

Chains are the plans of fate, delightful Peace, Unwarped by party rage, to live like Brothers.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Debate on the Convention Question. CONTINUED.

Mr. WELBORN observed, that as this subject had called forth the best talents of the Senate, it would not be expected that he could throw any new light upon it; but he must, nevertheless ask the indulgence of the committee while he made a few remarks.

He thought three of the propositions contained in the Resolutions submitted by the gentleman from Orange were very important; and the Country was never in a better situation than at present for undertaking a revision of our Constitution. But, from the arguments of the gentleman from Craven, it would appear that no revision is necessary—that our Representation is at present fair and equal.

On the proposition in relation to the Judiciary, he would say a few words.—From whence, said Great Britain, do we draw all our notions on this subject? And what is the situation of Judges in that country? They can be removed from office by a vote of two-thirds of the Parliament. And this is right. Ought any creature to be formed by a legislature, and afterwards be independent of its control? Human Nature is frail: & when a Judge becomes unable to discharge the duties of his office, from age, disease, or other cause, there ought to be some way of removing him, and putting in his place a competent successor.

And, asked Mr. W. where is the use of our meeting here annually? Would not a Session of Assembly every two years answer every purpose? And this would save to the State 30,000 dollars. If, at any time, became necessary to meet before the two years were out, the Governor could make a special call of the Legislature. He thought the body also too numerous; he believed a smaller number of members would transact the public business better, and with more ease.

Mr. W. did not consider the Resolutions on the table as fixing any particular principle; the simple proposition was to submit to the people the propriety of calling a Convention to revise the Constitution. And he saw no ground for apprehending any evil from such a measure, but much good. He believed that if a Convention were called, the members of it would be found as wise and prudent at this day as they were in '76. He believed they would unite like a band of Brothers.

The gentleman from Hertford had said that it was true the Eastern people had a majority in the Legislature; but as they had governed the State well for 40 years, he thought it but right they should continue to govern. But the Western people are not, and will not be satisfied much longer with this state of things.—They are desirous of having their due share in the Government. They claim it as a right.

Mr. W. concluded, with observing that he was sorry that sectional prejudices had been appealed to on this question. He thought it would comport with true wisdom to let the question go to the people, as proposed, without irritation. Their decision might be safely relied upon.

Mr. Yancey's Speech will conclude the Debate.

ANNUAL TREASURY REPORT.

Treasury Department, December 10, 1819.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit herewith a Report, prepared in obedience to the act, entitled "An act to establish the Treasury Department."

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant, WM. H. CRAWFORD, The Hon. the President of the Senate.

In obedience to the directions of the act supplementary to the act to establish the Treasury Department, the Secretary of the Treasury respectfully submits the following Report.

1st. Of the Revenue.

The net revenue arising from duties upon imports and tonnage, internal duties, direct tax, public lands, postage and other incidental receipts, during the year 1818, amounted to \$49,855,842 76, viz:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Customs (see statement A) 36,806,022 51, Internal duties 5,963,225 88, Direct tax 5,723,152 25, Public lands 1,287,959 26, Postage and other incidental receipts 275,282 84.

That which accrued from the same sources, during the year 1816, amounted to \$36,657,904 72, viz:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Customs (see statement A) 27,484,110 36, Internal duties 4,396,133 25, Direct tax 3,785,343 20, Public Lands 1,754,487 38, Postage and other incidental receipts 257,840 53.

That which accrued from the same sources, during 1817, amounted to \$24,365,227 54, viz:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Customs (see statement A) 17,524,775 15, Internal duties 2,676,882 77, Direct tax 1,833,737 04, Public lands (exclusive of Mississippi stock) 2,015,977, Postage and other incidental receipts 313,855 38.

And that which accrued from the same sources, during the year 1818, amounted to \$26,095,200 65, viz:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Customs (see statement A) 21,828,451 48, Arrears of internal duties (see statement B) 947,946 33, Arrears of direct tax (see statement B) 263,926 01, Public lands (exclusive of Mississippi stock) (see statement C) 2,464,527 99, Postage, dividends on bank stock, and other incidental receipts (see statement B) 590,348 93.

