o interest as D but we have tome interest in build able to trade with that country. It formshot us with tobacco, sugar, coffee, and, all the products of India, at a better market than you. I fear very much my dear sir, that you Englishmen would push your mereantie sellisbness and your maritime rights, too far It is true, as you observe, that Russia would gain nothing by being at war with England; but it is true that England would thereby lose more than Russia. None of the feading sovereigns of the continent of Europe desires war, and yet differences may arise very suddenly. Let England engage in a war on the continent, and she will have to do with an enemy-more powerful than she has recently had. The war will be popular here, because they will consider it as a defensive one. It is remarkable that the English government has brought upon itself universal censure, even from the true friends and the admirers of the English nation. It seems that the good which you have done, all the efforts which you have tried, have only taken place as a speculation of private interest. There must be something sinister, repulsive and unracious in your public characters, or how else comes it to pass, that they have made you the most cruel enemies out of all those who were your natural or hired

I am, &c.

Note of the Editor of the Morning

Chronicle. This letter from a Russian, comes to us anonymously; but its contents prove that it comes from a source which ought to arrest, in a serious manner, the attention of this country. The intentions of Russia are set forth in it, with a frankness which manifests the Emperor's confidence in his own power; and we fear, that it requires more diplomatic ability than the Prince Regent emplys at present, in behalf of England, to prevent the evils which tha intrigues of the congress are likely to produce. It has been said that Lord Castlereagh has threatenod to shut the Baltic, if the Emperor of Russia does not abandon his projects upon Poland. In this document of a Russian Personage, we are ourselves threatened with the closing of the Biltic and with a renewal of the system, which excluded us from the continent, if we continue to oppose the union of Poland This is a curious conto Russia. tradiction. Austria is the natural barrier against France; but ought Austria to have her power increased by the subversion of Italy? History proves that the possession of the north of Italy, would be an instrument as feeble tor Austria, as the annexation of Belgium to Holland, would be for us. What atti tude then, in the present state of things, ought England to take or preserve? That which morality and good policy would guarantee; that from which we might declare, that there can be no solid and permanent arrangement, but that, which is founded on the right of nations to independence and to the arrangement of their own interior government .- For whatever influence hareigns in their divided rights; it is certain that the people of every country have acquired new ideas about their privileges; and the only road to peace and tranquility is the path of justice and honor.

TAVERN.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has removed to the house lately occupied as a tavern by Mr. Rezin D. Baldwin, and hopes through unre-mitted attention, and keeping a con-stant supply of the best of LIQUORS, &c. to receive a portion of the patro-

Annapolis, March 16.

NOTICE.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anna Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at public part of the personal estate of Thomas Tayman, late of Anne-Arunde county, deceased, on Saturday the eighth day of April next, at his late divelling at Beard's Point,

Consisting of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, also thirty barrels of corn. some bacon, household furniture, and farming utensils. The foregoing property will lie sold on a oredit of six month, for all sums over ten dollars, under that sum the cash to be paid. Bond with approved scourity will be required, with interest from the world e. The sale to commence at f

John Tayman, Admr.

Important Report FROM THE TREASURY DE

Lester from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Treasury Department,
Feb. 20, 1815.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your detter, dated the 15th inst. which in consequence of the termination of the war requests in behalf of the committee of Ways & Means to view of the probable receipts from imports & toanage, during the year 1813, and any other information that may enable the committee to decide on the measures necessary to meet the unexpected and fortunate change, which peace must produce, in the resources of the United States." It has hitherto been my arduous and painful employment to suggest to your consideration measures for relieving the embarrassments of the Treasury, with a view to the expenditures of a protracted war. And you will readily believe, that on every account personal as well as public, I join you most sincerely, in rejoicing at an eent, which brings with it an immediate alleviation of the pressure upon this department, as well as a goneral assurance of national honour and prosperity. The objects, which claimed the

ttention of the committee, in my former communications-were, 1st. the state of the public credit; 2nd, the state of the circulating medium; and 31, the ways and means to defray the various expences of the government.

