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SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1807.

The following is the substance of the remarks made by Mr. Elliot on offering the resolution stated in our paper of Thursday last.

Mr. Elliot said that in making this motion he had two objects, which he would distinctly state to the House; one of which he deemed of considerable importance, and the other of minor consideration. The first and great object was to obtain an analysis of that part of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury of the 5th of December last, which presents a general statement of the payments on account of the principal of the public debt, from the 1st of April, 1801, to the 30th September, 1806, referring to a statement in the appendix to that report, marked D. and of that statement itself, to resolve, as it were, these important documents into their original elements, and present to the public eye—concise and comprehensive view of the whole of the payments that have been made on account of the national debt since April 1, 1801. It is well known that the voluminous reports of the Secretary of the Treasury on financial subjects are not generally read, or if cursorily perused, are not studied and understood by the people at large. Few possess sufficient time which they are able to devote to this purpose; and dry mathematical calculations possess few charms to attract the attention of those who glance over the periodical publications of the day, for the purposes either of amusement or general political information. It is in vain to attempt to conceal the fact, that on the great subjects of the national debt, and of the revenues and finances of the country generally, a degree of ignorance prevails which cannot but be the subject of great regret to all who wish for the general diffusion of correct information on all matters of national concern. It must be remarked also, that the annual reports of the secretary of the Treasury, prepared in obedience to the act, entitled "An act to establish the Treasury Department," although extremely useful for the purposes of legislation, are ill calculated for the purposes of universal information. To common readers, the simple lustre of a statement of the debt and revenue at a particular period, is lost in the splendor of retrospective and prospective calculations by which it is surrounded. It becomes desirable, therefore, to obtain a general statement of the public debt and of the payments which have been made which may be comprised in a half sheet of paper and will require no new calculations, as it will in fact be but a mere abstract of the voluminous documents now in existence.

The secondary object to which he had alluded, Mr. E. said, was the acquisition of information to enable the House to correct a considerable, though undoubtedly accidental error into which the Secretary of the Treasury appears to have fallen in his 1st annual report. And it is to this object that I wish to apply the information contemplated in the closing member of the resolution, which requires quarterly as well as annual statements of payments, so far as the same may be practicable. We have two distinct statements of the amount of the public debt at a certain period, which appear to vary from each other. In the statement marked F. in the appendix to the report, which is the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury to the chairman of the committee of Ways and Means, of January 30, 1806, on the subject of a conversion of the old 6 per cent. deferred, and 3 per cent. stocks, into a new 6 per cent. stock, the total amount of the public debt on 1st January, 1806, is stated at 72,744,700 dollars. It is true that the unredeemed amount of the old six per cent. and deferred stocks, and the nominal amount of the 3 per cent. stock, are stated "in round numbers." What is meant by these *round numbers* is one of those things which I wish to ascertain; they may possibly account for the variance which I am about to state, but I suspect they will not. In the present report, page 4, the Secretary states the payments to be made during 1807 and 1808 (principal and interest) at 16,756,195 dollars and 58 cents; and the debt which will remain unpaid on the 1st January 1809, at 57,491,858 dollars, 77 cents. By statement D. it appears that the amount of principal of the debt, redeemed from 1 October, 1805, to 30 September, 1806, was

	Dollars,
	3,249,113 06
And the further payments to be made during the last quarter of 1806, (see page 3 of the report)	2,840,889 19
Making	6,090,002 25

The amount of payments of principal for the five quarters from 1 Oct. 1805, to 31 Dec. 1806.

We have at present no means of ascertaining what proportion of this sum of six millions of dollars was redeemed in the last quarter of 1805. If we take the average of the four quarters ending Sept. 30, 1806, as the base of a calculation, we shall have the following general result.

	Dollars.
Amount of debt 1 Jan. 1806, as above	72,744,700
Principal paid in 1806,	5,280,002 25
Balance,	67,464,697 75
Principal to be paid in 1807 and 1808,	9,714,358 25
	57,750,339 50
From which deduct the sum stated by the Secretary as the amount of the debt which will remain unpaid on the 1st January, 1809,	57,491,858 77
The difference is	258,500 73

It is possible, indeed, that this variance may not amount to 150,000 dollars: and it is possible, also, that it may amount to 600 or 700,000 dollars. If the information aimed at by the proposed resolution be obtained, we shall be able to estimate it with perfect accuracy.

Mr. *F. Girard*, for himself, & in behalf of his fellow-passengers on board ship Trusty of Philad. from Bordeaux, lately captured off C. Henlopen, by the British ship of war Bermuda, contradicts the shameful story told respecting the treatment the passengers received on the capture of that ship.—so far from being "put or forced into a boat, and dry transported," Mr. *Girard* says that they were treated with great politeness and humanity by all the officers on board the Bermuda; that it was at the passengers' own request they entered the boat; that the weather was then, and for some time before, so fine, that it seemed to be most beautiful for 18 hours after they left the ship, when the snow storm suddenly commenced; and that they feel confident, had it been in the power of the capt. to have foreseen the storm, he would not have permitted them to have exposed themselves to the hardships and disasters they afterwards experienced.

