mber last, it is estimated
were in articles free from

from the foregoing state-
pts of the present year that
ceed the amount at which
d in the last annual report.
been derived, chiefly from
estimated to produce more

ipts of this year have been
oned by the act of July 14,
shed the system of long cre-
nds, and required the du-
ods to be paid in cash, and
in three and six months,
ion took effect on the 4th
e cash duties and shortened
ght into the Treasury, dur-
ear, a large amount of reve-
r the former system of cre-
ve been payable until 1834,
ormed a part of the receipts
e income of 1833 has there-
ntage of the new system, as
mer one; and the receipts
than they would have been
them, according to the est-
uties.

res for the present year low
ally large, and are estimated
51, exclusive of the ex-
of the public debt.
tions for the year were lo-
three millions the appropria-
nd the balances of unexpended
ns at the close of that year
the most applied during the
e various objects authorized
efore enter into the account
es. Several items of appro-
er, for the present year, cea-
ed as forming a part of the ex-
tures of the Government
rating all objects of this de-
be sufficient to mention some,
ributed materially to enhance
ually expended. The duties
Treasury under the law of
and the awards under the
h Denmark, are included in
d the expenses occasioned by
essions in 1832, have been fa-
aid in this year. These three
o nearly two millions of do-
en this sum is deducted from
al expenditure, it shows to
nty millions of dollars have
during the present year, in
er objects authorised by law,
e amount set apart for the re-
f the 4½ per cent stock.
s for life granted under the acts
832 to the officers and soldiers
on, have increased considerably
penditure. More than four mil-
rs have been already paid, or
during the present year. They
em in the list of appropriations
zens generally, more cheerfully
ay, than the one last mentio-
order of nature it must be
sing, and in the estimates of
those payable under the act
e set down at three millions
different sums above mentio-
how six millions of dollars paid
which cannot be considered as
the ordinary and regular expen-
ernment, and form no rule
re annual expenditures ought

pts of 1834 must be very
of the present year. A la
e receipts from customs as
has been derived from imp
ious years. But from the cha
n of credits, only a small part
cruing in this year will go to
he next. And the diminis
s, which takes effect on the 1st
t, on some of the most product
the entire exemption of cot
ute still more to reduce the
e coming year, as compared w

ting the receipts from custom
34, at fifteen million of dol
d that the imports of that
equal those of 1832. This
ner than the average of the
ears; but it is believed to be
although the importations of
two years were unusually
orts of the present one have
. And the general state of
and the situation of the coun
belief that there will be no seri
in the coming year. The c
mercantile classes does not
cess of importation. Indeed,
s and cash duties, will be fou
greatly to prevent overtrading
t. Moreover, many articles
e, are admitted free from duty,
ll produce an increased ability
nity to buy those which pay d
quently a greater consumption
ars therefore, to be no reason
any serious diminution in the
of 1834, and it will be safe to
receipts by the standard above
et any material excess beyond
annot, I think, be counted on.
the public lands can hardly
e sum at which it has been
erhaps exceed it.
view of the receipts of 1834
the year will about equal the
enditure. And with the aid of
the Treasury on the first of Ja
t will be sufficient for all the
vernment, including the amount
pay off the residue of the natio
must however be observed, th
o the appropriations now asked
be an unexpended balance of
opriations, amounting to the sum
37 62, which will probably be

