

MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

[VOL. LXXI]

ANNAPOLIS, SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1814.

No. 371

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY
JONAS GREEN,
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.
Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

TREASURY REPORT.
In obedience to the directions of the act supplementary to the act, entitled, "An act to establish the treasury department," the acting secretary of the treasury respectfully submits the following

Report and Estimates.
The monies actually received into the treasury during the year ending on the 30th of September, 1813, have amounted to,

\$37,544,954 93
Proceeds of the customs, sales of land, small branches of revenue, and repayments, 13,568,042 43
Proceeds of Loans, viz:
Loan of eleven millions under the act of March 14th, 1812, 4,337,487 50
Ditto of sixteen millions under the act of Feby. 8th, 1813, 14,488,125
Treasury notes under the act of June 30th, 1812, and Feby. 25th, 1813, 5,151,300
23,976,912 50

As will appear by the annexed statement E. 37,544,954 93
Making, together with the balance in the treasury on the 1st of Oct. 1812, which was 2,562,652 69
An aggregate of 39,907,607 62

The payments from the treasury during the same period, have amounted to, \$32,928,855 19
For civil, diplomatic and miscellaneous expenses, both foreign & domestic 1,705,916 35
Military department, including militia and volunteers, & the Indian department 18,484,750 49
Navy, including the building of new ships & the marine corps, 6,420,707 20
Public Debt: On account of interest, 3,120,379 08
Principal reimbursed, 3,197,102 07
8,317,481 15

As will appear by the annexed statement E. 32,928,855 19
And left in treasury on the 30th of September last 6,978,752 43
39,907,607 62

Carried over 13,900,000

The accounts for the fourth quarter of the year 1813, have not yet been made up at the treasury, but the receipts and expenditures during that quarter have been nearly as follows:
Receipts from the customs, sales of land & small branches of the revenue about 3,300,000
Loan of 16 millions 1,500,000
Ditto of 7 1/2 millions 3,850,000
Treasury notes 3,680,000
12,330,000

Making, with the balance in the treasury on the 1st of October 1813, of 6,978,752 43
An aggregate of about 19,309,000
The disbursements have been,
For civil, diplomatic and miscellaneous expenses, about 400,000
Military department 5,887,747
Naval department 1,248,145 10
Public debt (of which near 6,000,000 was on account of the reimbursement of principal) 7,037,994 95
And leaving in the treasury, on the 31st December, 1813, about 4,635,112 95
19,309,000

Of the sums obtained on loan during the year 1813, and included in the receipts above stated, an account of the terms on which they were made has been laid before congress, excepting as to the treasury notes issued under the act of February 25th, 1813, and the loan of seven and a half millions obtained under the authority contained in the act of the 2d of August, 1813. The annexed statement marked F. will show the whole amount received for treasury notes during the year 1813, and at what places they were sold or disposed of. Three millions eight hundred and sixty-five thousand one hundred dollars, of the notes issued under the act of June 30, 1812, became due in the course of the year 1813, or in the present month of January, and have been paid off, or the funds placed in the hands of the commissioners of loans for that purpose.

The papers under the letter G. will show the measures taken under the act of August 2d, 1813, authorizing a loan of seven millions five hundred thousand dollars, and the manner in which that loan was obtained. The terms were 88 dollars and 25 cents in money, for 100 dollars in stock, bearing an interest of six per cent; which is equivalent to a premium of 13 dollars 31 cents and four ninths of a cent on each hundred dollars, in money loaned to the U. States. Of this sum of 7,500,000 dollars, about 3,850,000 dollars were paid into the treasury during the year 1813, and the remainder is payable in the months of January and February, 1814.

For the year 1814, the expenditures now authorized by law, are estimated as follows:
1. Civil, diplomatic & miscellaneous expenses \$1,700,000
2. Public debt, viz: Interest on the debt existing previous to the war 2,100,000
Do. on the debt contracted since the war, including treasury notes and loan for the year 1814 2,950,000
5,050,000
Reimbursement of principal, including the old six & deferred stocks, temporary loans and treasury notes 7,150,000
12,200,000

Carried over 13,900,000

Brought forward, 13,900,000
3. Military establishment, estimated by the secretary of war for a full complement (including rangers, sea fencibles and troops of all descriptions) of 63,422 officers and men, and including ordnance, fortifications & the Indian department, and the permanent appropriations for Indian treaties, and arming and equipping the militia 24,550,000
4. Navy, estimated for 15,787 officers, seamen and boys, & for 1869 marines, and including the service of two 74 gun ships for four months, and three additional frigates for six months of the year 1814, & the expenses of the flotillas on the coast and on the lakes 6,900,000
Amounting altogether to 45,350,000