It is ascertained that the gross amount of duties on merchandize and tonnage, which have accrued during the three first quarters of the present year, exceeds \$18,000,000.

And the sales of public lands during the same period, have exceeded \$8,700,000.

The payments into the Treasury during the three first quarters of the year, are estimated to amount to (inclusive of dollars 169,594 07 in Treasury Notes) 19,550,607 17.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Customs 15,604,051 58, Public lands (exclusive of Mississippi stock) 2,858,556 61, Arrears of internal duties 195,531 02, Arrears of direct tax 72,880 24, First instalment payable by U. States bank 500,000, First dividend on the U. States shares in the U. S. Bank 175,000, Incidental rec'ts 59,095 43, Repayments 85,462 29.

And the payments into the Treasury during the 4th quarter of the year, from the same sources, are estimated at 5,000,000.

Making the whole amount estimated to be received into the Treasury during the year 1819, (exclusive of \$169,594 07 in Treasury Notes,) 24,381,016 10.

Which, added to the balance in the Treasury on the 1st day of January last, (exclusive of \$32,155 51 in Treasury notes, 1,446,371 23.

Makes the aggregate amt of 25,827,384 33. The application of this sum for the year 1819, is estimated as follows, viz:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes To the 30th of September payments (exclusive of \$31,161 79 in Treasury Notes, which have been drawn from the Treasury and cancelled) have amounted to 18,192,567 43, Civil, Diplomatic & Miscellaneous expenses 2,544,612 98, Military service (including arrears) 7,064,961 72, Naval service (including the permanent appropriation for the gradual increase of the Navy) 3,527,540 42, Public debt (exclusive of dolls. 81,161 79 in Treasury notes, abovementioned) 4,454,172 31.

During the fourth quarter it is estimated that the payments (exclusive of dolls. 120,587 79 in Treasury Notes which will be drawn from the Treasury & cancelled,) will amount to 7,300,000. Viz: Civil, Diplomatic & Miscellaneous expenses 500,000, Military service 1,500,000.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Naval service 300,000, Public debt to the 1st of Jan'y 1820, (exclusive of \$120,587 79 in Treasury notes abovementioned) 4,970,000.

Making the aggregate amt (exclusive of \$201,749 58, in Treasury Notes, drawn from the Treasury and cancelled) of 25,492,587 43.

And leaving, on the 1st of January, 1820, a balance in the Treasury, estimated at \$34,996 90.

2d. Of the Public Debt.

The funded debt which was contracted before the year 1812, and which was unredeemed on the 1st day of October, 1818, (as appears by statement I,) amounted to 29,681,280 07.

And that contracted subsequently to the 1st day of January, 1812, and unredeemed on the 1st of October, 1818, as appears by the same statement, amounted to 68,146,039 84.

Making the aggregate amt of 97,827,319 91.

Which sum agrees with the amount stated in the last Annual Report, as unredeemed on the 1st of October, 1818, excepting the sum of dolls. 1,885 13, which was then short estimated, and which has since been corrected by actual settlement.

On the 1st day of January, there was added to the amount, for Treasury Notes brought into the Treasury and cancelled, and for which the following Stock was issued: In 6 per cent stock, 49,024 71, In 7 per cent stock, 2,646 09.

Making 97,878,990 62.

From which deduct Louisiana 6 per cent stock reimbursed on the 21st of October, 1819, 4,977,950 00.

And deferred stock reimbursed between the 1st of October, 1818, and 1st of Jan'y, 1819, 232,360 27.

Making the Public Debt, which was unredeemed on the 1st January, 1819, (as appears by statement 2,) amount to 92,648,177 35.

From the 1st of January to the 30th September, inclusive, there was, by funding Treasury Notes, and issuing 3 per cent stock, for interest on old registered debt, added to the Public Debt, as appears by Statement 3, the amount of 36,125 59.

From which deduct the amount of stock purchased during that period, (as appears by Statement 4,) 711,937 55.

And the estimated reimbursement of deferred stock, 243,827 83.

Making on the 1st of Oct'r. 1819, (as appears by Statement 3,) the sum of 91,728,527 51.