d in the course of the ensuing year, for
bjects for which it has been appropriat-
And if the entire amount of appropria-
s proposed in the estimates for 1834 were
to be required within the year, there
d not be money enough in the Treasury
eet them after satisfying the balances a-
stated, and paying off the public debt.
the experience of former years shows
a portion of the appropriation may al
be expected to remain unexpended at
end of the year. And the average of these
pended balances for the last four years
out $5,500,000. In estimating the ba-
e in the Treasury at the close of 1834, I
therefore assumed that a portion of the
ates of expenditures herewith submitted,
not be used during the year; and that ba-
es of appropriations equal to the amount
close of the present year, will in like
remain in the Treasury at the end of
ear 1834, and go into the expenses of the
eeding year. And it is not necessary to
money for the public use sooner than it
probably be needed.
the balance stated at the end of 1834
to be considered as a clear surplus. It
will be chargeable with the amount of
ations estimated to remain unexpend-
that time.
n this state of the finances, and of the
ated appropriations, it is evident that a
of the revenue cannot at this time
ade, without injury to the public service.
the act of the last session, the receipts
will be less than those of 1834, as a
reduction in the rate of duties will
from the 1st of January, 1835. And
appropriations should be kept up to the
estimates for the present year, the
in the Treasury in 1835, would be
than could probably meet. But the
will have been entirely paid, and it
the rule of appropriation is at once
reduced, there will be no difficulty in
ing down the expenditure, without inju-
the public service.
the revenue is not to be reduced more
the existing laws provide for, there seems
be no sufficient reason to open at this time
vexed question of the tariff. The man-
in which duties are now apportioned on
great articles, would be liable to insuper-
objections, if it were to be considered as
settled and permanent system. But the law
temporary on the face of it, and was intended
as a compromise between conflicting inter-
s. And unless the revenue to arise under
should hereafter be more productive than is
ticipated, it will be necessary in two years
from this time, to impose duties on articles
are now free, in order to meet the cur-
t expenses of the Government. There
will seem, *therefore*, to be no advantage in
ting the question at the present moment.
some modifications of the existing laws
be necessary, in order to carry into effect
intentions of the legislature, and to guard
inst attempts to evade its provisions, with-
in any degree affecting its principles.
it is however respectfully recommended,
the appropriations for 1834, should be
ted by a proper regard to economy
efore the receipts to be expected, could
ascertained with some degree of certainty,
ause they were principally derived from
imports of previous years; and the bonds
n for the duties on such imports showed
amount of receipts which might safely be
ted on. But under the new system of
duties, and short credits, each year must
ly depend for its income on its own im-
s. And as commerce is always, more or
s, liable to fluctuations, the public interest
ires that there should be at all times in
Treasury, a sufficient sum to provide for
foreseen contingencies, and to guard against
appointment in the estimated receipts.
The calculations on the income of a suc-
ding year, is necessarily more uncertain
at the present system than under the for-
me of long credits.—And if the antici-
ns of the receipts of 1834 and 1835,
uld be fully realized, there will not be
e than ought to be provided on the esti-
ted scale of expenditures. At the last
sion of Congress, the appropriations ex-
ded twenty one millions five hundred
sand dollars, being nearly three millions
hundred thousand above the estimates
ented at the beginning of the session.
similar amount of expenditure authorised
the present session might render it neces-
y to provide additional revenue earlier than
w contemplated.
t is understood to be conceded on all hands,
a tariff, for protection merely, is to be
lly abandoned, and that the revenue
be reduced, to the necessary wants of
Government. Various causes have con
red to enlarge the proposed expenditures
1834, as will be seen by the particular
mates from the different Departments.
it is believed that all the objects for which
Government was established, can be ef
tually attained at much less annual expense
reafter; and the harmony and mutual good
ing of this extensive country will be best
ured and perpetuated, by rigidly confining
operations of the General Government to
appropriate sphere. If this is done, and
expenditures are regulated by a strict econ-
y, the burthens it imposes will scarcely be
by our citizens, while its blessings are in-
imable.
As the public debt will soon be extinguish-
it is proper that books and papers which
ing to the various loan offices, should be
transmitted to the seat of Government, and
ced among the archives of the nation. It
believed that the outstanding debt can be
rchased on favourable terms in the course
the ensuing year, and that it can be most
veniently purchased at the Treasury. It
pears therefore desirable that provisions
uld be made by law for immediately trans-
rring to this Department, all the books and
pers relating to the national debt. The
ney can be readily transmitted to the pub-
creditor without charge to him or to the
Government, and he can be paid at any place he may wish to receive it.