1. The public credit was depressed during the war, owing to several causes, that must now cease to operate. All the circumstances, internal and external, which were calculated to excite doubt as to the duration, or as to the issue, of the contest, in the minds of the cautious and the timid, have passed away; and in their place, the proofs of confidence begin already to appear with practical advantage. While it was doubtful to what extent the public exigencies would require the aid of loans, those persons who retained the means of lending, either feared, or affected to fear the eventual security of the government; and even the exemplary display of the national resources, which has been made during the present session of Congress for the benefit of the public creditors was curtailed of its natural effect. in the resuscitation of public credit, by the countervailing influence of causes which it is unnecessary to specify. But when the whole amount of the public debt incurred during the war, is fixed and ascertained; when it is known, that ample provision is made for the punctuai payment of the interest, and for the gradual extinguishment of the principal of the debt; and when, above all, it is seen, that congress is inflexible in its adherence to the faith and policy of the legislative pledges; the public credit of the United States will stand upon a ba-

sis the most durable and the most

honourable.

2. The difficulties of the national rculating medium remain, howe ver, to be encountered, under circumstances which the government cannot control. The effects of the peace will certainly restore a metalic medjum ; but until that result be produced, the only resource for all the pecuniary transactions of the treasury, as well as of individuals, will be the issues of treasury notes. and the notes of the state banks. If, indeed, the state banks were soon to resume their payments in specie; or if they were again to give credit and circulation to the notes of each other, throughout the United States; and if they were moreover, able and willing to accommodate the fiscal views of the government, (which I do not permit myself for a moment to doubt,) a total dependence upon those in stitutions, however impolitic in the abstract, would be practically safe and benificial. But, if, on the other hand, the notes of the state banks shall continue limited in circulation and use, to the city, the town, or the state, in which they are issued, it must be obvious that they cannot answer the purposes of a national medium; and that the receipt of such notes-in payments for duties of import; or intertal duties, will convert the public sevenue, which is destined for general uses. abroad as well as at home, into a local fund that may not be wanted where it exists, and canat be applied when it is wanted. It is,

gress to obviate, in a considera-

ising the payment of a reasonable rate of exchange, upon the eransfer of his revenue from the places of be colection of deposit, to the places of demand and employment and I respecifully recommend the expedient tee of Ways and Means. The alternative, or concurrent

resource of treasury notes for aina.

tional circulating medium, has on o-The security of the government must always, upon every reasonable and candid estimate; be deemed superior to the security of any private corporation-and so far as treasury notes bear an interest and are receivable in the payment of duties and taxes they are evidently more valuable than bank notes, which do not possess those characteristics .-But the machinery of a bank is calculated to give an impulse and direction to its issues of paper, which cannot be imparted by the forms of the areasury, or any merely official institution, to the paper of the government. In the operations of a bank, too, the facilities of bank credits supply the place, in a very important degree, of the issues of notes; so that a bank loan of 30 millions of dollars, for instance, would probably require no greater issue than six millions of dollars in notes. On the contrary, the whole amount of whatever sun is to be raised by an issue of treasury notes, must be actually sent, in the form of treasury notes, into the market, through the various channels of credit or demand. It is, however, to be admitted, that an issue of treasury notes, not greatly exceeding, in amount, the demand created for them by the duties and taxes, for which they are receivable, can be annually sustained-but if the amount exceeds, or even equals, the amount of that demand, the revenue will generally be absorbed by the notes, before it reaches the treasury; the holder of the treasury notes being thus paid, in preference and often to the exclusion of every other public creditor; and the other branches of the public service being thus deprived or the contemplated

means for their support. It is proper here to observe, that the actual issue of treasury notes on this day (including those due and unpaid, those which daily becoming due and those which have been ordered, but are not yet signed) amounts to the sum of \$ 18.637,436 80 cts. and the amount will be constantly augmenting. If, therefore, the revenue for the year 1815, enriched by the duty on imports, and by the other beneficial effects of the peace should amount to 20,000,000 dolls. it is still evident, that the whole of the revenue might be expended in the single purpose of paying the treasury note debt; leaving every other object of the government to be provided for by loans, or by new issues

of treasury notes. Having suggested the difficulty and the danger, I cannot presume to dwell upon any expedient for relief, which Congress has already refused to adopt, but I take the liberty, with deference and respect, to renew the recommendation of the plan that of two months, and cannot reach was submitted to your consideration in my letter of the 17th January last, under a belief, that considering the outstanding amount of treasury notes, any new issue should be made to lest upon a basis that will enable the government to employ it obth as a circulating mediunr, and as the means of raising money in aid of the revenue. How far a power given to fund the treasury notes, upon an advanced interest, or to pass them in payment of taxes and duties, will be sufficient for the purposes contemplated, without providing other means of payment by regular instalments I must submit to the judgment of the committee.

