Margiand Wagette.

ANNAPOLIS:

Thursday, December 26, 1833.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, Annapolis, Dec. 13, 1833.
The Executive Council will meet on this day, the 26th instant. CULBRE III, Clk.

The Managers of the Female Orphan Society of the city of Annapolis, contemplate holding a FAIR, sometime in the month of January next ensuing, for the benefit of their Institution. They calculate on receiving, as munty. Any persons who are willing to aid the society by working up materials prepared for tout purpose, an one supplied by application to either of the Managers. The Ladies of triskity are particularly requested to continue their exertions in favour of this interest. nue their exertions in favour of this interesting charity, by contributing, in any way they may think proper, to render the Fair agreeable and profitable.

NOTICE.

The Annapolis Reading Room will be open to Subscribers on Monney the 30th inst.

Communicated for the Margland Gazette. ME JOIR OF THE LAVE JOSO RAY BLE CHARLES CARROLL OF CAR

BILE CHARLES CARROLL OF CAR ROLLION.

[Continued I]

Mr. Carroll possessed/ that Incides ordo, which few minds, however given, can compise. A remarkable trait of genus wis the adaptation of his language to the subject and an equally distinguising marks wis the avordance of a remarkable of action. The court affirmed the decire of the Ordon conciseness and perspective of the subject and an equally distinguising marks wis his conciseness and perspective of the stable of the court within a few years of his neith a winded a ready pen, although towards the latter period of his ifferent a somewhat trendulous hand.

The last tetter which the author of this me mor received from run, existes that are mind. The last letter which the author of this memori received from from, existence that are mind at the torid of October eighteen in adecidant twenty mae, and was, in all likeliant, the cosing seeme of missions of declinary torial structure of the memory was the first faculty that afforded synchours of declinary existence. Then followed times so of social seems and progressive decreases and the gravial progressive doo to of his comaining powerly until amounts we reserved of this sharing again except to fight ring flowe took quivered in the extengu stang socket of expering life, who h finally terminate I on the fourteenth day of Novem ber eighten marred and thaty-too, win ber eighten marred and thaty-too, win bearredy a structle, so pland was the last breath that separated from the posy the m

mortal spirit.
Immediately on the annuncistion of the me lanchedy event, the nation by every aperop tate demonstration of respect for the memory of so renowned a patriot, mounted his loss. And the legislature of his native state a randa makes such honours as could not but be acceptable to the feel gs tot only of his proteives, but also of all the knew his, of reversed his many excellencies. There is, however, one act that woul of performed, redepted to the ratio 2s glory, which is the extension of the ratio 2s glory, which is the extension of the ratio 2s glory, which is the extension of the ratio 2s glory, which is the extension of the ratio 2s glory, which is the extension of the ratio 2s glory, which is the extension of the ratio 2s glory, which is the extension of the ratio 2s glory, which is the extension of the ratio 2s glory, which is the extension of the ratio 2s glory, which is the extension of the ratio 2s glory, which is the extension of the ratio 2s glory, which is the extension of the ratio 2s glory and the ratio 2s glory and the ratio 2s glory and acceptable to the respect to the ratio 2s glory and acceptable to 2s glory and acceptable to 2s glory and acceptable to 2s glory acceptable to 2s glory acceptable to 2s glory and acceptable to 2s glory acceptable to 2s glory acceptable to 2s secting in the place of his nativity, a sustante mansoleum commemorative of his districtest ed patriotism, since he risked his air for his And it is said, that when he had signed the Declaration of Independence, some person present remarked, there goes at a dash of the pen the largest estate in America; it ords of similar import, intimating that using words of similar imports attended to the M: Carr. Il's a sple possessions would be confiscated on account of what Great Britain termed an act of rebellion.

TACITE.

[To be continued.]

COURT OF APPEA: S. December Term,

1833
Thorsday, Dec. 1975.—The argument of No. 150, Caton and McTayish vs. Harriet Carroll, was continued in Heath for the Appollsots, and McManon and Johnson for th

pollects, and McManan and Jonnam for the Appellee.
Friday. Dec. 2012—Dorsey Judge, delivered the opinion of the court in No. 11.
Alexander H Budger and Edward W Belt your State use of Contee and Bowie
Julgt. Reverse, and procedendo awarded.
The same Judge delivered the opinion of the court in No. 133. Francis A. Ward and information. Baloes, The monoton, reversing the de-

wife vs. Robert Thompson, reversing the de-gree of the Orghans Court with costs.