The act of March 3, 1807, abolished the office of Commissioner of Loans, and transferred the duties to the Bank of the United States. The money necessary to pay the public creditors has, from time to time, been advanced to the Bank by the Treasury; and it appears that large sums have remained for a considerable time in the Bank without being applied to the purposes for which they were intended. The amount has been reduced within a few months past. But the statement from the Register's office herewith presented, marked L, will show that, $773,111 98, still remained in their hands on the first of October last. A portion of this sum, as appears by the paper referred to, was advanced some years ago. And there is no reason why this money should continue in the hands of the Bank, where it is useless to the Government, as well as to the creditor.

The delay in the payment, has probably in some instances, been caused by the death of the party entitled; and the ignorance of his representatives, as to his claim on the United States. The situation of these outstanding claims, renders it still more necessary, that the books, and papers relating to the public debt should be forthwith transmitted to this Department, where the proper inquiries could be made, as to the cause of the delay, and measures taken to ascertain who is entitled to receive the money. As the amount is justly due from the United States to some one, and may belong to persons who are ignorant of their rights justice seems to require, that the Government should take measures to apprise them of their claims, and of the readiness of the United States to discharge them.

The destruction of the building occupied by the Treasury Department has occasioned the loss of some valuable papers. But it is believed that none have been destroyed that can materially affect the public interest. It will become necessary to provide another building, and the loss already sustained in the documents and records of this office, shows the propriety of erecting it upon a different plan from the former one, and of placing the archives of the Government in a situation less exposed to danger. The inconveniences which are felt from the present situation of the offices connected with this Department, as well as the more exposed condition of the papers, induce me to invite the early attention of Congress to the subject.

The report from the Commissioner of the General Land Office is herewith presented, showing the condition of that branch of the public service, and containing suggestions for its improvement.

All which is respectfully submitted.

R. B. TANEY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
December 17th. 1833.

THE AGE OF EDITORS.

Almost every Journal that does us the honour to extract something from the 'Evening Star,' couples it with a complimentary notice of the '*veteran*' editor, the 'venerable' editor; and the State printer lately referred to our 'infirmities of age' We apprehend that belonging to an exceedingly old family, an impression generally prevails that we are the identical old Noah himself, whose miraculous preservation in the ark is so frequently referred to in Biblical discussion. We are nearly thirty years younger than Cobbett, M. P. nearly twenty years younger than Mr Lang: seventeen younger than the venerable Mr Ritchie; ten years junior to our active friend, Mr. Butler; quite as young as Mr. Gales, and but little in advance of Col. Stone. our son and heir is short of six years of age, our youngest scarcely walks, and we are altogether a young beginner. We can allow Mr. Van Buren to serve out three terms as President before we are too old to be his successor. There may be something ingenious in the opposition answering all our arguments, and repelling our attacks by a charge of age and imbecility, but it is *no go*. If we are spared, we will show ourselves young enough to use them up before many years are over. We are doing it now tolerably well. A clear head, a sound heart, a firm hand, and an even temper, seldom brings on premature old age.

N. Y. Star.

GREAT NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING.

Much has been said and threatened respecting the grand results to be derived from the contemplated formation of a National Anti-Slavery Society. We learn from the Philadelphia papers, that after great efforts to collect together a suitable number of immediate abolitionists, the body assembled recently in that city for the purpose—marched into the Adelphi with becoming gravity—and on counting the numerous host, they were found to consist of about fifty delegates. Many of them were from the Eastern States,—particularly from Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and Maine. They came in the President steamboat, yesterday fortnight, and behaved in a characteristic manner.—There happened to be a negro who was a deck passenger; and they undertook to compel his admission to the dinner table of the ladies and gentlemen who were passengers. One of them declared that he should be admitted to the table; but Capt. Bunker gave them to understand that he had command of the ship. The fellow himself, prompted by the delegates, put on airs incompatible with his station, and refused to take his dinner with the deck hands. Capt. B. told him that if he created difficulty, he would put him ashore. In the course of the afternoon, however, his appetite taught him a lesson of propriety, and he quietly partook of his dinner with the cook, who was of the same colour. The delegates kept up the discussion for hours—showing the extent and exactness of their learning, confounding Jugurtha and the Carthagenian, with the race of Guinea. In the course of the afternoon, they threatened Capt. Bunker with a prosecution for not complying with their demand of admitting their protege to the table with the ladies. As we were on board at the time, we do not speak without knowledge.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

MELANCHOLY.

