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SATURDAY, *DECEMBER* 28, 1805

From the National Intelligencer.

It is with unalloyed gratification, that we are enabled to lay before our reader the following interesting statement of the progress of the aborigines of the United States in agriculture, in the arts, and in the most important branches of useful knowledge. We have always entertained the hope that the time would come when the mistakes of the recluse student, or the infatuated theorist, as to the insusceptibility of the savage state to civilization, would be dissipated by a system of practicll education. That time has now arrived. Under the auspices of a wise and humane administration, the true character of our western brethren begins to unfold itself; and it appears to contain the germs of every species of respectability and improvement. Who can read the picture Mr Meigs presents without feeling an honest pride at the far different means pursued in this country, from those practised, in like circumstances, by other nations? Other nations, actuated by the spirit of avarice and conquest, exterminated or enslaved the unoffending natives of the regions occupied by their arms; we add to their comforts, elevate them to the rank of intellectual beings, and attach them to us by benevolent offices. Is it going too far to say that this is the effect of our republican institutions; and that the contrary treatment has flowed from monarchic or aristocratic systems;—of the one of which affection, while of the other force is the main spring. It was the tyranny of kings and the superstition of priests that made the savage nations they strove to civilize heroically resolve to lose their lives rather than their liberty; and it is the honest treatment of republican rulers, and the enlightened precepts of philosophy, that now so honorably inspire them with an attachment to the arts of civilized life.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,

The late arrival in this city of a deputation of Cherokee chiefs having from their appearance excited considerable attention has induced the following statement and observations relating to that nation. To speak generally, the progress of the useful arts, variety of manufactures, and pursuits of agriculture is so great amongst these people as ought effectually to remove prejudices that formerly existed against the red men of America. A person travelling through the Cherokee country is agreeably surprised to find the cards and the spinning wheel in use in almost every family. They raise the cotton and the indigo, spin and dye the yarn, and weave it into handsome cloth, with which they cloathe their families in a decent and comfortable manner in the habits of the white people. There is more than one thousand spinning wheels and upwards of one hundred looms in the Cherokee nation which are all in use with much industry. Amongst them are—found silver-smiths, black-smiths, coopers, saddlers, tanners, shoe-makers and wheel wrights; specimens of these manufactures may be seen at the house of Mr. Morin, in this city. These mecanics are principally self taught, part of their tools are furnished by the public, and part by themselves; the plough and the hoe are in common use amongst them. By the assistance of some white men they make large quantities of salt-petre, and powder, with which their own people are supplied at a much cheaper rate than formerly, and some carried out of their country to sell to the white people in Georgia and Tennessee. They have several grist mills and one saw mill. So far have they changed the hunting life for pursuits leading to civilisation, and all this has been done since the year 1794, when there was not a pair of cards, spinning wheel or loom, or even a mechanic in their nation. They have large stocks of black cattle, horses and other domestic animals; they make some butter, and cheese of a good quality is made in a number of families. Since agriculture and the domestic arts have become the principal objects of pursuit, their population has evidently increased.

There are now seven schools in their country where more than one hundred children are taught reading and writing, and some of them arithmetic. They are fast emerging from a state of barbarity to a state of improved and amiable society, and under the countenance and fostering hand of government will become useful citizens, and will contribute no inconsiderable portion to the strength of our country; to which they are every day becoming more and more attached from interest and affection. There has formerly existed an erroneous opinion that the aborigines of this country could not be brought to a state of civilisation. A great part of the Cherokees are now actually civilised; to fix the precise point where barbarity ceases and where civilisation begins is perhaps impossible—Many of these people have considerable information and great decency of manners; these are strong marks of civilisation.—— If in any society it be required that every individual be well informed, and decent in manners before that society could be entitled to the appellation of civilised society, I dont know what considerable district of any country would be entitled to the appellation. The fact is, that the Cherokees have made considerable advances in civilisation, the consideration of which will afford much satisfaction to the government, to the administration, and to the friend of man every where. It has been some expence to the government; but it has saved more expence. It has almost destroyed their thirst for war, which although it flattered the pride of the warriors, must if persisted in eventually terminate in their extinction; but in the revolution of events their destiny has been placed in the hands of the United States, whose magnanimity it is presumed will not let them perish. I have several times visited the principal school which is under the patronage of the government, the progress of the children in reading and writing is equal to that of any other children of their age. The order of the school and decency of manners excited, in the mind of the spectator, pleasing and affecting contemplation, it would wrest from the barbarous his ferocity, and evince to the mind that it is not the color of the skin that designates the savage.

