RALEIGH REGISTER,

AND NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

"OURS ARE THE PLANS OF FAIR DELIGHTFUL PEACE, UNWARP'D BY PARTY RAGE, TO LIVE LIKE BROTHERS."

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Legislative Document.

REPORT,
In relation to our University.

The Joint Select Committee upon that part of the Governor's message relating to the University, to whom was referred the memorial of the Trustees of that Institution, having had the same under consideration ask leave to report:

Your Committee entered upon the matter committed to their charge with the attention which its importance demanded. They sought and obtained an interview with a committee of the Trustees, thro' a deputation of their body. In this interview the present situation and future prospects of the University were fully developed. Without money in the Treasury of that Institution, it has to meet a debt of twenty thousand one hundred and twenty-four dollars, fifty five cents, ($20,124 55,) with a few months interest thereon, which has accrued, and an interest daily accruing; and the necessary expenses to keep the institution in operation. The Trustees of the Institution have a real estate in the State of Tennessee of one hundred and six thousand and fifty one acres (106,51 acres) of land.—This is, however, perfectly unavailable to them in consequence of a suit now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States, in which the title to some part thereof is involved. They have, under these circumstances, thought it not advisable to bring their lands into market; because, if they sold, it must be at considerable sacrifice. Although the suit now pending may be decided against them (of which however there is a very strong doubt, if not improbability,) there will remain many thousand acres of land, say between forty and fifty thousand acres.—This however would not yield much cash, as there is already a considerable quantity of United States lands in market, and a probability of more being soon brought into market; and, to sell to the best advantage, a credit must be given. Time will ripen and make indefeasible the title of the Trustees, in a short period, to almost all of their lands, the limitation imposed by the laws of Tennessee, in which suits can be brought against them to recover lands, have nearly expired. The Trustees have in bonds, for lands sold in Tennessee, the amount of seventy one thousand eighty-one dollars and twenty eight cents ($71,081 28;) but this, like the land, is not available. They cannot be collected in consequence of the suit now pending. They also possess two hundred and forty-one shares in the stock of the Bank of Newbern, ($241;) but, in consequence of the stockholders having placed no value on the shares, according to the provisions of the act of last session, this stock would produce very little or nothing. It has been deemed unadvisable to offer it for sale in its present situation. The land and buildings where the Institution is situated, and its library and philosophical apparatus, cannot, of course, be brought into market to raise money, as long as the Institution exists.

Fully aware of the advantages of education in giving strength and expansion to the mind, bestowing upon it not only food for mental enjoyment, but the ability of being useful, your committee found, with sorrow, that the only Institution in our State able to give a collegiate education was upon the verge of ruin. Embarrassed with a large amount of debt, without money or other funds, now available to pay its debt or meet its current expenses, a few weeks, without the interposition of the General Assembly, will most probably see its extinction. The honorable bodies to which they belong as well as the people of North-Carolina, your Committee believe, would view with deep regret a catastrophe so degrading to the intellectual and moral character of the State. Our fathers, at the commencement of the revolution, amid the strife of arms, with a wisdom which seems to have characterized those times, when giving a Constitution to our infant republic, have declared that "all useful learning shall be duly encouraged and promoted in one, or more Universities." Independent of this constitutional provision, policy as well as a just degree of State pride forbids us to extinguish so useful an institution to fail.—Are we willing that the youths of our State shall be sent abroad, not only to enrich other States and countries and promote their seminaries of learning, but to learn manners and receive ideas disconsonant to our feelings and habits: and perhaps be taught to despise the State that gave them existence, and to blush when called North-Carolinians? Is there a North Carolinian but would blush when obliged to confess that his native State had no Institution where a liberal education could be conferred, that she had suffered such an Institution to become extinct by withholding the slightest aid when required—that her youth had to seek in other climes intellectual advancement and moral improvement?