3. The ways and means to defray the various expenses of the government, for 1815, will consist of the revenue which will be actually received at the treasury during that year. It is not intended on the one. hand, to take into view the balances due upon the appropriations of preceding years; nor, on the other hand, to take into view the revenue which will achrue in the present year, but which will not be payable until the year 1816.

The direct amelioration of the resources of the country, in consequence of the peace, applies princi-pally to the item of the duties ou imports and tonnage. The effect, however, must be confined, with immaterial exceptions, for 1815, to two thirds, or the eight concluding actually be received months, of the year. The West into the treasury, in India trade will produce little, and the year 1815, in the

ble degree, this difficulty, hy suther . | the European trade nothing, by way of revenue, before the last of May next. Some outstanding adventage beyond the Lape of Ugod Hope will hardly be brought home, upor the intelligence of peace, before the present year has expired. Considering, therefore, that a credit of 8, 10, and 12 months, is allowed for the duties on merchandrie, imported from Europe; and that a credit of 3 and six months is allowed for the daties on merchandise imported from the West Indias; it is evident that whatever may be the amount accruing on merchandize imported from Europe for the year, 1815, the actual receipts at the treasury-cannot be great; that the whole of the duties accruing on merchandize imported from the W. Indies before the 1st of July, will be acqually received at the treasury in the year 1815; and that one moiety of the amount of the duties on merchandize imported. from the West Indies, between the 1st of July and the 1st of Och. will also be received at the treasury in

the year 1815. The average of the net revenue of the customs which accrued for 3 years, 1806 1807, and 1803, was more than 14,000,000 of doilars for each year; and a similar average for the three succeeding years, 1809, 1810, and 1811, was about \$ 9,000,000 for each year. But that first period was one of uncommon commercial prosperity, when the U. States were the only neutral nation, and cannot be taken as the baeis of an estimate for the present time, when the other nations of the world, are, also, at peace. The second period was embarrassed by commercial restrictions; but probably, the effect of those embarrassments upon the revenue were counterbalanced by the advantages of our neutrality. It is thought, therefore, upon the whole, that in a state of general peace, the customs operating upon the single duties, would not have produced, before the American war, more than a sum between nine and ten millions of dollars annually .-But the comparatively small quanti ty of foreign merchandise, at pre sent in the American market, would, probably, give rise to an extraor. dinary amount of importations during the first year of peace, equal at least to the supply of two years; it the fact, that the double duties are limited in their continuance to a year after the termination of the war. did not operate as a check upon importations beyond what may be requisite for the consumption of the current year. These counteracting causes may therefore, be reasonably supposed to neutralize the force of each other, and, consequently, to refer and confine any estimate of the double duties upon m rchandize, imported in the year 1815, to the amount of the importations for the consumption of. a singe year.

Under these views it is estimated. that the produce of the customs, during the first twelve months of peace, will amount, with double duties, to a sum between 18 and 20,000,000 dolls. Of that period, ten months occur in the year 1815; but as the importations can only partially commence, for the space their average extent for 3 of months, the fair proportion of time, to form the ground of an estimate, will be (as already suggested) eight months of the year 1815. Upon this scale of computation the product of the customs, which will accrue from the 1st of May to the 31st of Dec. 1815, will, probably, be 13,500,000 dollars: but there must be added to that sum, the estimated amount of customs accruing, independent of the effects produced by the peace, from the 1st of Jan. to the 1st of May, to wit; \$ 1,500; 000; making the aggregate of the revenue of the customs, accruing in the year 1815, about 15,000,000 of dollars.

It remains, however, to present an estimate of the amount of the customs, which will not only accrue, but which will be actually received at the Treasury, in the year 1815. The extent of the commerce, which is expected to be opened; and the effect of the credits which are allowed for the payment of duties, for the year 1815, have been already explained. The estimate, therefore, sesumes the following form : 1. The total revenue of

the customs, accruing in the year 1815, being, as above stated, \$15,000,000 It is estimated that of

that sum there will become payable, and will into the treasury, int

manner exhibited in the annexed schedule marked A. about That on account of custom-house bonds

obtstanding at the end of the year laid, which in the letter from this department, dated the 17th Jan. 1815. Was reserved to meet the unsatished appropriations of that year, there will be received, during the year 1815, near 3,000 Making the total amount of the actual receipts into the treasury,

from the customs, for

the year 1815,

The ways and means of Treasury for 1815, aprovided payable during the year, may be presented in a view essent different from that which was cessarily taken in the letter this department, dated the 17. January last, while contemplating continuance of the war.