The same Judge delivered the opinion of the court in No. Ol. Bayard and Gillappy vs.

The Giesapeake and Delaware Can'l Compa ny, attiming the decree of the Chancellor,

With costs.
The same Judge delivered the opinion of the court in No. 58, Joly Collinson vs Thomas Owens et al. reversing the decree of the

Chancellor, with costs

Martin Judge delivered the opinion of the
court in No. 57. Elisha Joice et al. vs. Elijan
Taylor, reversing the decre of the Chancel-

for, with costs.

The court reversed the fudgment, and a-warded a procedendo in Mo. 19, Duke ado of White vs. Wm. Griv.

The argument of 150. Caton and Mc Favis:

The argument of 150. Caton and Mc Favis: va Harriet Carroll, was concluded by Johnson for the Appellee, and Nelson for the Ap

Saturday Dec. fist.—Buchanan. Ch. J delivered the upinton of the court in No. 64 Charles Salmon & Charles Feinour ludgement affirmed.

The same Judge delivered the opinion the court in No 53, Robert Ridgely vs M chael Iglehart, remanding the cause to the The same Judge delivered the option the court in No. 54, Baniel Keut's Adm'rs

and Boyle vs Elizabeth Taneyhill et al. ve- Making the total estimates and noyle vs Enzapeth Laneymil et al. re-manding the cause to the court of Chancery for further proceedings.

The same Judge delivered the older of the court in No. 46, Trumbo Ex'r of Nefl, vs

Blizzard and Jacobs. Decree affirmed.

The same Judge delivered the opinion of 69. Edward Dennison vs the court in No Parker H. Lee and wife.

Judgment affirmed. The same Judge delivered the opinion of the court in No. 32, Robert Armstrong vs Robert and Thomas Robinson.

Stephen, Judge, delivered the opinion of the court in No 60, Wm Thos. Boyd et al. vs. Dennis Boyd, remanding the cruse to the Court of Chancery for further profeedings.

Julgment reversed, and proceden to awarded Archer, Judge, delivered the opinion of the court in No. 33, Lewis Wernwig vs. John M. Pauling. Judgment Affirmed. M Pauling Judgment Affirmed.

The sam Judge delivered the opinion of the court in Nos. 57 and 58, M (this Jayvs. Stephen J. and Wm. D. Phompson, and Stephen J. and Wm. D. Phompson, and Stephen J. and Wm. D. Phompson vs. M (this Jayv.) (cross appeals from Coancery.) affirm

ing the dicree in both appeals.

The same Judge delivered the opinion of the court in No. 70, Andrew Hall et al. advrs. of Thomas vs. F. AV. Brune et al. Exc., of

In obedience to the directions of the Act supplementary to the act to establish the Trea

The balance in the Treasury or, 1st of January, 1832, was 84,502,914 45

The receipts, from all sources, during the year 1832, 331,865,561 16 Catoms 28,465,237 21

(statement D.) 2,623,381 05 Bank Stock 490,000 00 (E.) of the U. S., 169.000 00 (E.) Incidental re-

117,942 89 cents, (E.) Making, with the balance, 836,368,475 61 an aggregate of The experimenes of the same 334,556,698 06

Civil List, Forreign Inter M.scellan 4,577,141 45

Mintary service inclusing formalications Ordnance, Indran affines, Pensions, Arming the Maiand Internal Impro-cinents 7,982,877 05 Saval service, including the

provement of the Navy 3,956,370 29 Puotic Debt 17,840,309 29

Leaving a balance in the Preasury on the 1st of Jan-uary, 1833, of The receipts into the Trea-sury, during the first three quarters of the present year, are estimated at

824,355,317 95 Viz: Viz: Customs 21,256,089 77 Lances, (G) 2,219,957 35

Bink stock, 474,985 00

in the Bank of the U. States, (H.) 91,000 06 Inrd instalment unier

ention with Denmark, 221,315 17 (H.) culental re ceipts, (II.) 91,670 66

he receipts for fourth quarter are estimated at 87,675,000 De

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832,050,317 95 of receipts of the year, And with the balance on the 1st of January, 1833, form-834,042,095 50

ing an aggregate of The expenditures for the first three quarters of the present year, are estimated at (1.) \$18,248,388 15 at (l.) Viz:

