Bead Work. HAPER still continues to teach Velvet, Chinese and Ebeny Paint-izing and Wax Work—Also, and Embossed Work. for past favours, she begs a con-Her residence is in Corn-Hill

doors below the State-House, 831. CTION ROOM.

criver having determined to open, countriodation of those who may be contribute to its advancement, as ICTION ROOM Room of his Dwelling, announces

he reception of rniture, Books

ither articles as are usually dispon, may be assured of their having care taken of them, and every ex-to dispose of them to the best ad-Sales at a distance and in the city, as usual. Also-Goods received

stors
All kinds of JOB PRINTING exethe shortest notice. He will be
the patronage of his friends and

WILLIAM McNEIR is, Oct. 20.

REMOVAL. ILLIAM BRYAN. RCHANT TAILOR.

ently taken the Shop that he former. cupied, nearly opposite Mesera Wil-Swan's Hotel; where he intends very Superior Assortment of

ths Cassimeres, & VESTINGS. ich he will seil very Low, and mile shortest notice and in the BEST

PPRENTICE WANTED.

beeriber wishes to take a youth as m entice to the Tailoring Business, he of good moral character, and about years of age.
MARTIN P. REVELL

CHER WANTED.

Trustees of the Primary School is Ar-Trustees of the Primary Schoolis At-olis. Md. are anxious to engine experienced in conducting a School omitorial system. He must be well ed with Resuling, Writing, Arithme-ish Grammar, and Geography. Is essing more ample qualifications pre-will be given. Unexceptionable test-of moral conduct will be required.— or allowed in £500 a year, arrable ry allowed is \$500 a year, payable y. Application to be made on or be 22d of December next.

22d of December next.
American. Baltimore; and Poulson's
dvertimer, Philadelphia, will publish e twice a week until the above date,

24 TICE VS HEREBY GIVEN. THE SHEREBY GIVES.
I the subcurriber of Saint Mary's costhath obtained from the Orphan' Cart
county, in Maryland, Letters Testr on the Personal Estate of Mary Raon the county aforesaid, deceased—
sons having clands against the said deare hereby warned to exhibit the said,
r vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at
the 18th day of October nest, they vouchers thereof, to the subscript, is to the 18th day of October next they hervise by law be excluded from all of the said estate. Given under my is 10th day of October, 1831.

CHARLES MORGAN, Extr.

public are respectfully informed, the napolis Theatre will be opened for the season, under the management of the ther, on Monday. December 12th cellent stock company is engaged, as oments have been made with mother first performers in the country, ill appear in the course of the seise.

C. A. LOGAN.

24. JUST RECEIVED the N. Y. Protestant Episcopal From THE HOLY BIBLE, Price, \$1, \$1. 23, \$1 75. HE CHURCHMAN'S

ALMANAC, for 1882—Price 61 Cents.

For Sale at this Office, by

RAUST RAGS! BAGSL H will be given for clean Lions at obtain Rages at this Office.

e Auroland Gasetti

Ol. LXXXVI.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1831.

REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

In obedience to the directions of the "Act supplementary to the "Act to establish the Incasury Department," the Secretary of the Treasury respectfully submits the following REPORT:

1. Of the Pullic Revenue and Expenditures. The receipts into the treasury, from all sources, during the year 1829,

the Public Debt, and including \$9,035 38 for awards under the first aticle of the Treaty or Ghent, were

The balance in the Treasury on the 1st January, 1800, was the recounts from all sources during the year 1850, were VIZ:

21,012,301 59 2,340,356 14 Lands, (statement D.) Inches as on Bank Stock, (E.) Inches tal receipts, (E.) 490,000 00

Making with the balance, an aggregate of he expenditures for the same year, were (F.

all List. Foreign Intercourse and Miscellaneous 3, 207, 416 01 s Service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian affins, Pensions, arming the militia, and internal improve-Naval Service, including the gradual improvement of the 3,239,428 63 Navy Public Debt 11,353,748 02

eaving a balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January,

receipts into the Treasury during the three first quarters of the present year, are estimated at VIZ: 20,633,677 69

17,354,291 58 2,470,638 90 ank Dividends (II.)
neidental receipts (II.)
nd the indemnity under the Danish Conven-: 111,987 23 217,739 95

he receipts for the fourth quarter are estima-ted at (including indemnity under the Daish Convention)

aking the total estimated receipts of the year

nd with the balance on the 1st of January, 1831, forming an aggreente of he expenditures for the three first quarters of the present year, are estimated at (1.)