Intelligence has reached us of the death of Thomas H. Dunn, Esq. of Botecout, and formerly of this town; accompanied by circumstances of so sad and mysterious a character, is greatly to increase the anguish of his numerous friends. On Friday the 6th instant, Mr. Dunn passed Amelia C. H. on his way to the residence of his father-in-law, Wm. R. Johnson, of Chesterfield, about 13 miles from Amelia C. H. A few weeks afterwards, his riding horse was seen in the neighbourhood of Mr. Johnson's, but it was not until last Monday, that the body of Mr. Dunn was found. When discovered, its appearance, and other circumstances, proved that he had been dead about 10 days. Strange and unaccountable as it is, there remains no doubt of his having fallen by his own hands. It appears that he had left the main road a few hundred yards, and after carefully tying his horse in the woods, discharged the contents of a pistol through his head. He was found with another loaded pistol and two phials of laudanum about his person. The large sum of money found in his pocket, and the clothes and valuable papers in his saddle-bags, forbid the suspicion of his having been murdered, although nothing has been discovered to furnish the cause of this awful deed.—For a few years past, Mr. Dunn has been an ardent professor of Christianity, and was at the moment of this sad event, on his way to New York to prepare his mind for the duties of the Christian Ministry.—Richmond Enq.

The Right Rev Bishop England arrived in Charleston on the 11th inst. and was to leave the city the next day for Guadloupe, to discharge the duties confided to him in the West Indies.

FOREIGN.

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

Civil War in Spain—Don Carlos proclaimed King in the Provinces.

The packet ship Europe, Capt. Maxwell has arrived below at New York, and forwarded by the pilot boat, Liverpool papers to the 16th and London to the 15th November.

The news is of the highest importance. From Spain a civil war is inevitable; Don Carlos has been proclaimed in some of the Provinces; the Queen Regent had thrown herself in the hands of the Liberals.

The news from Portugal is not as late as we have received direct, and which is disastrous to the cause of Don Pedro.

The Liverpool Chronicle says, the news from Spain and Portugal is far from satisfactory. The cause of Don Carlos seems to be supported by a greater number of partisans than was at first supposed, and it is feared that the zeal of his adherents is badly encountered by the indifference of the Queen Regent. The pretender has been proclaimed King, by the title of Charles V. at Mervao and in the adjoining provinces his followers are numerous and fanatical The Priests and Monks lend him all the advantage of their influence, and not content with preaching against liberalism, they are in some places more actively engaged in forwarding the cause of Spanish Toryism.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

A Meeting of the Managers of the Anne Arundel Col. Society will be held at the Office of the Subscriber on Saturday evening the 28th inst. at 7 o'clock.

EDWARD SPARKS, Sec'y.

Dec. 26.

ANOTHER PRIZE
Of $500.

No. 25 53 38, in the Md. State class No. 25, sold at this office to a gentleman of this city, which has been presented and paid—This ticket, was within an unit of being entitled to the Capital of $20,000, what a hair breadth escape! it is enough to make a man lose his breath to think of it—And surely, no one will have the hardihood to say, after this, that a Capital never will be sold by E. Dubois' on the contrary, there are strong reasons to hope, that the very next, will be disposed of by him, to some one of his customers—And therefore he offers them an opportunity of having their hopes gratified, by offering the following truly popular Scheme, and the last of them to be drawn—

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,
Class No. 26.

To be drawn on Saturday December 28, 1833.

Sixty-six Number Lottery Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

4	prizes of	$10,000
1	prize of	2,260
10	prizes of	1,000
10	prizes of	500
10	prizes of	300
20	prizes of	200
65	prizes of	100
56	prizes of	50
56	prizes of	40
112	prizes of	30
112	prizes of	25
224	prizes of	20
1960	prizes of	10
15.400	prizes of	5

Tickets $5—*Halves* $2 50—*Quarters* $1 25.

