

to the actual state of things, and to the multiplicity of State Banks, which are not only unregulated, but are in fact, in some instances, controlled by the interests of the General Government. This is not only a source of danger to the public credit, but it also presents a serious obstacle to the free circulation of the currency, and to the promotion of the real interests of the local banks by giving a stimulus to their paper.

If the necessity of a banking institution be conceded, it is clear that which shall judiciously combine the power of the Government with private enterprise, is believed to be the most efficacious. The Government would thus obtain the benefit of individual sagacity in the general management of the Bank, and by means of its deposits and share in the direction, possess the necessary power for the prevention of abuse.

It is not intended to assert that the Bank of the United States, as presently organized, is perfect, or that the essential objects of such an institution might not be attained by means of a more judiciously organized system. It is admitted, however, that the good management of the present Bank, the second in order of its organization, and the general management of the Bank, and by means of its deposits and share in the direction, possess the necessary power for the prevention of abuse.

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the salaries of the public ministers abroad must be acknowledged to be utterly inadequate either for the dignity of the office, or the necessary comfort of their families. At some foreign Courts, and those whose relations towards the United States are the most important, the expenses incident to the station are found so burdensome as to be met by the private resources of the minister. The tendency of this is to throw those high trusts altogether into the hands of the rich, which is certainly not according to the genius of our system. Such a provision for public ministers as would obviate these evils, and enable the minister to perform the common duties of hospitality to his countrymen and promote social intercourse between the citizens of both nations, would not only elevate the character of his country, but essentially improve its public relations.

In addition to these objects, further provision may be made for those officers and soldiers of the Revolution, who are yet spared, as monuments of that patriotism and self-devotion, to which, under Providence, we owe our multiplied blessings.

For the foregoing purposes, together with the existing expenditures, and a moderate allowance for such objects of general improvement as shall be of an acknowledged national character, within the limits, as admitted by the Executive, of the power of Congress over the subject, an annual revenue of \$15,000,000 will be fully adequate. It is respectfully suggested, that such a revenue would be more readily obtained, and more equitably distributed, than the revenue now derived from the duties on imports, which it will be expedient and profitable to collect, and that the portion of the revenue now raised by the duties on imports, which Congress is authorized to regulate, should be applied to the same purposes.

On this point the undersigned desires to be understood to observe that the revenue of the United States, as derived from the duties on imports, is not only a source of revenue, but a source of national pride and honor. It is a source of revenue, which is not only a source of national pride and honor, but a source of national pride and honor. It is a source of revenue, which is not only a source of national pride and honor, but a source of national pride and honor.

the treasury may be kept in full operation, and susceptible of greater efficiency whenever the exigency may make it necessary.

It is respectfully suggested, that these considerations, and others that will readily present themselves, point out the duties on imports as the best source of revenue, and peculiarly recommend that these duties should be adapted to the actual expenditure of the Government.

The propriety of reasonably protecting the domestic industry is fully conceded; but it is believed that it would neither require nor justify the raising of a larger amount of revenue than may be necessary to defray the expenses of the Government. Some of the evils of a surplus, which an excess of revenue beyond the expenditure would necessarily induce, have been already noticed. To these may be added the effect upon the peace and harmony of the country, and upon the safety of the Union, which should certainly not be hazarded for any object of vital importance, to its welfare.

It is not intended to assert that the labor and capital of the United States, required to produce the goods of the country, are not more abundant than those of any other nation, and that the duties on imports are not more burdensome than those of any other nation. It is only intended to suggest that the duties on imports are not more burdensome than those of any other nation, and that the duties on imports are not more burdensome than those of any other nation.

still leave a revenue adequate to the expenditures, or until what may be withdrawn from them, may be levied on other articles which may be found to admit of it.