If the Institution closes its existence, the Tennessee lands become the property of that State, or revert, where they have been received as a donation, to the donors. The bonds become useless and the debts void; and thus a very large fund which might be used for the benefit of our State, is lost forever. Your Committee have enquired—is it in the power of the Legislature to prevent this calamity? Can it do so without injury to the State? And they have arrived at the conclusion that all this can be done, and done, too, with benefit to the State. The General Assembly, in the year 1825, passed a law creating a fund for the establishment of common schools, when the amount should become sufficient. In the mean time, the fund was vested in a President and Directors, whose duty it was made, when they could do so consistently with the interest of the fund, to vest all monies arising from various sources in certain stocks. From the high prices of United States' Bank stock, and the depreciation of that of the State Banks, the President and Directors have, very properly made no purchases. Hence a large amount of money, viz. thirty-four thousand one hundred and fifty-one dollars sixty-one and a half cents. ($34,151 61½) remained, on the first of December, 1830, in their hands unproductive, and the amount still increasing. Now, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) would discharge the debts of the University; and, with the probable amount of tuition fees, meet the current expenses of the next year; at which time the Trustees would be able to avail themselves of their funds to raise money to carry on the operations of the Institution, and probably to pay part of any sum borrowed by them. The General Assembly, by directing the President and Directors of the Literary Fund to loan the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) to the Trustees on interest, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, would thus cause a profitable investment of that amount, and save a valuable seminary of learning, and by causing a lien upon all the property belonging to the institution, would amply secure the re payment of the money and the interest thereon accruing. As circumstances might render it unadvisable for the Trustees, in a short time, to sell their Tennessee lands, or enforce the payment of their bonds, it was thought best to give a moderate term of credit, say five years, more especially as the Literary Fund would be accumulating, but not sufficiently large within that period to effect the object of its creation. With these views, your Committee offer to your consideration the accompanying bill, and recommend its passage.

All of which is respectfully submitted.
R. D. SPAIGHT, *Chairman.*

Twenty-first Congress.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

Wednesday, Jan. 12.

Mr. Marks presented a memorial from sundry inhabitants of Pennsylvania, remonstrating against the execution of the law for the removal of the Southern Indians over the Mississippi, and praying that they may be protected in their rights and property. It was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. Iredell reported a bill fixing the compensation of the witnesses and providing for payment of the other expenses in the case of Judge Peck, now pending before the Senate as a High Court of Impeachment.

On motion of Mr. Foot, the Senate again resolved itself into a high Court of Impeachment.

In consequence of the continued indisposition of Mrs. Wirt, Mr. Tazewell moved an adjournment of the court till to-morrow, when his physicians thought he might be sufficiently restored to attend the trial.

The court accordingly adjourned.

On motion of Mr Tazewell, the Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Executive business; and, after spending some time thereon, adjourned till eleven o'clock to-morrow morning.

Thursday, Jan. 13.

Mr. Benton submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of Treasury be directed to report to the Senate, at the commencement of the next stated session of Congress, the annual amount, in quality and value, of importations and exportations of the following articles of drugs, medicines, and dye-stuffs, with the amounts of gross revenue accruing upon the importation of each article, and of net revenue received into the Treasury; and with his opinion of the time at which the duties upon said articles may be abolished, without effecting the payment of the public debt, to-wit: aloes, alum, annato, antimony, aquafortis, arrow-root, assafœtida, balsam copavia, Peruvian & other barks, borax, brimstone, sulphur, camphor, cantharides, cochineal, cream of tartar, essences of lemon, lavender, and bergamot, chamomile, gums, ipecacuanna, jalap, liquorice, vitriol, madder, manna, magnesia, opium, quicksilver, rhubarb, sarsparilla, Seneca root, sugar of lead, sulphate of quinine, tartaric acid, verdigris, together with any other article of drugs, medicines, and dye-stuffs, subject to duty, that may be imported into the United States; and that the said Secretary be *requested* to state whether any of the said articles are of the growth or produce of the United States; and if so, to what degree compared to the wants and consumption of the Union.

Mr. Chambers introduced a bill providing for the settlement of the claims of States for interest and on advances made during the last war; which was twice read and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

On motion of Mr. Foot, the Senate again resolved itself into a high Court of Impeachment.

The Vice President presented a letter from one of the physicians of Mr. Wirt, expressive of the opinion that he could not at present leave his room, without some danger of a relapse at some more important crisis in the pending trial, and that by Monday he would be entirely restored to health.

On motion of Mr. Smith, of Maryland, the Court adjourned to meet again on Monday next, at twelve o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Tazewell, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business. They remained in secret session about an hour and a half.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, Jan. 12.