Civil list, Foreign Intercourse. and miscellanenus. including 667, 160 87 Duties refunded under the 3d section of the act of the 2d March, 1833, and 661,160 95 awards. der the Conrention with 4,931,462 84 Denmark including for-

tifications.ordnance. Indinn affeirs. nensions.arm. ing the militia, and in-9,950,349 29

including the gridad im-5.076,051 39 provement of Pablic Debt he expenditures for the

fourth quarter, including \$2,301.716 36 in account of the public debt, aregestimated, on date, furnished by the respective Da partments, at \$6,469,916 45 Liking the total estimated

expenditures of the year, \$24,658,304 60 And leaving in the Freesury

on the 1st of J nuary. 1834, an estimate valance

89.383.790 90

This balance, however, inclu es the funds. estimated \$1,400.000, heretofore reported by this Department as not effective.

The appropriations remaining unsatisfied at the close of the year are estimated at \$5, 964,571 23, out of this amount, it is esti-

mated by the proper Departments— That the sum of \$5,190,287 62 only will be required for the objects, for which they were appropriated.

That the sum of \$449,424 04 will not be

required, and may therefore, be consider et as an excess of appropriation, and is proposed to be applied without being reappropriated, in aid of the source of the year 1934, as will more folly appear, when the estimates of the appropriations for that

vest are presented.

That the sum of 8324,859 57 will be carried to the surplus fuld, either because these moneys will not be required for, of can no longer be applied to them.
2. Of the Public Debt

Notice has been given of the intended reim-Notice has been given of the intended reim-bursement of the residue of the exchanged 41 per cent, stock, on the 1st of May, 1834. This stock was subject to redemption, at the pleasure of the United States at any time af ter the S1st of December, 1833, months public notice of such intended reim-bursement. The time at which the notice w s given, does not enable the United States to insist on reimbursing it, so as to stop the interest, before the 1st of May, 1834. A small portion of it was however purchased for the United States, in the months of September and October, by an agent employed for that purpose—and on the same day that notice was given of the intended reimburse-ment, on the list of May next, an offer was made to the holders, by public advertisement, to pay them the whole amount of the principal, with interest to the day of payment, upon their making the proper transfers of the certificates. Mary of the holders have already accepted the offer, and portions of it continue almost daily to be presented for payment. It is believed that the greater parts if not the whole of this stock, will be redeemed by the end of the present year. Under these c reumstances it seems proper to charge the whole amount to the expenditures of the present year, rather than to the next; the account is accordingly stated on this principle, and the interest falculated to the first of January and if a part of it should not come in by that time, it will make no material difference in the result, because the interest saved pay them the wil ale amount of the princi ence in the result, because the interest saved upon the stock paid before the end of the year, will, it is expected, be equal, or nearly so, to the amount of interest which may of the provide accuracy on the position. ly so, to the amount of interest which may afterwards accrue on the portion remaining unpaid. And if the whole of it should be reimbursed, within the present year, the interest saved will intrease the estimated balance in the Treasus, in but a very small degree. In the following account therefore, the whole of this stock is charged to the expenditure of 1833, and the interest on it calculated, as if it would be reimbursed on the 1st of January. 1834.

The disbursements on account of the Public Pebt,

count of the Public Debt, during the year 1853. will been shown, to
Of which there will have 82,572,240 99 been applied to the pay-ment of the principal 82,240,950 80

and to inter-8831,298 19

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The stocks which will have been redeemed, by the application of this sum, du ing the year, are as follows:.

The residue of the exchanged 41 per cent stock, issued under the act of the 26th May, 1824, A part of the 5 per cent.

stock issued under the act of 3d March, 1821 Also, certain portions of the old Registered debt, which have been presented for payment, being part of the unfunded debt of the Revolution. And Treasury notes,

On the 1st of January next. it is estimated the Public Debt will be reduced to

84,760,082 08 (K.) Viz. . The funded debt, consisting of the residue of the five per cent. stock, under the act of the Sd Mar h, 1821, and redeemable after the 1st January, 84,722,260 29 1835.