wil List, foreign intercourse, and mis-2,507,614 44 cellaneous hitary service, including fortifications, ordinance, Indian affairs, arining the militra and internal improvements aral service, including the gradual improvement of the Navy solic Debt 5.649.017 23 3,019,567 85 9,983, 179 45

he expenditures for the fourth quarter, including 86,205,810-21, on account of the public debt, are estimated on data furnished by the respective departments at

daking the total estimated expenditure of the

And leaving in the Treasury on the 1st of Jan., 1832, an estimated ba-lince, including \$439,475 13, on account of indemnity under the Da-nish Convention, of

Which, however, includes the funds estimated at \$1,400,000, heretofore reported by

Which, however, includes the thus estimated at \$3,450,000, increase repetitive.

The appropriations remaining unsatisfied at the close of the year, are estimated at \$4,59,623 13, but of this amount, it is estimated by the proper Departments,

1. That the sum of \$3,423,525 87, only will be required for the objects for which they tre appropriated:
2. That the sum of \$501,102.78, will not be required, and may therefore be considered an excess of appropriation, and is proposed to be applied, without being re-appropriated aid of the service of the year 1832, as will more fully appear when the estimates for the

said of the service of the year 1832, as will more rathy appropriations for that year are presented.

3. That the sum of \$213.194 43 will be carried to the Surplus Fund, either because the bjects for which it was appropriated are completed, or because these moneys will not be equired for, or will be no longer applicable to them.

2. Of the Public Debt:

The payments on account of the Public Debt, during the first three quarters of the year, have amounted, as has been already stated to

have amounted, as has been already stated to

ccount of Principal, nd of Interest,

1,092,429 49 6,205,810 21

84,000,000 00

1,539,336 16

5,000,000 00 999,999 13

3,260,475 99

nd it is estimated that the payments to be made in the 4th quarter of the year will amount to VIZ:

85,208,810 21 account of principal, ad on interest, 297,000 00

aking the whole amount of disbursements on account of the debt in eight-cen hundred and thirty-one, \$16,189,289 67

This sum will be increased by purchases of stock which have been authorised, but which ve not yet been fully reported.

Of the amount disbursed for the debt, \$10,000,060 were applied from the appropriation de for the year under the 2d section of the Sinking Fund Act of 1817, and the remaining \$180,289 67 were applied with the sanction of the President under the authority of the t section of the act of 24th May, 1830.

The stocks redeemed, by the application of that portion of the above sum disbursed on actual of the principal, are as follows, viz:

1. Of the Funded Debt.

The residue of the five per cents, created under the act

he residue of the five per cents, created under the act of the 10th April, 1816, in payment of the U. States subscription for the shares owned in the Bank of the he fixchange four and a half per cents, per act of the 3d of March, 1825, he four and a half per cents, per act of 26th May, 1824, he ave per cents, per act of 15th May, 1820, and a part of the four and a half per cent, of the 24th of May, 1824,

2. Of the Unfunder Debt, (exclusive of B228 64 converted into 3 per cent Stock.) The old Ergistered Debt, Treasury Notes, Mississippi Stock, 40 90 685 00 After these payments the public debt on the 2d of January, 1832, will be as follows, viz: \$91.897.697 46

1. Funded Debt. Three per cents, per act of the 4th of August, 1790, redeemable at the pleasure of Govern-Five per 13.296,626 21 895,044,358 40 per cents, per act of 3d 5,755,704 79

of March, 1831, redeemable
after the 1st of January,
1835, 4,735,296 30 24,644,116 51 1835,
Pive per cents. (Exchange!)
per act of the 20th April.
1822, one thirl redeemable
annually after the Sist of De-

830,599,821 30

21,385,281 53

6.014.530 73

828.000.412 83

834,014,952 62

87.346,735 18

9.807.422 28

ember, 1830, '31, and '32, 56,704 77 Four and a half per cent. per act of the 24th May, 1824, redeemable after the 1st day of January, 1832, 1,739,524 01 of January, 1832, Four and a half per cent. (Exchanged) per act of the 26th May, 1824, one half redeemable after the Sist day of December, 1832, the residue after the 31st day of December, 1833, 4,454.727 93

2. Unfunded Debt. Registered debt, being claims registered prior to the year 1798, for services and sup-

plies during the Revolutionary War, 27,919 85 Treasury Notes, 7,116 00 Mississipp Stock, 4,320 69

\$39,355 94 Making the whole amount of the public debt of the U. 824,322,235 18

5. Of the Estimates of the Public Revenue and Expenditures for the year 1832. The great commercial activity prevailing in the United States has contributed not

in the United States has contributed not only to enlarge the revenue from Customs, for the present year, beyond the estimates, but will probably carry that of the next year to a still higher amount. The importations for the year ending on the 30th of September last, are estimated at 397,052,838, and the exports at 350,372,550; of which 362,048,233 were domestic, and 318,324,333 foreign products.