I am respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
RETURN J. MEIGS.

City of Washington, 20th December, 1805.

LETTER

From the SECRETARY of the TREASURY, transmitting a report prepared in obedience to the act, supplementary to the act, entitled, "An act to establish the Treasury Department." December 10, 1805. Read and ordered to be referred to the committee of Ways and Means.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, December 9th, 1805.

SIR—I have the honor to inclose a report prepared in obedience to the act, entitled, "An act to establish the Treasury Department." I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

ALBERT GALLATIN.

The honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States.

REPORT.

In obedience to the directions of the act supplementary to the act, entituled, "An act to establish the Treasury Department," the Secretary of the Treasury respectfully submits the following report and estimates:

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.

	Dollars.
The nett revenue arising from duties on merchandize and tonnage which accrued during the year 1801, amounted to	12,020,279
The nett revenue arising from the same source, which accrued during the year 1802, amounted to	10,154,564
That which accrued during the year 1803, amounted to	11,306,430
And that which accrued during the year 1804, amounted, after deducting that portion which arose from the Additional duties constituting the Mediterranean fund, as will appear by the statement (A) to	12,672,323

It is ascertained that the nett revenue which has accrued during the three first quarters of the year 1805, does not fall short of that of the corresponding quarters of the year 1804: and that branch of the revenue may, exclusively of the Mediterranean fund, be safely estimated, for the present, at twelve millions of dollars; which is nearly the average of the two years 1803 and 1804.

The defalcation which took place in the year 1802, and the increase in the next following years, sufficiently shew that no inconsiderable portion of that branch of the revenue, is due to the neutrality of the United States during the continuance of war in Europe. Yet if the revenue of 1802, the only year of European peace since 1792, be considered as the best basis on which to form an estimate, this, with an addition of ten per cent. on account of the increase of population for three years, and of near 300,000 dollars, the computed revenue of New-Orleans, will give a result of near eleven millions and a half.

The statement (B) exhibits in detail the several species of merchandize and other sources from which that revenue was collected during the year 1804.

The revenue arising from the sales of public lands has been greater during the year ending on the 30th September, 1805, than that of any preceding year. It appears by the statement (C) that during that period, besides 145,000 acres sold to persons claiming a right of pre-emption, 474,000 acres have been disposed of at the ordinary sales, making altogether, with the preceding sales, from the time when the land offices were opened in 1800 and 1801, an aggregate of near two millions of acres. The actual payments by purchasers which, during the year ending on the 30th of September, 1804, had amounted to 432,000 dollars, and had not in any one previous year exceeded 250,000 dollars, have during the year ending on the 30th September 1805, amounted to 575,000 dollars; of which sum 535,000 dollars were paid in specie, and the residue in stock of the public debt. The specie receipts from that source may for the ensuing year be safely estimated at five hundred thousand dollars.

The receipts arising from the permanent revenue of the United States may, therefore, without even including the duties on postage and other small incidental branches, be computed, for the year 1806, at twelve millions and five hundred thousand dollars,	12,500,000
The payments in the treasury, during the same year, on account of the temporary duties, constituting the "Mediterranean fund," which will have *accrued* to the 31st day of March next, are estimated at 900,000 dollars, and about one hundred thousand may be expected from the arrears of internal duties and of the direct tax, and from other incidental branches, making for temporary and incidental receipts one million of dollars,	1,000,000
The balance of specie in the treasury which, on the 30th day of September last, amounted to 4,575,654 dollars, will, as the receipts and current expenditures of the present quarter may be considered as nearly equal, be diminished at the end of this year, only by the payments on account of the American claims, assumed by the convention with France, and as the whole amount of those claims which remained unpaid on the 30th day of September last, will, in this estimate, be stated amongst the expenditures of 1806, the whole of the above mentioned balance may be added to the receipts of that year, viz.	4,575,000
Making in the whole an aggregate of more than eighteen millions of dollars,	18,075,000

EXPENDITURES.

The expenses of the year 1806, which must be defrayed out of those resources, are, like the revenue, either of a permanent nature or temporary, viz.

The permanent expences are estimated at 11,450,000 dollars, and consist of the following items, viz.

