entered into, no concessions made by the people in as much as Congress had the express right by the constitution, the supreme law of the land, to lay and collect taxes.

I would inquire, said Mr. B. of the advocates of this resolution, when they propose that the repeal should take effect? If immediate, or in the course of the ensuing spring or summer, then the relief contemplated to be afforded by it will be very unequally felt. The carriage-holders, and a large proportion of the retailers, have already paid for the full term of the current year. The greatest share of the benefit would of course fall to the lot of the distillers, a class of citizens last of all perhaps that ought to be relieved, especially in these times of calamitous scarcity. The duties on foreign distilled spirits will be re-collected are very high, fixed so with an express reference to the distillers. If, therefore, you abolish this tax, you virtually grant an extravagant bounty to these citizens, a bounty not granted to manufacturers of other articles much more important to the general welfare.

But if, as some have suggested, the repealing laws should not go into operation until the close of the year, then why press the subject now? why not refer it to the next congress? They will convene at the commencement of December, and will have ample time for considering it. Ours is too precious to be needlessly expended. One week is of more importance now, than a month will be then. Mr. Speaker, said Mr. B. I do most sincerely regret the introduction of the resolution at this late hour. It is scarcely possible that any practicable good can result from it. There is not, as I before observed, sufficient time to act upon it, being a subject involving necessarily a general examination into the state of the Union, and an enquiry into our financial prospects, both now, and when the resolution is put up in detail, much debate must be expected. Mr. Speaker, at the last session you abolished many of the internal taxes; you reduced others; it was not contemplated, I understand, by the committee of ways and means, to ask for a renewal of the direct tax; with this the people would be satisfied; they do not complain. Let us wait one year longer, at least, before we adopt the measure, which, if its advocates should happen to be mistaken in their calculations, may involve us in difficulty.

In two weeks, continued Mr. B. the fourteenth congress will be no more. Our functions as members will have ceased; we shall have separated. All experience proves that the last days of a session are peculiarly unfavorable to deliberate and judicious decisions. It was calculated, on another occasion, that we are, upon an average, four hundred miles from home. Our thoughts will soon be forcibly directed to our families and firesides; we shall be employed in settling our accounts—in closing our laborious business; in the public offices—in packing up and preparing for our journey; and it will be found difficult to concentrate sufficient attention to the public business. Where is the labor of the numerous committees of this house during the winter? Are not the fruits of a large proportion of it on your table, in the shape of bills and reports, as yet, unacted upon? Can we, then, too soon dispose of this subject, and proceed, in good earnest, to a consideration of the many items of important business to be found there, before we separate?

Mr. B. concluded, by expressing a hope, that, notwithstanding the state of the vote yesterday, on the motion to lay the resolution upon the table, that the house would be induced, upon reflection, to consent to his motion, indefinitely to postpone the original resolution, and the proposed amendments thereto.

ON REDUCING THE ARMY.

Mr. CONNER said, the unfortunate army was neither a favorite with this House or the nation, he believed, notwithstanding its gallant and meritorious services. He believed there never was an army more gallant, or one that had to struggle with greater privations and difficulties. Every one seemed anxious who should give it the first thrust, as if it were some mighty usurper, and we were Brutus and Cassius, and company. Et tu Brute! (pointing to Gen. Harrison.) In the first place, it is saddled with immense expenditures that belong exclusively to distinct objects—fortifications, arsenals, ordnance, &c. &c. all are charged to the army, when in fact they have nothing more to do with the army, as it regards expence, than with the navy. Disband your army, and you do not reduce these expences. In this, I had almost said insidiously manner, the army is held out to the nation as consuming between six and seven millions of dollars, when in fact it consumes but about three millions. You have recently taken away the pay of brevet officers,

which they were entitled to when exercising separate commands, generally the reward of distinguished services—the price of blood, as my honorable friend from Virginia (Mr. Nelson) appropriately calls it; you have disbanded veterans without remuneration, who have served their country year after year, and we are now called upon to reduce the establishment, with a view to its ultimate annihilation. Mr. C. said, that if the army must fall, he had rather see it fall struggling with the enemies of our country, should the 'tug of war' again be had, than behold it expire on this floor! He had rather see its bones again whiten the left bank of the Niagara, or the plains of York and Williamsburg, should the contest again become necessary at those points. Sir, I have no feelings on this subject, but such as a legislator ought to have. If I have any feelings, it is because I have witnessed scenes of havoc and disaster at which the mind sickens: it is because I know that thousands have unnecessarily been destroyed, and millions unnecessarily expended, for want of that system, organization, military science, discipline and police, which can alone be acquired and retained by a permanent institution. It is true, the enthusiasm of the American character forced victory through all the impediments thrown in our way by the want of this military instrument and service, but it was at the expence of a vast deal of blood and treasure. Reduce an army of ten thousand men, which has to garrison and defend a frontier of five thousand miles! Why, sir, the proposition carries with it its own refutation. It is totally unnecessary to go into the minute calculation of how many men are necessary to keep the works from falling into ruin, and the arms from rusting, in the chain of fortifications that encircle our immense territory, from Machias to a point five hundred miles up the Missouri. An army is, or is not, necessary. If it be necessary, 10,000 men is the very minimum of the force that should be assigned to different points of our immense empire. The gentleman from Tennessee, (Mr. Cannon) who originally proposed the resolution, should recollect, that although the west cannot be assailed by any foe but such a one as their riflemen are amply competent to cope with, yet that we have ten thousand British troops posted in our immediate neighborhood, and that forty thousand men can be borne hither on the wings of the wind. Sir, what is the use of an army of ten thousand men? It is a nucleus, around which thirty thousand men can be congregated, and who in this manner would attain more military science, discipline and police—more real efficiency—in three months, than they otherwise would in three sickly and bloody campaigns, after the treasury had become bankrupt, and the safety of the country jeopardised. It was by intermixing conscripts with experienced troops, that Bonaparte was enabled, as if it were by the stamp of his foot, to bring suddenly such immense and such formidable armies into the field.