The House then resumed the consideration of the resolution, yesterday moved by Mr. Haynes, of Georgia, for a reduction of the duty on imported Brown Sugar.

Mr. Haynes resumed and concluded the speech which he began yesterday in favor of the resolution. He recurred to the argument which he yesterday founded on the declension of the price of sugar in the markets of England and France, and stated some further facts to shew that the declension of the price of it in this country was not wholly owing to the increased manufacture of it. He then spoke of the duties upon loaf sugar, refined sugar, and sugar candy, which were so high as to be nearly or quite prohibitory in their effects, and incidentally mentioned the fact, that the amount of drawback on the exportation of refined sugars had in some instances greatly exceeded the amount of duty paid upon the unmanufactured sugar of which it was made. Mr. H. next spoke of the effect of the present duty on sugar in reference to the navigating interest of the country, which he was of opinion it contributed its share to depress and place in that languishing condition in which it was represented to be by the last annual report from the Treasury Department. Mr. H. then went on to anticipate and answer the argument that it was important to continue the present duty for the purpose of fostering the manufacture of sugar, because of the great amount of capital interested in that manufacture; and entered into calculations to shew that the whole number of hands employed in this manufacture, (judging from the annual product) in the United States and Territories, could not exceed from twenty-five to fifty thousand, if it even reached the first mentioned number. He made further calculations, upon the basis of a plantation of 360 acres, with 60 hands, costing, to settle (hands included) 50,000 dollars; the object of which calculations was to shew that the present profit of such an investment might be fairly estimated, sugar being at five dollars and a fraction in the market, at something like $20,000 per annum, or about 32½ per cent. upon the capital employed. He concluded these statements, by asking if it was reasonable that all the other industry of the country should be taxed at this rate for the benefit of these 25,000 or 50,000 hands employed in the culture of sugar. If his statements of the profits of this culture was questioned, and the continuation of the present high duty was said so be necessary to protect the sugar planter, then, he said, the sooner such a culture was abandoned, the better. After some further observations, Mr. H. finished by saying, that he did not know whether any of the facts which he had stated would have any influence on this question in this House. But he was free to confess that, in presenting the subject as he had done, he was not solely influenced by a desire to address this House, but, what he wished still more, to address himself to the practical good sense of the country; to rouse in the mind of every man who follows the plough the inquiry, why a burthensome and unequal tax, like that upon sugar, should be continued unnecessarily, mainly for the benefit of the rich?

Mr. White, of Louisiana, obtained the floor; but the allotted hour being about expiring, the House proceeded to the Orders of the Day.

[The debate goes over to next day, and Mr. White, is then entitled to the floor.]

The Speaker also laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of State, accompanied by a list of all the patents granted by the United States for the encouragement of arts and sciences, alphabetically arranged; containing, in consecutive order, all patents for inventions and improvements relating to the same subject, designating the names of patentees, with the dates of their patents, together with the acts of Congress relating to patents, and a digest of all decisions under the said laws, made in the Courts of the United States.

The foregoing list, &c. were prepared in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives, adopted on the 2d of April last. The resolution further provided that, when prepared, 3000 copies should be printed by the Public Printer, under the direction of the Clerk of the House. When the letter and documents (which are very voluminous) were submitted to-day.

Mr. Miller made some remarks on the propriety of the printing of them.

Mr. Polk said he was opposed to printing so voluminous an affair. He thought the better course would be to refer the whole subject to the Committee on the Judiciary; and if it were desirable to print any part of the documents, let that Committee make the selection. The tables of members would not then be crowded with a mass of useless matter.

Mr. Miller suggested that it was a very important matter, and therefore he was desirous to have it printed.

The letter and documents were finally referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, without ordering the printing.

The House then proceeded to consider the amendments yesterday reported from the Committee of the Whole, to the bill "making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1831," and they were all agreed to but one, which provided for the appropriation of $1,000 for the survey of private land claims, and $130,000 for farther surveys of the public lands.

Mr. McCoy moved to amend the amendment, by striking out $130,000, and inserting $60,000.