The ways and means already provided by law are as follows:
1. Customs and sales of public lands. The net revenue accruing from the customs during the year 1812, amounted, as will appear by the annexed statements A and B, to 13,142,000 dollars. Of this sum about 4,300,000 was produced by the additional duties imposed by the act of July 1, 1812. The duties which have accrued during the year 1813, are estimated at 7,000,000 dollars. The custom house bonds outstanding on the 1st of January 1814, after making a due allowance for insolvencies & bad debts, are estimated at 5,500,000 dollars; & it is believed that 6,000,000 dollars may be estimated for the receipt of the customs during the year 1814. The sales of public lands during the year ending September 30th, 1813, have amounted to 256,345 acres, and the payments by purchasers to 706,000 dollars, as will appear by the annexed statement C. It is estimated that 600,000 dollars will be received into the treasury from this source during the year 1814. The sum, therefore, estimated as receivable from customs and land is \$6,600,000

2. Internal revenue and direct tax. From the credits allowed by law on some of the internal duties, and from the delays incident to the assessment and collection of the direct tax, it is not believed that more ought to be expected to come into the treasury during the year 1814, than the sum of 3,500,000
3. Balance of the loan of seven and a half millions, already contracted for 3,650,000
4. Balance of treasury notes already authorized 1,070,000
5. Of the balance of cash in the

Carried over 14,820,000

Brought forward, 14,820,000
treasury on the 31st of December, 1813, amounting, as is above stated to about 4,680,000
There will be required to satisfy appropriations made prior to that day, & then undrawn, at least 3,500,000
And leaving applicable to the service of the year 1814, 1,180,000
16,000,000
So that there remains to be provided by loans, the sums of 29,350,000
\$45,350,000

Although the interest paid upon treasury notes is considerably less than that paid for the monies obtained by the U. S. on funded stock yet the certainty of their reimbursement at the end of one year, and the facilities they afford for remittances and other commercial operations, have obtained for them a currency which leaves little reason to doubt that they may be extended considerably beyond the sum of 5,000,000, hitherto authorized to be annually issued. It will, perhaps be eligible to leave to the executive, as was done last year, a discretion as to the amount to be borrowed upon stock or upon treasury notes, that one or the other may be resorted to, within prescribed limits, as shall be found most advantageous to the United States.

The amount estimated to have been reimbursed of the principal of the public debt during the year ending on the 30th September last, including treasury notes and temporary loans, will appear by the estimate marked D to have been 3,201,368 dollars. As the payments on account of the loan of sixteen millions had not then been completed, and the stock had, consequently, not been issued therefor, it is not practicable to state with precision the amount added to the public debt during that year; but after deducting the above mentioned reimbursement of 3,201,368 dollars, this addition will not fall short of 22,500,000 dollars.

The plan of finances proposed at the commencement of the war, was to make the revenue, during each year of its continuance, equal to the expenses of the peace establishment and of the interest on the old debt then existing, and on the loans which the war might render necessary, and to defray the extraordinary expenses of the war out of the proceeds of loans to be obtained for that purpose.

The expenses of the peace establishment, as is existed previous to the armaments of 1812, made in contemplation of war, but including the eight regiments added to the military establishment in the year 1808, and the augmentation of the navy in actual service, authorized in 1809, amounted after deducting some casual expenses of militia and other incidental items, to about \$7,000,000
The interest on the public debt payable during the year 1814, will be, on the old debt, or that existing prior to the present war, 2,100,000
On the debt contracted since the commencement of the war, including treasury notes, and allowing

Carried over 2,100,000 7,000,000

Brought forward 2,100,000 7,000,000
560,000 dollars for interest on the loan which must be made during the year 1814, a sum as small as can be estimated for that object, 2,950,000
5,050,000
Making \$12,050,000

The actual receipts into the treasury from the revenue as now established, including the internal revenues and direct tax, are not estimated for the year 1814, at more than \$10,100,000
From customs & public lands 6,600,000
Internal revenues and direct tax 3,500,000
10,100,000

If to this sum be added that part of the balance in the treasury on the 31st of Decr. 1813, which has been estimated above, to be applicable to the expenses of the year 1814, and which, upon the principles above stated, may be considered as a surplus of revenue beyond the expenses of the peace establishment, & of the interest on the public debt for the year 1813, & therefore applicable to the same expenses for the year 1814, which sum is estimated at 1,180,000

And making together 11,280,000
There will still remain to be provided new revenues capable of producing 770,000
12,050,000