The unfand. ed debt amounting to 67,821 77 R gistered Debt, being claims registered prior to the year 1798, for services & -upplies during the Revolutionary

827,476 78 War. Treasury Notes issued during the late 6,025 00 war, And Mississippi stock, 4,520 09

These three last sums, composing the un funded debt, are payable on the presentation 3. Of the Estimates of the Public Revenu

and Expenditures for the year 1834, According to the best judg-ment the Department is able to form on the subject, the receipts into the Treasury from all sources, during the year 1834, may

be estimated at

Viz. 15,000,000 Customs. Public Lands, 8,000,000 Bank Dividends. neous rec'ts of 500,000

To which add the balance estimated to be in the Treasury on the 1st Jan-uary 1834, after deducting the unavailable funds,

Making, together, the sum of \$26,483,790 90 The expenditures for the year 1834, including the reimbursement of whole of the Public Debt, 825,501,994 85

are estimated at upon six Civil, Foreign Intercourse, and miscellaneous, 2,800,197 33 miscellaneous, Military Ser-

vice, includ. ing Portifica. ordnance, Indian affairs, Pensions,

arming the Internal improvements, 8,654,942 23 Pensions, under the act of the 7th June. 1832.

rearages from 1831. in capayment has 5,000,000 00 made.

Naval Service,

including the provement of the Navy, Public Debt: 4,051,073 15 Principal \$4,760,082 08

225,000 00 Interest, 4,995,082 03

Which will leave in the Treasury on the 31st Dec. 4834, a balance estimated at 82,981,796 05 The value of the exports of the year end-

ending Soth September last, it is estimated that \$54,000,000, were in articles free fren

It will be seen, from the foregoing state. ments of the receipts of the present year that they very much exceed the a mount at which they were estimated in the last annual report.
The excess has been derived, chiefly from customs which are estimated to produce more 82,227,363 98

than \$28,000,000. The large receipts of this year have been principally occasioned by the act of July 1832, which abolished the system of long cradits on revenue bonds, and required the dates on woollen goods to be paid in cash, and on other naticles, in three and six months. The new regulation took effect on the 4th March last, and the cash duties and shortened 500 00 credits have brought into the Treasure, dering the present year, a large amount of reredite, would not leve been payable until 1834 and would have formed a part of the receipts of that year. The income of 1838 has there, fore had the advantage of the new system is well as of the former one; and the receipt are much greater than they would have been under either of them, according to the ex-

blished rate of duties. The expenditures for the present year law also been unusually large, and are estimated 822,086,063,61, exclusive of the ex-

ture on account of the public debt. The appropriations for the year were her and excee ed by three millions the appropria ions for 1832, and the balances of unexped ded appropriations at the close of that yes een for the most applied during to present one to the various objects authorize v law, and therefore enter into the account of its expenditures. Several items of apprair priation, however, for the present year, tonot be considered as forming a part of them inary expenditures of the Government Without enumerating all objects of this & scription, it may be sufficient to mention som. thich have contributed materially to enhance the amount actually expended. The dates refunted at the Treasury under the law of the last session, and the awards under the convention with Denmark, are included in this account; and the expenses occasioned in the Indian aggressions in 1852, have been fa the most part paid in this year. These the items amount to nearly two millions of delars . But when this sum is deducted for the whole annual expenditure, it shows in more than twenty millions of dollars by been expended during the present year,

the various other objects authorised by las, exclusive of the amount set apart for the is inbursement of the 41 per cent stock. The pensions for life granted under the act of 1818, and 1832 to the officers and soldiers of the revolution, have increased considerably the annual expenditure. More than four mik tions of dollars have been already paid, or that account, during the present year. Then is indeed no item in the list of appropriation which our citizens generally, more cheerful contribute to pay, than the one last ments ed, but in the order of nature it must be nually decreasing, and in the estimation is coming year, those payable under their June 1833, are set down at three million dollars. The different sums above moved therefore show six millions of dollars and for more shown as the consideration. for purposes which cannot be considered entering into the ordinary and regular expenses of the Government, and form no rale es of the Government, and for which its future annual expenditures orgit?