On this motion a debate arose, which continued until 4 o'clock. The propriety of adopting it was supported by Messrs. McCoy, Vinton and Strong; and opposed by Messrs. Test, Johnson, Clay, Verplanck, Sevier, Duncan, Wickliffe, White of Florida, Pettis and Polk. Messrs. Ingersoll and Storrs of New-York, likewise said a few words. The motion of Mr. McCoy was finally rejected, and the amendment proposed by the Committee agreed to.

The question being then about to be put on the engrossment of the bill,

Mr. Stanberry moved to strike out the appropriation for the salary of a Minister to Russia for the present year. Mr. S. remarked, that the President had informed the House that the United States were not represented at the Court of Russia, nor was it probable, Mr. S. said, that they soon would be. Under such circumstances, an appropriation certainly was not necessary, and he hoped it would be stricken out of the bill. He called for the yeas and nays on his motion; when,

On motion of Mr. Carson, the House adjourned.

Thursday, Jan. 13.

Mr. Mallary from the Committee on Manufactures, to which was referred so much of the President's Message as relates to the tariff of duties on imports, and so much thereof as respects manufactures, made the following report:

The Committee on Manufactures to whom was referred so much of the President's Message as relates to the Tariff of Duties on Imports, and so much thereof as respects Manufactures," report, that they have taken this delicate subject into full consideration. This was due, alike to the source from whence a review was recommended, and to the importance of the subject itself. They feel confident that they have done it without mingling with the operation of their reasoning powers, unreasonable "likes and dislikes," either to the system of protecting domestic industry, or to the views expressed by the Chief Magistrate.

It is not the intention of the committee to present to the House a mass of statistics, or labored arguments, in favor of the protecting system. In the recent discussion of the Tariff, all that could illustrate or be proved by experience in our own and other countries, has been presented. The Government has adopted, and endeavored to sustain, by repeated legislative enactments, a policy which has had the sanction of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, & Monroe. It has been sanctioned by the "continued acquiescence of the States and the general understanding of the people." Confidence in its permanent duration is warmly inspired. It is this alone which can give it vigorous and successful action. A system of protection may appear perfect on our statute books, and yet be useless to the country if exposed to perpetual danger. Skill already matured, will not venture up in uncertainty. The power of invention will never be exerted, if it has no confidence in the promise, and repeated promise of support. Capital will never come to the aid of skill and enterprise if it has no security for investment. It must have confidence, "must find solid honesty in individuals, as well as firmness in government, or it will not be displayed.

During the last session of Congress, the declaration was often repeated that the system of protection should and would be maintained. It was presumed to have been done from the pre-eminent interest of the nation. It has been entrusted to the guardian care of the Constitution. It now demands the exercise of that power which the States have surrendered, for its protection and preservation.

The President, in his message, further observes, that, in the adjustment of protecting duties, the Government should "be guided by the general good." As an abstract proposition, this may be admitted. "The general interest is the interest of each; and it is only necessary that that interest should be understood to obtain the cordial support of some who think "it encourages abuses which ought to be corrected, and promotes injustice which ought to be obviated." He also advises Congress that objects of national importance ought alone to be protected. Of these, the productions of our soil, our mines, and our workshops, "essential to national defence, ought to take precedence." In the minds of many, who might be convinced to any general defence, and it was promoting the comfort of life. If the message meant that power, and, however splendid, does not little good, unless it comes to the aid of every article of labor, in what consists the defect of the existing Tariff? Individuals may discover imperfections, but the collected wisdom of the nation has repeatedly declared that material change is not demanded. Nothing better, under existing circumstances, can be done. Then let doubt and uncertainty be avoided. They are evils next to the surrender of the whole system.

The message advises Congress that "objects of National importance alone ought to be protected," of these, the productions of our soil, our mines, and our workshops essential to national defence, occupy the first rank." It is to be presumed that Congress has not been unmindful of products as "essential to national defence." But the President says, "the present tariff taxes some of the comforts of life too heavily much." They are not defence. In the minds of many, which might be convinced to any general defence, and it was promoting the comfort of life. If the message meant that power, and, however splendid, does not little good, unless it comes to the aid of every article of labor, in what consists the defect of the existing Tariff? Individuals may discover imperfections, but the collected wisdom of the nation has repeatedly declared that material change is not demanded. Nothing better, under existing circumstances, can be done. Then let doubt and uncertainty be avoided. They are evils next to the surrender of the whole system.

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