Since the 30th of Sept. there has been redeemed or provision made for the redemption of 54 per cent of the Louisiana stock unpaid on the 1st Oct. 1819, amounting to 2,601,817 15.

And there will be reimbursed of the principal of the deferred 6 per cent stock, on the 1st Jan. 1820, 241,596 70.

Leaving the public debt unredeemed on the 1st Jan. 1820, by estimate, 88,885,203 66.

The Treasury Notes in circulation are estimated, (as appears by Statement 5,) at 181,821 09.

The whole of the awards made by the Commissioners appointed under the several acts of Congress for indemnifying certain claimants of public lands (as appears by Statement 6,) amounts to 4,282,151 12.

Of which there has been received at the Office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, (as appears by Statement C,) the sum of 2,372,574 31.

Leaving outstanding, at the date of the several returns from the Land Districts, 1,909,576 81.

3d. Of the Estimates of the Public Revenue and Expenditures for the year 1820.

Presenting the estimate for the year 1820, it may be proper to observe, that when the internal duties were repealed on the 31st of December, 1817, the per-

manent revenue, including those duties, was estimated at \$24,525,000, whilst the annual authorized expenditure was ascertained to be less than \$22,000,000.—The repeal of the internal duties reduced the former to \$22,025,000, whilst the payments from the Treasury during the year 1818, exceeded \$26,000,000; and those of the present year will, probably, fall but little short of \$25,500,000.

In the Annual Report of the Treasury of the 21st of November, 1818, the receipts for the present year were estimated at \$24,220,000. Although this estimate will be realized in its general result, deficiencies have been ascertained in the customs, the internal duties and direct tax, the bank dividends and the postage of letters. The deficiency which has occurred in the customs, internal duties and direct taxes, will probably augment, in nearly the same degree, the receipts from those sources in the year 1820, by the payment of the revenue bonds, and of that portion of the internal duties and direct taxes which, if the accustomed punctuality had been observed, would have been received during the present year. But it is probable that the receipts of that year will be diminished by the non-payment of the bank dividends and by the application of a portion of the proceeds of the public lands to the redemption of the outstanding Mississippi stock.

The receipts for the year 1820, applicable to the ordinary & current demands upon the Treasury may therefore be estimated at \$22,000,000; viz: Customs, 19,000,000 00, Public lands, 2,000,000 00, Arrears of internal duties and direct tax, 450,000 00, Second instalment due by the U. S. Bank, 500,000 00, Incidental receipts, 50,000 00. Which, with the sum estimated to be in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1820, \$34,996 90.

Make the aggregate amt of \$23,334,996 90.

The estimates of the expenditure for the year 1820, are not yet complete; but it is ascertained, from those which have already been received, that a sum not less than \$27,000,000 will be required for the service of that year. This deficit of nearly \$5,000,000, resulting from the excess of expenditure beyond the receipts, cannot be supplied by any application of the ordinary revenue. After paying the interest and reimbursement of the public debt, and redeeming the remainder of the Louisiana stock, about \$2,500,000 of the sinking fund will remain without application, if the price of the public stocks should continue above the prices at which the Commissioners of the sinking fund are authorized to purchase. During the years 1821, 1822, and 1823, the average sum of \$5,000,000 of the sinking fund will also remain without application, if the price of the public stock should prevent its purchase. Any application of that portion of the sinking fund which, on account of the price of the public stock, may remain unemployed in the hands of the commissioners of the sinking fund, to other branches of the public service, if allowable under the provisions of the act making the appropriation, would only postpone the period at which additional impositions would be required to meet the public expenditure. Such an application would also have the effect of ultimately retarding the redemption of the public debt.

It may be proper to add, that, although some of the items in the estimate for the ensuing year may be considered in their nature temporary, yet it is probable that the estimate for succeeding years will exceed, rather than fall below it.

Under all the circumstances, it is respectfully submitted, that the public interest requires that the revenue be augmented, or that the expenditure be diminished.