But as the internal revenues and direct tax, when in full operation, will produce, in the year 1815, probably 1,200,000 dollars more than is estimated to be received from them in the year 1814, it will rest with Congress to decide whether it is necessary that new and additional revenues should now be established. To what extent the existing embargo may reduce the receipts into the treasury from the customs during the year 1814, it is difficult to estimate, as the operation of the war had reduced the receipts from the customs nearly one half from that which was received during the year preceding the war. The former embargo reduced the revenue from the customs nearly one half the amount of that which was received during the year preceding its full operation. In this case, however, the transition was from the full receipt of a peace revenue, to the entire suspension of exportation, and of foreign commerce in American bottoms. It is not, therefore, to be presumed that the existing embargo will cause a reduction of the war revenue in the proportion of the peace revenue. Moreover, the effect of the act prohibiting the importation of certain articles necessarily increases the demand and enhances the value of those which may be lawfully imported, and the high price they bear will produce extraordinary importations, and in part compensate for the prohibition to export any thing in return: to this may be added, the duty on salt, the operation of which is yet but partial.

To the amount of the defalcation of the revenue caused by the embargo, whatever it may be, must be added the difference between the amount of the interest payable in the year 1814, on the loan of that year, and the whole amount of the interest on the said loan payable in the year 1815, as well as that part of the interest which may be payable in the

B. CURRAN,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has moved his Store to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Gideon White, where he has on hand a variety of

DRY GOODS,
and will constantly keep a good supply of

SPUN COTTON
for sale.

Annapolis, November 11, 1813. If

Thirty Dollars Reward,

Ran away on Sunday morning, the 19th of December, 1813, a tall negro man, belonging to the subscriber, but residing since about fifteen months with Mr. Charles Vallette. He goes sometimes by the name of HENDSON, but most commonly JACOB—has a pleasant countenance when spoken to, slow in gait, about 5 feet 6 inches high, and 26 years old. If stopped in the city a reward of 10 dollars will be given; if ten miles from the city twenty dollars, if out of the state the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid. He had on when he went off, a white hat, blue jacket and brown pantaloons patched on the knee.

GERMAIN DUCATEL,
BALTIMORE,
January 12 3w*

NOTICE.

All persons are forewarned hunting, either with dog or gun, or trespassing in any way whatever, on my farms known by the names of Belmont and Thomas's Point, or on my lands lying on Oyster, Fishing and Smith's Creeks, as the law will be put in force against any offender.

IREMAH T. CHASE,
November 11.

NOTICE.

I forewarn all persons from hunting with dog or gun on my farm, on the north side of Severn, or in any manner trespassing on the same, as I am determined to put the law in force against all offenders.

ERICK MACKUBIN,
November 11.

ANNAPOLIS & WASHINGTON STAGE.

The subscribers propose running a line of stages from this city to Washington and George-town, to commence on the first Monday in November next. The stage will leave Crawford's Hotel in George-town, every Monday and Friday morning at 6 o'clock, and arrive in Annapolis at 3 o'clock P. M. Returning will leave Parker's Tavern, Annapolis, at 6 A. M. every Tuesday and Saturday, and arrive at Crawford's at 3 P. M.

The proprietors are determined to spare neither pains nor expense in this establishment, and respectfully solicit encouragement from the public.
Fare of passengers, four dollars, with the usual allowance of baggage. All baggage at the risk of the owners.

WM. CRAWFORD,
ISAAC PARKER,
Oct. 1, 1813.

A LIST OF THE American NAVY, WITH STEEL'S LIST OF THE British NAVY.

For Sale at GEORGE SHAW'S Store, and at this Office.
—Price 12 1/2 Cents.—
October 28.

J. HUGHES,

Having succeeded Gideon White as Agent in Annapolis for the sale of

MICHAEL LEE'S Family Medicines

So justly celebrated, in all parts of the United States, for twelve years past, has on hand and intends keeping a constant supply of
Lee's Anti-Billicus Pills, for the prevention and cure of Bilious Fevers, &c.
Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, &c.
Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops
Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges
Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application (without Mercury)
Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, &c.
Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the Venereal.
Lee's Persian Lotion for tetters and eruptions.
Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the Rheumatism, &c.
Lee's Eye-Water.
Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops.
Lee's Damask Lip Salve.
Lee's Corn Plaster.
Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches.
Lee's Tooth Powder.
To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper the signature of MICHAEL LEE & Co. the places of sale, may be had gratis, pamphlets containing cases of cure whose length prevents their being herewith inserted.

For Sale,
A J. KELLY NEGRO BOY,
About 17 years old, and a slave for life. He has always been employed about a house and is a very good waiter. Enquire of the printer.
December 29.

5X