The additional sum, which, together with the amount of these duties, it may be necessary for Congress to provide in a re-adjustment of the tariff will depend upon its decision as to confining the expenditures to the present objects, or of enlarging them, as heretofore suggested. In the former case, the sum of \$4,559,697 00, and in the latter, the sum of \$8,050,697 00 will be required; and in regard to either estimate the provision should be upon a scale sufficiently liberal to guard against the chance of a deficiency. In providing for either sum, the duties may be advantageously retained upon those articles of luxury, of which are principally consumed by the wealthy classes, or upon those not abundantly produced in the United States, in preference to others. The effect of this would be to countervail to the poorer classes, by cheapening their general supply the higher duties on other articles. At the same time the duties may be removed from such raw materials as may be required in the manufacture of articles, which, when they are manufactured, will be able to sell cheaper, and also the sooner to dispense with a part of their protection. Any amount of duty upon raw materials, to its extent, an injury to the manufacturer, and only to be justified by the paramount interests of agriculture. In that case, it would be more properly received with the encouragement of the manufacturer, and with greater equality regards other interests, than by a duty on the raw material.

While presenting these views, the undersigned is fully aware that the interests of the country are not only a source of revenue, but a source of national pride and honor. It is a source of revenue, which is not only a source of national pride and honor, but a source of national pride and honor. It is a source of revenue, which is not only a source of national pride and honor, but a source of national pride and honor.

adopted by slender majorities, and objections to the interests and opinions of minorities, powerful in numbers, wealth and intelligence, cannot be persevered in without danger to the general harmony, and without undermining the moral power, not merely of the Executive and Legislative Departments, but also of the Judiciary, which may be called to sustain the authority without the option of deciding upon the expediency of the measure. In our system, each side has important rights; and those of the majority consist in requiring that the power of the majority be exercised with a just regard to their interests both of person and property. Without a reasonable defence and concession both as to measures and opinions, the great objects of the Government cannot be attained; and while it is conceded that it would be improper to push measures for the protection of the labour or improvement of the country to an extreme or oppressive degree, it must also be admitted that it would be less so altogether to deny to the General Government the moderate exercise of powers for the objects for which is believed to have been instituted.

The real strength of the Government depends not more upon a harmonious action of its various parts than in producing the same effect upon the various interests over which it acts.

Considering the amount of labor and capital employed in manufactures of the greatest importance to the country, and which have already contributed so essentially to our defence and safety, and to the general prosperity, it cannot be expected that they should be suddenly abandoned. Regarding the same time, the diversity of interests resulting from the peculiar situation of the United States, the manufacturing interest itself should be content with a moderate and gradual protection, rather than by extreme measures to leading to public tranquillity. It is respectfully suggested that the aid of the General Government in these objects of acknowledging national concerns—more especially the improvement of the rivers and harbors, which are the great interests of the people—and to which the means of the several States are both inadequate and unequal, could not be withheld without opposition to the opinions of a majority of the people, and the interests of a majority of the Union. It is at the same time admitted that this aid should be moderately confined, and with proper deference to opinions of an opposite character. And it cannot be doubted that too extensive an exercise of the powers of the General Government over these objects would ultimately subvert the constitutional sovereignty of the States. It must be acknowledged that the just medium of all these subjects is difficult of attainment, and in the search to seek, and in the sagacity to adopt, the best, consists the true policy of an American Statesman.

If the adjustments suggested to Congress by the undersigned in this Report be in any way entitled to their respect, it is respectfully suggested to hope that the various points of national concern, a present engaging the attention of the people, may facilitate rather than embarrass the task. The interests of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, and the disposition of the public lands, are the prominent and necessary, and immediate objects of public policy. As incident, however, and as needed, necessary to the security and prosperity of these great interests, the preservation of a sound currency, cannot escape attention. On the soundness and steadiness of this indispensable medium of exchange depend the national stability of every description of property, not less than the activity of every branch of business; and it is not to be doubted that the commercial and manufacturing industry would be most severely and immediately affected by any derangement of this spring of life.

The measures of the General Government in respect to the tariff, to objects of public improvement, to the public lands, and to the Bank of the United States, are the sources of the existing discontent throughout the country. For the permanent adjustment of all in a manner to promote the harmony of all parts of the Union, and elevate the moral character of the country, the wisdom and patriotism of the Government and of the People can alone be looked to.