Mr. C. enquired, whether the situation of our foreign relations would admit of the reduction of the army? Our affairs with Spain were in a very unsettled condition. In addition to a series of injuries, we have received an aggravated, an atrocious insult from Spain, which, if reparation be denied, must be followed by immediate war. So says the President, and so say the People. And, if rumors are true, instead of reparation, that power has recently been making new and urgent demands upon us for immense tracts of territory. Sir, there is no knowing what course that government will take, the predominant traits in whose character are a blind and ferocious fanaticism. And there is no foreseeing the complicated chain of consequences which grow out of war, when once entered upon. And England, too, sir, unless, indeed, the bankruptcy and ruin which threaten her—unless the distress of her inhabitants, which swells the note of complaint to the angry tone of indignation and remonstrance, should call her attention at home. And while on this subject, permit me to say, sir, that if I have any political foresight whatever, I think I can discern in that horizon the scuds which immediately precede the tempest—the thunder and lightning of revolution: revolution, sir, which in young governments is but the fever of the constitution, and frequently succeeded by an increased degree of health—but in old & corrupt ones, death; the profound calm of despotism—the dark ages! Witness France and Spain, where every attempt to meliorate their condition has only sunk them deeper into the abyss. But if I am mistaken in these views of the political situation of England, I certainly am not mistaken in believing that she never will quietly look upon our growing maritime and political power. It is contrary to her nature, her history, her genius and her ambition. He that reasons otherwise, reasons contrary to nature and experience, and his conclusions must necessarily be erroneous.

BLANKS, Of all kinds may be had at this Office.

VACCINATION.

SOME fresh KINE POCK MATTER has been received by the subscriber, from the General Vaccine Institution, and is offered to any person or family who may wish to partake of its benefits, or obtain security from the Small Pox.

JOHN TRAVIS, Assistant Agent of Vaccination. Concord, N. C. March 31. 16 4w-21 4w

The above genuine Vaccine Matter, was put up in small packets (price \$2 each) by the Principal Agent in Baltimore. Any person, or family at a distance, who may wish to use it, can be supplied by enclosing \$2. Letters from any part of the continent of America, addressed to John Travis, Postmaster at Concord, North-Carolina, will be strictly attended to, & the Matter duly forwarded.

The celebrated Horse,

SIR ARCHIE, Will stand the ensuing Season at my Stable in Northampton County, N. Carolina, nine miles from Halifax, twenty-one from Belfield, and three from Northampton Court-House, on the road leading to Belfield. To cover Mares at Fifty Dollars the Season payable the first day of January 1818, with one Dollar to the Groom, to be paid when the mare is covered. Extensive small grain pastures, and mares fed with grain at twenty five cents per day. Separate enclosures for mares and colts, and my personal attention will be given, but no responsibility for accidents or escapes. The Season has already commenced, and will end on the fifteenth of July. Servants Board gratis.

SIR ARCHIE's blood, size and great performance, as a Race Horse and a Stallion, are deemed as a sufficient recommendation. WM AMIS. February 8. 13

RUNAWAY.

FROM the subscriber on the 20th inst. a Negro Woman named TEMPY, rather small, and spare made—black complexion, with a scar on her forehead—she moves pert, and speaks short and quick. Had on when she went away, a striped homespun frock. She may have gone off with a William Rogers, as he was lurking about in the neighbourhood about the time she went off, and he was missing about the same time. The said Rogers lives in Duck River County State of Tennessee; the Negro was raised by his father in the County of Granville. Any person that will deliver said Negro to me living in said County, or secure her in any Gaol, so that I get her again shall receive the sum of Fifteen Dollars, and reasonable expences paid; and if taken out of this State, full compensation with expences paid by me. HENRY FLOYD May 28, 1817. 23.3t

AUCTION.