Should an increase of the revenue be deemed expedient, a portion of the deficit may be supplied by an addition to the duties now imposed upon various articles of foreign merchandize, and by a reasonable duty upon sales at public auction; but it is not probable that any modification of the existing tariff can supercede the necessity of resorting to internal taxation, if the expenditure is not diminished. Should Congress deem it expedient to modify the present rate of duties, with a view to afford that protection to our cotton, woollen, and iron manufactures, which is necessary to secure to them the domestic market, the necessity of resorting to a system of internal taxation will be augmented. It is believed that the present is a favorable moment for affording efficient protection to that increasing and important interest, if it can be done consistently with the general interest of the nation. The situation of the countries from whence our foreign manufactures have been principally drawn, authorises the expectation, that, in the event of a monopoly of the home market being secured to our cotton and woollen manufactures, a considerable portion of the manufacturing skill and capital of those countries will be promptly transferred to the United States, and incorporated into the domestic capital of the Union. Should this expectation be realized, the disadvantages resulting from

such a monopoly would quickly disappear. In the mean time, it is believed that a system of internal taxation would be severely felt by the great mass of our citizens.

Whether the revenue be augmented, or the expenditure be diminished, a loan to some extent will be necessary. The augmentation of the one, or the diminution of the other, cannot be effected in sufficient time to prevent this necessity. As the six per cent stock of the United States is considerably above par, the sum required to be raised by loan can be conveniently and advantageously obtained by the sale of stock of that description; or it may be obtained by the issue of Treasury Notes. If the revenue and expenditure shall be equalized, the issue of treasury notes, not bearing interest, is recommended in preference to the creation or sale of stock, as the loan, in that event, will be small in amount, and temporary in its nature.

All which is respectfully submitted.

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BY AUTHORITY.

Resolution declaring the admission of the State of Alabama into the Union.

Whereas, in pursuance of an act of Congress, passed on the second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, entitled "An act to enable the people of the Alabama Territory to form a Constitution and State Government; and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States," the people of the said territory did, on the second day of August in the present year, by a Convention called for that purpose, form for themselves a Constitution & State government, which Constitution and State Government, so formed, is Republican, and in conformity to the principles of the articles of compact between the original States and the people and States in the territory north-west of the river Ohio; passed on the thirteenth day of July, one thousand seven hundred & eighty-seven, so far as the same have been extended to the said territory by the articles of agreement between the United States and the State of Georgia.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the State of Alabama be one, and is hereby declared to be one, of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union, on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever. December 14, 1819—Approved. JAMES MONROE.

An act authorizing the transmission of certain documents free of postage.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Members of Congress; the Delegates from Territories; the Secretary of the Senate; and the Clerk of the House of Representatives; be, and they are hereby authorized to transmit, free of postage, to any post office within the United States, or the territories thereof, any documents which have been, or may be, printed by order of either House, during the present Congress. December 14, 1819—Approved. JAMES MONROE.

HOARDING.

MRS. BATTLE having removed to Raleigh for the convenience of educating her children, occupies the house formerly owned by Mr. Gones, near the Academy, where she is prepared to take boarders, a few Male Students of either of the Seminaries in the City. A few genteel transient persons can also be accommodated, should they think proper to call. Raleigh, Dec. 31. 59

NEW GOODS.

WYATT HARRISON has just received his Fall supply of Staple and Fancy GOODS; which makes his assortment very complete, and well suited to the approaching season. He solicits the patronage of his friends and the Public generally—assuring them that his Goods will be sold at reasonable prices for cash, or on short credit. Raleigh, 3d Nov. 1819. 59 1/2

THE EXERCISES.

OF the Juvenile Academy will commence on the first Monday in January, the course of studies is intended to prepare boys for College.

Tuition—For the Latin and Greek languages \$12 per Session. English Grammar, Parsing, Geography, Arithmetic, &c. \$3. Col. Hinton will take boarders at \$7 per month. THOMAS L. BAGSDALE. Wake county, Dec. 23. 57-4c

NEGROES FOR SALE.

WILL be sold on Friday the 21st day of February next, for Cash, at the store of Messrs. Henry Wilkes & Co. about nine miles from Anthony's Ferry, on Kanawha River, and sixteen miles above the town of Windsor; from Party to Party, several NEGROES, consisting of men, women, Boys and Girls, belonging to the estate of Wm. W. Johnston, dec'd. WM. HILLTON, Est. of Wm. W. Johnston. Early, Dec. 4. 47-200p