\$6,500

1. The duties on imports and tonnage will, probably, produce a sum, inclusive of that receivable for duties which accrued prior to the present year, of about

2. The direct tax, instead of a sum of 2,000,000 of dollars, will probably give to the treasury, in the year 1815, in consequence of the facilities of the peace, a sum of about

. The internal duties, old and new, and postage instead of a sum of 7.050,000 dollars, will probably give to the treasury, in the year 1815, in consequence of the facilities of the peace, a sum of about

The sales of the public lands will, probably, produce in the year 1815,

8,000,0

\$ 18.200,0

The amount of incicidental receipts, from miscellaneous sources, will, probably, be a-

While the revenue is thus me rially augmented, the charges the the treasury will be consideral reduced. It is not in the power this department, at the press time, to advert to the estimate the expenses of the peace tablishment for the war and a departments; but with the aid the public credit, and the gislative sanction for the means which will be proposed, it is belief ed that the treasury will be come tent, in that respect to meet a most liberal views of the gover ment. Independent, therefore, the estimates of the war and in departments, the charges on the treasury for the year 1815, will co sist of the following items:

. Civil, diplomatic, and misch neous expenses, as stated ind general estimates for one thous eight hundred and fifteen. \$1,979,289 2. The public debt

will call for a sum of \$14,723,808 58, to answer the following claims: For interest and reimburgement of the funded debt created before the war, (the amount of principal unredeemed on the 31st of Dec. 1814 being 2. bout # 39,905,183 60 cents,) #3,452. 775 46-For interest of the funded debe created since the war, the amount of prin-cipal on Dec. 31st, 1814 being 48,580,812 26 to which little has been since added) For the prin-cipal and in-tercip of trea-63,000,000 00 sury notes fails ing due in 1813, and the 111 of Jane 1814, in-

414.723 808 28

16,703,097 97

is to be observed, however, the preceding estimate does include a sum of 2,799,200 dol-, being the principal of the creanotes, which became due in and remain unpaid; because unexecuted authority to raise ney by loan for that year, is sufficito cover the amount if a loan can whe obtained, independent of the tom house debt, (3,000,000 dolable in 1815, and which is now nsidered as part of the excess of ls. 3,975,909 83, stated in the let-of the 17th of Jan. 1815 tur the pose of being specifically, transred, in the present estimates, m the ways and means of last r, to the credit of the ways and ans for the present year.

Ipon the whole, then, it appears the revenue for the year 1815, probably amount to 18,200,000 ars; and that ways and means now to be devised, to provide the difference between that sum, the aggregate amount of the mands for the service of the year s; which will be ascertained by ling the amount of the extimates the peace establishment of the and navy departments to the ount of the demands for the exses of government and the pubdebt, being as above stated the n of 16,703.097 97.

t only remains to suggest some litional measures, which appear be required at this time, for the port of the public credit, and the

ply of the treasury. It is respectfully suggested, t all the holders of treasury es, issued or to be issued, under authority of any existing law, and he allowed to fund them at interest of seven per cent; and tinterest be allowed on all treanotes which have not been ctually paid, until the day of ding, or of payment.

It is respectfully suggested tanen is de of treasury notes uld be ultigrized upon the prines suggested in the letter from department, dated the 17 Janua-1815.

. It is respectfully suggested, taloan should be authorised to amount necessary, upon a view all the estimates, to complete the s and means for the year 1815. It is respectfully suggested, t the exportation of specie should prohibited for a limited period. am very respectfully, sir, your t obedient servant,

A. J. DALLAS.
W. Eppes Esq. chairmen & the mittee of ways and means.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

APOLIS, THURSDAY MARCH 16, 1815

was scarcely to be supposed that even the odence of democracy would hazard the ag-m, that all the objects for which war was ared had been obtained, when it was evito every man that the fact was directly reverse Upon neither of those points, h were arrayed in such a formidable atin the president's manifesto, and were led as the grounds upon which hostilities declared, has any arrangement been made, decirred, has any arrangement occurred, exwith a portion of one services; in the posion of the British, a light of about
socioc of dollars, and the loss of many
ablelives.

COMMUNICATED.

COMMUNICATED.

Lawful and afficing dispensation of diprovidence his deprived the community of
the most estimable members, and huiny of one of its brightest consistents. In seattless the death of that excellent citizent lite Capt. WILLIAM S. TILLARD, ond bear indelicity, inworthy of his ment, in lamoch out into that extravagant in of manch out into that extravagant ould be an indelicate; innworthy of his me
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