Independently of the considerations connected with the currency, the interests both of the Government and individuals involved in the Bank of the United States, make the stability of that institution an object of great importance. No situation is perceived why this great interest should not be equally considered in the same liberal defence, and concession, and compromise, which the public safety, not less than the national prosperity, so urgently recommends. While collecting interests and opinions on other subjects are invited to meet on middle ground, and on the altar of common good, each to offer some hint for the preservation of concord and union throughout this favored land, the advocates and opposers of the existing system for regulating the currency may also be expected to join in the same patriotic sacrifice.

It is not perceived that any other satisfactory basis for a scheme of general adjustment can be devised, than that which shall pay a just regard to the interests of all, and observe a proper deference to the public will. On this ground, mainly, one portion of the agricultural interest has been invited to accommodate opinions, conscientiously formed and ardently advocated, to opposite opinions, more successfully maintained by other and more powerful interests. The invitation could not be more appropriately recommended than by affording an example in other cases, founded upon the same principle. Acquiescence in the public will is not less the duty of Government than of the People themselves. The utmost respect is felt for an independent exercise of conscientious opinions; but in a country like ours, though a sense of duty authorizes all fair attempts to convince the public mind, it equally dictates a ready acquiescence by it, in the public will, finally expressed.

In presenting to the view of Congress the means of the Government, the bonds due for duties, which are now in suit, have been reserved for this place. The amount of bonds remaining in suit since the commencement of the Government, may be estimated on the 30th of September last at \$6,885,821 63; of this sum it is believed that not more than one million of dollars could, under any circumstances, be recovered. The debtors, however, remain legally liable for the whole amount; and, without the hope of ever paying, are thereby kept in a state of poverty and helplessness.

The act passed at the last session of Congress for the relief of certain insolvent debtors according to the construction which has been given to it, has afforded, but it is believed, a relief to those for whom it was probably intended. It will be the duty of the undersigned, in a subsequent report, in conformity with that law, to lay before Congress the principles and manner of its execution. It may not be out of place, at the present time, when presenting a view of the financial means of the Government, to recommend that no relief should be placed on those debts.

The prosperity of the American merchant in the payment of duties, in every period of our history, and under the most severe vicissitudes, is deserving of the greatest admiration. Of the whole amount of custom-house bonds, falling due in the first three quarters of the present year, only \$1,653,733 have been unpaid. Of seven hundred and eighty millions of dollars secured for duties from the commencement of the Government to the 30th of September last, the whole loss may be estimated to be less than six millions of dollars. These deficiencies are believed, in most, if not in all instances, to have been the result of unavoidable misfortune, involving, in the opinion of the principal officers required by the laws of the United States. In most cases, the United States, by means of the existing property acts, have obtained the benefit of whatever property the debtors possessed at the time of their insolvency. In many instances their general creditors have either released, or would be willing to release them, if the claim of the Government did not render such an act of liberality unadvisable. It is a fair characteristic of our laws, and a qualification of their exercise, to promote the prosperity of the country, as a result of their industry, and deprived of their means of providing for their families, and contributing to the general benefit of the community.

It is respectfully suggested, that the occasion of extinguishing the national debt, and relieving the burdens of the community at large, and where the greatest amount likely to be recovered is not required, or the public exigencies, is not also propitious for giving associate relief to those enterprising men who, in times of difficulty and need, contributed to enrich the public treasury. The period of the total extinguishment of the national debt will be a period of national rejoicing, and might be properly celebrated by such an act of grace to this unfortunate class of our countrymen.

Should Congress, however, desire to complete the payment of any portion of the debt, or to discriminate among the objects of its clemency, it is believed that a law of greater scope than the present, authorizing an inquiry into facts, and a discharge of the debt where there is no fraud, with or without payment of any particular amount, and returning to each debtor a reasonable percentage of the sum paid, is recommended as expedient and necessary.