The duties which accrued during the first three quarters of the present year are estimated at \$27,319,000, and those for the fourth quarter at \$6,000,000. Some deduction, however, will be made from these, before they can reach the Treasury, on account of the reduction in the duties on coffee, tea, cocoa and salt, by the acts of the 20th and 29th of May, 1830, and which may be estimated to affect the duties on those articles remaining in store on the 1st of January, 1832, to the amount 30,967,201 25

of about \$750,000. The receipts from the public land during the present year, it will be perceived; have likewise exceeded the estimates, and indeed likewise exceeded the estimates, and indeed have gone beyond all former example. It is believed that, notwithstanding the large amount of scrip and forfeited land stock that may still be absorbed in payment for lands, yet, if the surveys now projected be completed, the receipts from this source of revenue will not full greatly below those of the prowill not fall greatly below those of the pre-

sent year.

From all the information which the Department has been able to obtain, the receipts into the Treasury during the year 1832, may be estimated at 230,100,000

viz: 26,500,000 Customs. Public Lands, 3,000,000 Bank Dividends, 490,000 Incidental receipts. of internal duties and direct taxes, 110,000

The expenditures for the year 1832, for all obects other than the public debt, are estimated at 13,365,202 10

Civil, Foreign intercourse and Miscel-2,809,484 26 laneous, Military ser-

ing fortifica-tions, ord-nance. Indian Affairs, arming the Militia and provements, 6,648,099 19 Naval service, inclu !-

ing the gra-dual improvement of the Navy, 3,907,618 71 Which being deducted from the estimated receipts, will

leave a balance of

816,734,797,84

An exhibition of the transactions of the Treasury will shew that this Department how endeavoured to carry into effect the policy indicated by the laws and the views of the President in regard to the early extinguishment of the public debt.—Upwards of forty Millions will have been applied to that object from the 4th of March, 1829, to the 2d of January, 1832, inclusive, of which about sixteen millions and a half will have been applied to that obtained the debt of more than one handered with a debt of more than one handered millions and a half will have been President in regard to the early extinguishment of the public debt.—Upwards of forty Millions will have been applied to that object from the 4th of March, 1829, to the 2d of January, 1832, inclusive, of which about sixteen millions and a half will have been from the Transport during the predrawn from the Treasury during the pre-

The occasion is deemed a propitious one to bring before the Legislature the subject of the debt, with a view to its redemption, at a period not only earlier than has been heretofore anticipated, but before the termination of the present Congress.

The entire public debt on the 24 of Janu-

ary next, as has been already shown, will amount to \$24,322,235 18

The amount of the re ceipts into the Treasury, during the year 1852, after sa-tisfying all the de-mands of the year, other than on account of the pub. lic debt, are estimat-ed as above, at 16,734,727 84

To this may be added the balance in the Treasury on the 1832, esti · mated (ex-clusive of the meffective funds nish in ein-nity) at 1,208,276 24

From this aggregate of After deducting the amount of the unsatisfied appro-17, 243, 074 08

priations already estimated 3,423,525 87 There will remain a surplus in the year 1832, of Which unless Congress should enlarge the appro-priations for other objects, may be applied to the pub-

The interest on the debt, during the year 1832, may be estimated at

Leaving for the principal in 814.019.548 21 that year

810,302,685 97

82,502,686 97

\$2,503,258 02

Which being applied to

Which being applied to that object, will leave the total amount of the public debt at the close of the year 1832. The Government, however has other means which if Congress see proper may be applied towards the payment of the debt, viz: the shares in the Bank of the United States, athe United States, a-mounting at par to \$7,000,000; but which. as will be presently ex

plained, may be estimuted at not less than \$8,000,000 00

In that event the amount of the debt on the 1st of Jan. 1833, would be but

Which sum, together with a fair allowance for the cost of pur chasing at the market price, the stocks not redeemable in the course of the pro-posed operation, might be supplied in the months of January and February, 1833 by the application from the revenues of that year of a sum equal to 2-12th of the amount applied from the ordinary reenues to the debt in the year 1832, say