Tickets and shares for sale at

DUBOIS'
LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
(CHURCH STREET, ANNAPOLIS.)

Dec. 26. R

NOTICE.

THE commissioners for Anne-Arundel county will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis on Thursday the 23d day of January next, for the purpose of settling with the Inspectors of Tobacco.

By order,
R. J. COWMAN, Clk.

Dec. 26—tm.

IN CHANCERY,
Dec. 20. 1833.

ORDERED. That the sale made and reported by Alfred Clark, the Trustee in the case of Alfred Clark against Sylvester Clark, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shewn to the contrary on or before the 20th day of February next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper once a week for three successive weeks before the 20th day of January next. The report states, that the property sold for Two Hundred Dollars.

True copy—Test,
RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Dec. 26.

IN CHANCERY,
Dec 23, 1833.

Robert Oliver, Adm'r. pendente lite of Charles Carroll of Carrollton.
vs.
Edmund Harding, and others.

THE Bill Original in this case states—That before the year 1818, Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, sold to Edmund Harding, of Montgomery county, a tract of land, lying in said county called "Hermitage"—That about twenty six hundred dollars of the purchase money is still due. It prays a sale of the said land for the payment of this money. It is stated, that the said Edward Harding is dead: that Edmund Harding, the son, and Charles J Queen, and Maria his wife, who are Defendants, live out of the state. A petition of revivor has been filed in this case by Robert Oliver, administrator pendente lite of the said Charles Carroll of Carrollton, stating the death of the said Carroll, and that Josiah Harding, one of the defendants, has removed beyond the limits of this state.

Whereupon it is ordered by this court, that unless the said absent defendant, Josiah Harding, appear in this court, and file his answer, on or before the 21st day of March next, the said original bill and petition of revivor shall be taken pro confesso against him; and unless the said absent defendants Edmund Harding and Charles J Queen and wife, appear and file their answer to the said petition of revivor on or before the said last mentioned day, the same shall be taken pro confesso as against them; Provided a copy of this order, and the substance of said bill and petition, be published in some news paper of Annapolis thre successive weeks before the first day of February next.

True copy—Test,
RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Dec. 26.

DIVIDEND.

THE President and Directors of the South River Bridge Company have declared a Dividend of Thirty five Cents per share, for the last six months, on the capital stock of said company. The same will be paid on or after the first day of January next to the stockholders in person, or to their order.

By order of the President and Directors.
TH FRANKLIN, Treasurer.

December 19—3w.

IN CHANCERY,
December 18, 1833.

James Iglehart
vs.
Richard Stewart and Louisa his Wife, Joseph Stewart, Elizabeth Ann Harwood, Lucretia Harwood, Eleanor Stewart and Maria Stewart.

ORDERED that the sale of the mortgaged estate mentioned in this case made and reported by Somerville Pinkney the Trustee, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the 18th day of February next, provided a copy of this order be published once in each of three succesive weeks before the 18th day of January next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $2000.00.

True copy—Test,
RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cur Can.

Dec. 19. Sw

A CARD.

CHARLES S. W. DORSEY & SAMUEL W DORSEY. Attornies at Law, have associated themselves in the practice of their profession in Montgomery and Anne Arundel county courts, and in the various courts held in the cities of Baltimore and Annapolis.—Charles S. W. Dorsey may be seen at his farm near Ellicott's Mills. Samuel W Dorsey at his Office in Courtland Street Baltimore.

Dec. 12—3w*

IN CHANCERY,
December 10, 1833.

ORDERED. That the sale of the real estate of John Tydings, deceased, mentioned in the case of Joseph Evans, and Jas. Iglehart against Richard Thompson and Richard Tydings, as made and reported by Somerville Pinkney the Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the 10th day of February next, provided a copy of this order be published in one of the Annapolis newspapers once in each of three successive weeks before the tenth day of January next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $256.