be estimated
The receipts of 1834 must be very art
below those of the present year. A lap
portion of the receipts from customs six
ready stated, has been derived from importions of previous years. But from the chap
in the system of credits, only a small part
the duties accruing in this year will go to
receipts of the next. And the dimining
rate of duties, which takes effect on the laclanguage next, on some of the most product be estimated January next, on some of the most products articles and the entire exemption of other will contribute still more to reduce the ceipts of the coming year, as compared ri

In estimating the receipts from custoze the year 1834, at fifteen iniliion of dollar have assumed that the imports of that will nearly equal those of 1832. This will nearly equal those of 1832. This mate is higher than the average of the five or six years; but it is believed to be a one. For although the importations of of the last two years were unusually by yet the imports of the present one have still higher. And the general state of commerce, and the situation of the crisiquetify the belief that there will be no seriously that the property of the contribution in the coming year. The critical state any excess of impostation. Indeed, short credits and cash duties, will be feasier that respect. Moreover, many articles common use, are aumitted free from detail that respect. The over, many articles and consequently a greater consumpted and consequently a greater consumpted and consequently a greater consumpted and consequently a greater to be no reason apprehend any perious dimination in the portations of 1854, and it will be safe in timate its receipts by the standard above estimate, cannot, think, be counted on produce of the public lands can hardly short of the sum at which it has been sum and will perhaps exceed it. mate is higher than the average of the

and will perhaps exceed it.

In this view of the receipts of 1854 The value of the exports of the vear ending on the 30th of September last, is estimated at 890,663,403, of which 870,642,030, were of domestic and 820,021,373 of foreign articles, showing an increase in the exports of domestic produce of 87.504,550 over the exports of the same character for the year ending 30th September, 1832, and a diminution on foreign articles of 84,018,105. The value of the imports for the year ending on the 30th of September last, is estimated at 8109, 000,000, being greater by the sum of 88,009, than the imports for the year ending 30th September, 1832, of the imports for the year ending 30th September, 1832, of the imports for the year ending 30th September, 1832, of the imports for the year ending 30th September, 1832, of the imports for the year ending 30th September, 1832, of the imports for the year ending 30th September, 1832, of the imports for the year ending 30th September, 1832, of the imports for the year ending the sum of the sum at will perhaps exceed it.

In this view of the receipts of the very will about equal the income of the year will about equal the income of the year will about equal the sum of the year will about equal the income of the year

d in the course of the ensu shipets for which it has been and if the entire amount of proposed in the estimates for r. quired within the money enough in et them after satisfying the stated, and paying off the a portion of the appropriat e espected to remain un and of the year. And the ave ented bilances for the last st \$5,500,000. In estima in the Treasury at the clos therefore assumed that a post soft expenditures herewit but be used during the year; close of the present year cremain in the Treasury ear 1834, and go into the excelling year. And it is not oney for the public use s posity on the public use to the balance stated at the

the considered as a cleanable with in estimated to rem

state of the financ appropriations, it is e d te revenue canno h, estimat injury to the price act of the last session ins than those Justion in the rate riations should be day of for the pre t could probably or on have been entire ale of appropriati

col, there will be n wn the expenditure, e rublic service. venue is not to be eex -ting laws provide for e to sufficient reason to op sered question of the tarif h duties are now a restarticles, would be lia bjections, if it were to be cited and permanent system emporary on the face of it, as as a compromise between co And unless the revenue cold hereafter be more pro mated, it will be necessar a tais time, to impose duti ere now free, in order to expenses of the Govern di wem, therefore, to be it thing the question at the pi intentions of the legislatur ist attempts to exame its pi in any degree affecting its is however respectfully he appropriations for 18 sted by a proper regard

certained with some degr sse they were principally for the duties on such amount of receipts which daties, and short credits And as commerce is pires that there should be freasury, a sufficient sun reseen contingencies, and ecalculations on the in the present system tha me of long credits. - An rettan ought to be provi of Congress, the apusind dollars, being nearl bandred thousand above te present session mig: oprovide additional re

is understood to be conce triff, for protection lly abandoned, and the be reduced, to the nec Greenment. Various c a'ed to enlarge the propo 1334, as will be feen by it is believed that all the Gerernment was establi tally attained at much les ing of this extensive countries and perpetuated, by operations of the General appropriate aphere. If a special state of the burning are regulate. If the burnens it imposes imable. As the public debt will so

contemplated.

it is proper that books:
It is proper that the surface of the consumption of the proper that the