It may be further observed, that should any diminution take place in the estimated revenue, or should the expenditure exceed the venue, or should the expenditure exceed the estimated amount, the deficiency which either event might produce in the means of the Treasury applicable to the debt, would be supplied by the amount reserved in this estimate for the unsatisfied balances of appropriations. For, although that sum constitutes a legal charge on the Treasury, to be met as occasion requires, yet, in any estimate of present means, it may be considered rather as a no-

dred and twenty-seven millions, and in a comparatively defenceless state. In this short period it has promptly repealed all the direct and internal taxes which were imposed during the war—relying mainly upon revenue de-rived from imports and seles of the public do-main. From these sources, besides providing main. From these sources, besides provious for the general expenditure, the frontier has been extensively fortified, the naval and maritime resources strengthened, and part of the debt of gratitude to the survivors of the revolutionary war discharged. We have, moreover, contributed a large share to the general improvement, added to the extent of the Union by the nurchase of the valuable Territory. on by the purchase of the valuable Territory of Florida, and finally acquired the means of extinguishing the heavy debt incurred in sus-

extinguishing the heavy debt incurred in sus-taining the late war, and all that remains of the debt of the revolution.

The auxious hope with which the people have looked forward to this period, not less than the present state of the public mind, and the real interests of the cummunity at large, recommend the prompt application of these means to that great object, if it can be done

consistently with a proper regard for other important considerations.

Of these means, as has already been above shown, the skares owned by the Government in the Bank of the U. States are an indispensable part; and, that for the reimbursement of the debt within the period contemplated, it will be necessary to effect a sale of them for

The Stock created by the United States for their subscription to the Bank having been actually paid previously to the 1st of July last, their interest in that institution has ceased to be nominal merely, and the shares form a part of the fiscal resources applicable to

a part of the fiscal resources applicable to the public demands.

The objects connected with the early reimbursement of the public debt are more important than the interest of the Government as a mere Stockholder; and it is therefore respectfully recommended to Congress to authorize the sale of those shares for a sum not less than \$8,000,000.

A sale of so large an amount in the police

A sale of so large an amount in the police market, could not be expected to produce mere than the par value; and if attempted un-der circumstances calculated to shake public confidence in the stability of the institution, would, in all probability, prove wholly abortive. For these reasons, it is deemed advisable to effect a sale to the Bank itself;—a measure believed to be practicable on terms satisfactory both to the United States and that institution.

stitution.

In submitting this proposition to the wisdom of Congress, it is not intended that its adoption should be founded on any pledge for the renewal of the charter of the Bank. Considering, however, the connection of the proposition with the Bank, and viewing the whole subject as a necessary part of the plane for subject as a necessary part of the plans for the improvement and management of the re-venue and for the support of public credit, the undersigned feels it his duty to accom-pany it with a frank expression of his opin-

The act of Congress to establish the Trea-The act of Congress to establish the Treasury Department, makes it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, to digest and prepare plans for the support of public credit, and for the improvement and management of the revenue. The duties enjoined, as well by this act as by the subsequent one of the 10th of May, 1800, requiring the Secretary to digest, prepare, and lay before Congress, at the commencement of every Session, a report on the subject of finance, containing estimates of the public revenue and public expenmates of the public revenue and public expen-ditures, and plans for improving or increasing the revenues, from time to time, for the purthe revenues, from time to time, for the purpose of giving information to Congress, in adopting modes of raising money requisite to meet the public expenditure," have been supposed to include, not merely the application of the resources of the Government, but the whole subject of the currency, and the means of preserving its anundress.

whoie subject of the currency, and the means of preserving its soundness.
On this supposition, the first Secretary of the Treasury, in his memorable reports of January and December, 1790, recommended a National Bauk as "an institution of primary importance to the finances and of the greatest utility in the operations connected with the support of public credit," and various communications since made to Congress, show that the same views were entertained of their duties by others, who have succeeded him in the Department.

their duties by others, who have succeeded him in the Department.

The performance of the duties thus enjoined by law upon the Secretary of the Treasury, implies, however, no commitment of any other Department of the Government, each being left free to act according to the mode pointed out by the Constitution.

The important charge confided to the Treasury Department, and on which the operations of the Government essentially depend, in the impressment and management of the re-

means, it may be considered rather as a nominal than a real charge.

It will be thus perceived that the Government has the means, if properly employed, of
reimbursing the whole of the public debt by