IN consequence of the death of Major JAS. COCHRAN, one of the Partners of DOBBIN & COCHRAN, of Fayetteville, the residue of their STOCK of GOODS now remaining on hand, will commence selling at Auction, at the Store on Hay Street, on Tuesday, 24th June, and continue from day to day until all is sold—consisting of a very large and general Assortment, as follows:

- Superfine light and dark Prints Light and dark plated Cashcoes Striped and check Ginghams White Cambric 4-4, 9-8 and 6-4 Colored do. 3-4, 9-8 and 6-4 Lenoes and Book Muslin Hair Cord and figured do. Fancy figure 1 do. Cambric and common Dimities Steam Loom S.irting and Br. Shirting Fancy Quilting Plain buff and white do. of superior quality Printed and Imitation Shawls Mourning and Waterloo Shawls India Long Cloth Irish 4-4 Linen, various qualities Linen Cambric White and slate Cotton Hosiery Black and white Silks, Levantine, &c. Silk Gloves, assort-d colors Fancy figured head Handkerchiefs Choppa, Rameal and Bandana do. Common Handkerchiefs of various qualities Black silk do. Silk Shawls of various qualities Sewing Silk, well assorted Ribbons and Galoons Silk Vestings Superfine and common Cloths do Cassimere, black, blue and grey Red, white and Yellow Flannels Rose and Striped Blankets, Hats Shoes Pocket and Pen Knives Table Knives & Forks Cutting Knives Scythe Blades Reap-Hooks 1900 bushels Liverpool Salt 450 do. Alum do. 12 h. ds. Molasses Rum, wine and other liquors. Besides many Articles not mentioned. The above Goods having been mostly purchased last fall and winter, and well selected, we flatter ourselves that it will be well worth the attention of Country Merchants, as the credit will be six and nine months. The conditions will be specified more particularly on the day of sale.

JOHN M DOBBIN, Adm'r W. M. A. LEA, 23 3w May 28, 1817.

SHOCCO SPRINGS.

THE Subscribers will not keep Houses for the reception of Boarders the ensuing season near the Shocco Springs.

JACOB HUNTER, HILL JONES. 26th May, 1817. 23-3t

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber living in Iredell County, N. C. a Negro Man named JIM, but more generally known by the name of Potter Jim—about 40 years of age, stout and robust, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, talks quite coarse from having been with the Indians, has a scar on his right cheek; he can read and write, and very probably may have a free Pass. The above reward and all reasonable expences, will be paid to any person who will lodge him in any Jail, so that I get him again.

EPHRAIM DAVIDSON. May 25. 23 3m

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, CASWELL COUNTY COURT, April Term, 1817.

Thomas Graves, vs. John Buchannan. Original Attachment

IN this cause it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant resides in another state, or so absconds that the ordinary course of law cannot be served upon him; it is therefore ordered, that unless the defendant appears at the next County Court of this County to be held on the second Monday of July next, and replevy and plead to the cause, judgment will be taken against him—and that this order be published three weeks in the Raleigh Register.

A Copy.—Test, AZARIAH GRAVES, C. C. C. STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

CASWELL COUNTY COURT, April Term, 1817.

The Executors of Jesse Carter, dec'd vs. John Buchannan.—Original Attachment

IN this cause it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant resides in another State, or so absconds that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him: it is therefore ordered, that unless the defendant appears at the next County Court of Caswell to be held on the second Monday of July next and replevy and plead to the cause, judgment will be taken against him—and that this order be published for three weeks in the Raleigh Register.

A Copy.—Test, AZARIAH GRAVES, C. C. C. STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

CASWELL COUNTY COURT, April Term, 1817.

Philip Pierce, vs. Jno. Buchannan Original Attachment.

IN this cause it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant resides in another state, or so absconds that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him: it is therefore ordered, that unless the defendant appears at the County Court of Caswell, to be held on the second Monday of July next and replevy and plead to the cause, judgment will be taken against him—and that this order be published for three weeks in the Raleigh Register.

A Copy.—Test, AZARIAH GRAVES, C. C. C. STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

CASWELL COUNTY COURT, April Term, 1817.

John Stamp, vs. John Stanley, jun. Original Attachment.

IN this cause it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant resides in another state, or so absconds that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him; it is therefore ordered, that unless the defendant appears at the next County Court of Caswell to be held on the second Monday of July next, and replevy and plead to the cause, judgment will be taken against him—and that this order be published for three weeks in the Raleigh Register.

A Copy.—Test, AZARIAH GRAVES, C. C. C. STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

RUTHERFORD COUNTY Court of Equity—Term of the day after the 4th of May.

Sarah Baber, Administratrix, and Administratrix, of John Baber, vs. Joseph Alexander.

IN this case, it having appeared to the satisfaction of the Court that Joseph Alexander resides without the limits of the County, it is therefore ordered, by that the said Joseph Alexander appear at the next Court of Equity for said County on the fourth Monday of September next and there to plead, answer to the said Bill; otherwise the cause shall be taken pro confesso and set aside ex parte at the ensuing term; and that this Order be published successively in the Raleigh Register, the Northampton, and the Master of said Court, at office, on the day of April, 1817.

NOAH HAMPTON, C. M. A.