LOUIS MILANE,
Secretary of the Treasury.
Treasury Department,
7th December, 1831.

Extract of a letter from Dr. Wm. Swift, dated 29th November, 1831, U. S. States Frigate Constellation, Gosport, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy.

"In the beginning of September, the return of the ship from Naples, and while at anchor in the harbor of Malton, the Varoid, or modified Smallpox, very unexpectedly made its appearance on board; and Mississippia, which was on board, presented a genuine vaccine effluvia, and was appeared to be less exposed than any other officer of the ship was the first sufferer. Fifty nine persons on board became affected with the disease, and in a course of two months, of whom fifty four, including the Mississippia man who had it, had been vaccinated, and none exhibited no evident mark of either vaccination or smallpox. No one was attacked who had evident marks of smallpox on him; one exception who had no marks of either, but affirmed that he had been several times vaccinated, without effect.

"Those who had been vaccinated, vaccinated, had it generally very light, while others, who could show no cicatrix or other cicatrix mark, suffered very severely. One of them, George Benson, died. He, however, had been several days confined to his bed, for a small addition of the virus, and he, who had become affected with the disease, and it was generally remarked, that the disease was indulged most in lying in bed, and the eruption most extensively—the other officers were much puffed, and were affected for some time for the disease left them, with small abscesses about the face and limbs."

"During the prevalence of the Varoid and Smallpox at that season in Malta, as I was informed by a physician in April last, 7-500 persons were affected with them, and number 39 had previously had the Smallpox, and the 1051 fatal cases, 30 of them occurred among the vaccinated."

From the Brig-port Farmer.

Mr. Nathan Birdseye of Stratford, (now 88 years old, has furnished us with the following list of officers and privates killed, wounded, and captured by the British, in less than three months, in the beginning of our struggle for Independence:

A Return of Provincials taken from the 27th of August to the 20th of November, 1776:

On Long Island, Aug. 27, 2 Generals, 3 Colonels, 4 Lieutenants, 21 Majors, 18 Captains, 48 Lieutenants, 11 Ensigns, 1 Adjutant, 3 Sergeants, 3 Volunteers, 1006 Privates, 5 officers wounded, and 46 privates, total 655 men and privates, 1400.

On York Island, September 15th and 16th, 1 Colonel, 2 Lieut. Colonels, 2 Majors, 4 Captains, 7 Lieutenants, 354 privates, total 371.

White Plains, October 14th, 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 1 Quarter-Master, 36 privates; total, 40.

Fort Washington, November 26th, 4 Colonels, 4 Lieutenants, 5 Majors, 746 Captains, 107 Lieutenants, 31 Ensigns, 4 Chaplains, 2 Adjutants, 2 Quarter-Masters, 5 Sergeants, 2 Commissaries, 1 Engineer, 1 Wagon-Master, 2607 privates; 9 Officers and 55 privates wounded; total, 2819.

Fort Mifflin, November 20th, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Ensign, 1 Quarter-Master, 4 Sergeants; 99 privates; total, 105.

Recapitulation—3 Generals, 3 Colonels, 10 Lieutenants, 105 Majors, 69 Captains, 165 Lieutenants, 43 Ensigns, 1 Chaplain, 3 Adjutants, 4 Quarter-Masters, 11 Sergeants, 2 Commissaries, 1 Engineer, 1 Wagon-Master, 3 Volunteers, 15 officers and 109 privates wounded; total, 4463.

Mrs. Chapman was brought to this city on Saturday evening, by the Sheriff of Bucks, and has been since conveyed to Dorchester, where she is teaching in the house of a Mr. Newton, at North East, in Erie county, Pennsylvania. The person who found her was Joel Barkwell, of Grove, Allegheny county, New York, one of the agents employed by our High Constable Blayne. He traced her from Grove, through the western part of New York, to the place where she was discovered.—Phil. Sep.

Five wolves and several bears have been recently taken near Andover, in Maine; having committed great havoc among the sheep.