

The Receipts during the year 1833, is estimated at \$24,000,000, and the expenditure for the same period for all objects other than the public debt, at 17,638 577 35, to which must be added the amount of the Danish Indemnity (\$694,000,) which will be payable within the year. The annual Revenue for some years to come, under the Revenue law of the last session, is estimated at \$21,000,000 and the annual expenditure at \$15,000,000, leaving an estimated annual surplus in the Treasury, says the report, of \$6,000,000, to which amount the reduction of the Revenue is strongly recommended either by the diminution of duties on imports, or "partly by a relinquishment of the public Lands as a source of Revenue, as suggested in the last annual report."

**South Carolina.**—The following are the outlines of a Bill introduced into the Legislature of South Carolina by the Committee on Federal Relations, entitled "a bill to provide for the security and protection of the people of South Carolina."

Sec. 1. In case the Government or the United States shall attempt by naval or military force, to coerce the State of South Carolina into submission to the acts of the 19th May, 1828, and the 4th of July, 1832, the Governor of South Carolina is authorised to resist and to order to service the whole military force of the State.

2. In case of any over-act of coercion or by intention on the part of the Government of the United States to commit such an act, manifested by an unusual assemblage of naval or military force in or near the State of South Carolina, the Governor shall issue his proclamation calling for volunteers.

3. Directs the militia to be divided into 4 classes which are to be called into service successively as occasion may require.

4. Limits the term of service, which for militia for six months and for volunteers twelve.

5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11. Provide for the organization of the militia and volunteers.

12. Authorizes the Governor to purchase for the use of the State 10,000 stand of arms, and the requisite quantity of ammunition.

It appears by the last papers from Charleston, that the above bill with amendments, passed the House of Representatives and was sent to the Senate on the 8th.

The valedictory Message of Gov. Hamilton, the Legislature of South Carolina, was delivered on the 10th inst. He speaks of the measures of that State in opposition to the government of the Union,—some of which have been adopted while others are yet in progress, the following terms;—*Boston Gazette*.

That our motives should be misrepresented, our objects misconceived, ought not to be subject of surprise or astonishment, when we reflect that the State of South Carolina is counter to, and will check some of the

most powerful interests in the Confederacy. It is not from such quarters alone that we must expect disparagement and rebuke. The first effect of all great measures of resistance is to produce a temporary shock even among those whose fate and whose fortunes are identical. But this effect is transient. It yields to the unfailing conviction of the justice of that cause which makes resistance necessary. No efforts, however systematic, of a disciplined corps of politicians, who look to the General Government as the fountain of honour and wealth, can long prevent the great mass of the people of the Southern States, from recognizing the validity of the principles involved in our remedy, the obvious policy of its application, or the sentiments of public honour which have compelled us to its enforcement. When they reflect that our cause is their cause,—that the very head and front of our offending is the attempt to stay the torrent of corruption—to bring this Government back to the fundamental principles of Justice and Right; in one word, when it is seen and felt that all we are contending for is constitutional taxation and honest expenditures, and the sole end of all our efforts is to give permanency to the Free Institutions of our country, and an enduring prosperity to its best interests, who can doubt that in the end, with sympathy the most generous, and a resolution the most heroic, they will be found by our side.

(The Ex-Governor then urges the Legislature to recommend the calling of a general Convention of the States.)

I would earnestly recommend you to apply specially and specifically in the manner prescribed by the Constitution, for a General Convention of the States, as the most certain, prompt, and effectual, if not the only practicable mode of terminating the conflict, and restoring harmony and confidence to the country.

If the other States of the Confederacy be actuated by the same feelings which govern us, if their desire to maintain the Constitution, to preserve the Union, and to transmit to posterity the blessings of Liberty, be as strong as ours, this most august of all assemblies, provided by the Constitution to meet in such and similar emergencies, as a great moral substitute for revolution or force, may be convened in a few months, when the present and every other constitutional question endangering the peace and harmony of the Union, may be satisfactorily adjusted.

After making this appeal, you will have done your last act of duty to the Union, and may then, with a conscience devoid of reproach, leave the consequence to Him who knows best what destiny to allow to nations and to men.

However earnestly I make this recommendation, do not, however, understand me as suggesting in the smallest degree, a relaxation of those measures of security which I ventured, with great deference, to bring to your view at the opening of the present session.

Insulated as we are, standing alone in this mighty controversy, be assured the spirit of our people will not fail you. During my term of office, I have visited every district in the State, and with an anxious and throbbing bosom, I have surveyed its public sentiment, and I speak advisedly when I say that a large majority of our people would rather have every house on the surface of our territory raised to the ground and every blade of grass burnt, than surrender to the despotism and injustice of that system of Government against which we have unalterably taken our stand.

The Editor of the Salem Gazette has the following remarks in relation to the Proclamation of the President :

We have shared with the whole community the satisfaction arising from a perusal of this appropriate and well timed address, at the same time that we cannot but dread its effects upon the misguided beings to whom it is directed. It is feared that it will prove the knell of our departed union. The very strength of its arguments, its caustic attack upon the leaders, and its tone of commiseration to the dupes of nullification, will only tend to foil and exasperate the mad faction who are its subjects. This effect, however, would have followed with equal violence, the mere enunciation of the executive determination to "execute the laws of the union."

For a time, the people will appear to be unanimous in sustaining this determination of the executive. But when the matter arrives to the extremity to which it is manifestly tending,—when force is called in to execute the law of the union—when force is supplied by South Carolina to resist its execution—and the blood of brethren is shed by each other,—then a violent spirit of resistance to the union may be expected to arise in those States contiguous to the seat of war. If the contest should be settled by a *coup de main*, this result might be escaped. But the people of a great State, with arms in their hands, are not to be easily conquered. They are Americans, and, right or wrong, will fight with the indomitable spirit that belongs to their country. Ports may be blockaded, detached posts taken, towns occupied, fortified places sacked : but South Carolina will not be subjugated till the hullyfing majority is exterminated. And South Carolina will not stand alone in this conflict. All the slave States are united by the strong cord of a common interest, and by jealousy, fear and distrust of the free States. The first shot fired, will raise a spirit among them, which will lead them to make common cause with South Carolina. They have never entertained an ardent love of the union, nor prided themselves upon the name of Americans. Their ambition has always been, to aggrandize their respective States, at the expense of the union.

The invasion of South Carolina cannot fail to be followed by disturbances in some