1. The annual appropriation of eight millions of dollars for the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt, of which more than 4,000,000 dollars will be applicable to the discharge of the principal, and the residue to the payment of interest,	8,000,000
2. For the civil department, and all domestic expenses of a civil nature, including invalid pensions, the light house and mint establishments, the expenses of surveying public lands, the third instalment of the loan due to Maryland, and a sum of 150,000 dollars to meet such miscellaneous claims as may be allowed by Congress,	1,150,000
3. For expenses incident to the intercourse with foreign nations, including the permanent appropriation for Algiers,	200,000
4. For the military and Indian departments, including the permanent appropriations for certain Indian tribes,	1,030,000
5. For the naval establishment (exclusively of deficiencies for the service of the years 1804 and 1805, which are estimated at 600,000 dollars)	1,070,000
	11,450,000

The extraordinary demands, for the year 1806, amount to four millions of dollars, viz.

The navy deficiencies of 1804 and 1805, as obovementioned,	600,000	
And the balance of the American claims assumed by the French convention, which remained unpaid on the 30th of September last, amounting to	3,400,000	
		4,000,000
Making altogether fifteen millions four hundred and fifty thousand dollars,		15,450,000

It appears from the preceding statement that the permanent revenues of the United States will, during the ensuing year, exceed the permanent expenditures by a sum of more than one million of dollars, and that the monies already on hand, together with the temporary resources of the year, will, after leaving the sum which it is always necessary to keep in the treasury, be sufficient to discharge the navy deficiencies and the whole amount of the claims assumed by the convention with France, the large receipts of last year rendering it unnecessary to recur for that object to the loan authorised by the act of the 10th of November, 1803.

MEDITERRANEAN FUND.

It appears by the statement (B.) that the additional duty of two and an half per cent. on goods paying duties ad valorem, which constitutes the "Mediterranean Fund," amounted, during the six last months of 1804, to 563,038 dollars. And it is ascertained that the amount of the duty accrued during the year ending on the 30th day of June, 1805, was 990,000 dollars. This apparent product will, it is true, be diminished by subsequent exportations; but it is believed, from a view of the value of the goods imported in 1803 and 1804, which are charged with that duty, that the fund may be estimated as producing nearly nine hundred thousand dollars a year. If that estimate be correct, the fund will ultimately produce, during the one year and nine months, commencing on the 1st day of July, 1805, and ending on the 31st day of March, 1806, one million five hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, 1,575,000

The expences heretofore charged on that fund have been, viz.

Paid, in 1804, to the navy department, under the act constituting the fund,	525,000	
Paid, in 1805, to the said department, by virtue of the 2d sect. of the act of the 25th Jan. 1805,	590,000	
		1,115,000

Making altogether, 1,115,000 dollars, and leaving an unappropriated surplus, estimated at 460,000 dollars, but which will be more than absorbed by the navy deficiencies abovementioned. The monies actually received into the treasury on account of that fund, prior to the first day of January, 1806, are estimated at about 600,000 dollars. The residue will be received between that day and the 31st day of March, 1807; and credit has been taken for a sum of 900,000 dollars, on that account, in the preceding estimates of the receipts of the year 1806.

PUBLIC DEBT.

The payments on account of the principal of the public debt have during the year ending on the 30th day of September, 1805, exceeded four millions three hundred and seventy-thousand dollars, as appears by estimate [D.]	4,377,898 63
The two last instalments due to Great-Britain, and amounting to one million seven hundred and seventy-six thousand dollars, have also been discharged during the same period,	1,776,000
Making in the whole a reimbursment of more than six millions one hundred and fifty thousand dollars,	6,153,898 63

As the exportation of the specie necessary to discharge the last mentioned instalment would have been sensibly felt, it was found eligible to pay it in London, in conformity with the authority given by the act of the 3d of March, 1805, and the operation was effected, at par, by the bank of the United States.

It appears by the same statement (D.) that the payments on account of the public debt, from the 1st April, 1801, to the 30th September, 1805, have amounted to almost eighteeen millions of dollars,		17,954,790 49
During the same period there have been paid to Great-Britain, in satisfaction and discharge of the money which the U. States might have been liable to pay, in pursuance of the provisions of the 6th article of the treaty of 1794,		2,664,000
The balance in the treasury amounted, on the 1st day of April, 1801, to	1,794,052 59	
And on the 30th day of September, 1805, to	4,575,654 37	
Making an increase of	2,781,601 78	
From which deducting the proceeds of the sales of the bank shares,	1,287,600	
Leaves for the increase arising from the ordinary revenue		1,494,001 78
Making in the whole, a difference of more than twenty two millions of dollars in favor of the United States, during that period, of four years and a half,		22,112,792 27

In order to give a more general and concise view of the receipts and expenditures of the United States during the four years, commencing on the 1st day of April, 1801, and ending on the 31st day of March, 1805, than can be derived from the annual printed accounts, a statement marked (H.) and several explanatory statements marked (H. 1. to H. 8.) have been added to those which annually accompany this report.