True Copy—Test,
RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Dec. 12. 6w

BALTIMORE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE subscriber has received from the President and Directors of this Company the appointment of AGENT for the city of Annapolis.

Its capital is Fifty Thousand Dollars, and the company intend to execute the following business:

1st. *Insurance on Lives.*
2d. *Purchase and Sale of Annuities.*
3d. *Receiving Endowments.*
4th. *Receiving Money in Trust.*
5th. *The Management of Trust Estates.*

Applications made to the subscriber at his Office in West street, opposite the Farmers Bank of Maryland, will be promptly attended to.

SOMERVILLE PINKNEY.

November 28.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have entered into a Copartnership, which will be conducted under the firm of HART & FRANKLIN, who will carry on the general business of Merchandizing, at their stores, the one on Church st. formerly occupied by Shaw & Claude, the other on West st. just above Hunter's Tavern, heretofore kept by Daniel Hart; where they have a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

and other Articles of Merchandize, which will be sold low.

DANIEL HART
G E. FRANKLIN.

NEW YORK HATS.

Received yesterday, 5 Cases NEW YORK HATS of the latest fashions, suitable for persons of all ages.

HART & FRANKLIN.

Nov. 28

WANTED,

THREE OR FOUR LIKELY NEGROES. For further information apply at the Office of the Maryland Gazette.

Nov. 5

BOARDING HOUSE.

MRS. ANN HOLLAND, begs leave, respectfully, to notify her former friends and the public, that she has been at considerable expense in repairing and making more comfortable her establishment, for the reception and accommodation of Members of the General Assembly, and others whose business calls them to Annapolis, and assures those who may patronize her that the same attention shall be paid to their comfort and convenience which has heretofore regulated her conduct.

It is scarcely necessary to state, that her house is in the immediate vicinity of the State House, and the Public Offices, which renders it the more convenient to those having business with either.

She respectfully solicits a share of public patronage—and has taken the liberty of forwarding a copy of this notice to her Old Friends.

October 17.

CLERK'S OFFICE.

City of Annapolis, Dec. 9th. 1833.

WHEREAS Richard Ridgely Collector of the Tax for the city of Annapolis, for the year 1833, hath returned to the Corporation of said city, the following List of Real Property in said city, on which there is no Personal Property to pay the same, viz:

Names of persons assessed	Property		Amount of tax due.
J. L. Boyd,	House and lot		$4 50
William Coe,	3	do	15 00
James Medford,	1	do	3 75
Tobacco Warehouse Co.,	1	do	15 00
Thos. Morgan's heirs,	1	do	1 50
Joseph A. Barrett's heirs,	1	do	3 00
Assineth Rigby's heirs,	1	do	2 25
Hallam Theatre,	1	do	7 50
Joseph Williams,	1	do	5 27

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT unless the City charges above all are paid within thirty days after the publication of this notice, that the said property, or such parts thereof, as will be sufficient to pay the Tax and costs thereon, will be sold to the highest bidder, agreeably to the directions of Act of Assembly, entitled, An act to amend the charter of the City of Annapolis, &c. passed Jan. 10, 1832, chapter 20.

JOHN H. WELLS, Clk.

Dec. 12.

MANSION HOUSE HOTEL.

JAMES MILLS.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public, that he has taken that SPACIOUS HOUSE *on the Church Circle* where he has opened a HOTEL. The location is central as regards the business of the place, and the House is conveniently arranged for the accommodation of *Families* or *Single persons*, either as *regular* or *transient* Boarders. His Beds and Furniture throughout are *new*, and he flatters himself, *superior*. His Table and Bar will always be furnished with the best the market affords, and no pains will be spared to render comfortable and agreeable, all who may favour him with their custom. Convenient stabling is provided for the accommodation of such as may favour him with their custom. He has provided an attentive Ostler and Waiters.

He has attached to his House an *Ordinary*, where Terrapins, Oysters, Wild Fowl, &c. can be had at the shortest notice

He respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage.

He likewise keeps Saddle Horses for hire for either Ladies or Gentlemen.

Dec. 12.