From those it appears that a sum of fifty millions six hundred and sixty-seven thousand four hundred and sixty-seven dollars and four cents has been paid into the treasury during that period, viz.

From duties on tonnage and on the importation of foreign merchandize,	45,174,837 22
From all other sources (including 1,596,171 dollars and 43 cents, arising from the sales of bank shares and of public vessels,)	5,492,629.82
	50,667,467 04

And that the expenditures, during the same period, have amounted to forty-nine millions six hundred and sixty-five thousand five hundred and twenty-seven dollars and fifty-six cents, which have been disbursed for the following purposes:

1. Less than one third of the whole has been sufficient to defray all the current expences of the United States, viz.		
For the civil list and all domestic expences of a civil nature,	3,786,114,79	
For the military establishment and Indian department,	4,405,192 26	
For the naval establisment,	4,842,635 15	
For the expenses attending the intercourse with foreign nations,	1,071,437 84	
Amounting altogether to		14,105,380 04
2. Near one third was necessary to pay the interest on the public debt, viz.		16,278,700 95
On which subject it may not be improper to observe that a part of that sum, amounting to 3,160,000 dollars, was paid on account of the interest on the deferred stock, a charge which commenced only in the year 1801, and was therefore in addition to the annual sum wanted before that year for the payment of interests on the public debt.		
3. More than one third, and which may be considered as the surplus revenue of the United States during that period, has been applied towards the reimbursement and extinguishment of the debt, viz.		
On account of the principal of the public debt proper,	16,317,663 92	
In payment of debts contracted before the 1st day of April, 1801, and arising under the British treaty and under the French convention of 30th September, 1800,	2,963,782 65	
		19,281.446 57
		49,665,527 56

It is sufficiently evident that whilst one third of the national revenue is necessarily absorbed by the payment of interest, a persevering application of the resources, afforded by seasons of peace and prosperity, to the discharge of the principal, in the manner directed by the legislature, is the only effectual mode by which the United States can ultimately obtain the full command of their revenue, and the free disposal of all their resources. Every year produces a diminution of interest and a positive increase of revenue. Four years more will be sufficient to discharge (in addition to the annual reimbursements on the six per cent. and deferred stocks) the remainder of the Dutch debt, and the whole of the eight per cent. navy six per cent. five and a half per cent. and four and a half per cent. stocks. As the portion of the public debt which shall then remain unpaid will consist of the six per cent. deferred and Louisiana stocks, neither of which can be reimbursed except at the periods and in the proportions fixed by contract, and of the three per cent. stock, which its low rate of interest will render it ineligible to discharge at its nominal value; the rapidity of the reduction of the debt, beyond the annual reimbursements permitted by the contracts, will, after the year 1890, depend on the price at which purchases may be effected. And should circumstances render it eligible, a considerable portion of the revenue now appropriated for that purpose, may *then*, in conformity with existing provisions, be applied to other objects.

All which is respectfully submitted,

ALBERT GALLATIN, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 9th*, 1805.

Congress.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, December 20, 1805.

Debate on the motion of Dr. Logan, for leave to bring in a bill to suspend the commercial intercourse between the United States and St. Domingo.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1805.

Dr. Logan observed that agreeably to notice he asked leave to bring forward a bill to prevent commercial intercourse between the United States of America and the French island of St. Domingo. Dr. L. observed that the attention of congress had been called to this subject by the President of the United States at the commencement of the last session of congress in the following words: "While noticing the irregularities committed on the ocean by others, those on our own part should not be omitted, nor left unprovided for. Complaints have been received that persons residing within the United States have taken on themselves to arm merchant vessels, and to force a commerce into certain ports and countries in defiance of the laws of those countries; that individuals should undertake to wage private war, independently of the authority of their country, cannot be permitted in a well ordered society. Its tendency to produce aggressions on the laws and rights of other nations, and so endanger the peace of our own, is so obvious, that I doubt not you will adopt measures for restraining it effectually in future." The first complaint alluded to in the Message of the President, is a letter addressed to the Secretary of State by the Envoy of Great Britain, dated on the 31st of August,