In Salem, from January 1, 1806, to January 1, 1807, two hundred deaths, 101 males, 99 females: of consumption 24.—In Rev. Mr. Worcester's society, in 1804, 1805 and 1806, in each year, 39. In Marblehead, in Rev. Mr. Dana's society, in 1805, 54 deaths, 27 males and 27 females.

First Drawn Number.—Ticket No. 1625, first number yesterday at noon, 25 numbers drawn, entitled to proportionate share of the Washington lottery, was sold. No. 3,555, last drawn number, 25 days, entitled to 5000 dollars; and No. 25, last drawn number, 15th day, entitled to 2500 dollars. [*M. D. Ad.*

RALEIGH, *January* 5.

The circuit court of the United States for this district, was opened on Monday last, by the chief justice and judge Potter. The former charged the grand jury in his usual clear and [illegible] manner. On Tuesday and Wednesday the court was employed [illegible] cases. Thursday was taken up in the trial of Abraham Collins and Alex. Swaim, charged with counterfeiting and passing [illegible] of the United States Bank; but they [illegible] them got their causes continued, on [illegible] that material witnesses were absent. The jury granted their continuance, with the proviso that the depositions [illegible] on behalf of the United States should be taken at this term, that [illegible] could not be procured at a succeeding term, the depositions might be read in each of the cases.

The court rose on Friday [illegible] that evening and Saturday [illegible] of the United States, [illegible] were taken in the presence of the prisoners and their counsel, before judge Potter.

HAGERSTOWN, January 9.

Last Saturday, Mr. Michael Tice was unfortunately drowned, in attempting to cross the dam at Mr. Hofer's Mill, with a waggon & two horses, near the Broad-fording on Conococheague. All the horses were also lost. On Sunday his body was found near the fatal spot, brought home the same day, and decently interred on Monday. He has left a widow and an infant son, to lament his untimely fate.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SAXONY, October 17.

Field-marshal Mollendorff was, agreeable to accounts, thrice wounded at the battle of Auerstad (or Jena.—He suffered himself twice to be dressed, returned heroick to the field of battle, and took the command of the army, after the departure of his Prussian majesty—a part of which had marched towards Erfurt with the prince of Osamenfukia at their.

The first attack in the battle of the 14th was made by his Prussian majesty in person, with the corps of general count of metten. A Swedish officer was likewise present, who was afterwards sent express to his Swedish majesty.

The Prussian treasury was previously secured.

BERLIN, October 18.

Mr. Van Krusemark has returned from Petersburgh. The Russian army has received orders to hasten their march.

SALTZBURG, October 20.

The Swedish troops in the duchy of Lauenburg have been ordered to advance nearer to the Elbe, and to make a stand at that river. Their head quarters are at Lauenburg.

MULHAUSEN, October 23.

The corps of the duke of Saxe Weimar, of 20,000 men, took no part in the action of the 14th, and had posted themselves near Magdeburg.

STETTIN, October 25.

An express has just arrived from Berlin, giving more favourable accounts respecting the Prussian army.

KINGDOM OF HOLLAND.

HAGUE, 13th October.

In the extraordinary assembly of T. H. M. held on Saturday last, a letter from H. majesty was read of the following tenour:

To the Assembly of Their High Mightinesses.

Hague, 3d October.

Gentlemen, before our departure in the month of July, we flattered ourselves with a happy futurity.—Acquainted with the wants and sufferings of our people, we had succeeded, by dint of care and perseverance, in furnishing means to put an end to the disorder of our finances, a disorder which dates from afar, and which has been occasioned by a sequel of misfortunes, and, if it must be said, sometimes also by an inconsiderate conduct.

We flattered ourselves that Providence, by imposing on us this painful load, would reward our zeal and devotedness to the interest of our well beloved people, by affording us the necessary means to remedy it. We already began to have a glimpse of the period when a sensible improvement might be effected; we began to grow acquainted with the state of our affairs; we had fixed in our thoughts the day when we might diminish the weight of the taxes so extremely necessary for the existence of the country: but on a sudden, rumors of war were heard, formidable armaments assemble not far from our frontiers; and, although we love to believe that the rumours of war will not be realised, it is not the less true that, charged with the important mission of protecting and defending our faithful subjects, we must lose no time to unite all the means which are in our power, and secure our territory.

War, when legitimate, inspires a confidence which we have felt; and although it may be declared at the moment when the army is reduced, we will have our people to be informed by us that we have nothing to apprehend; that our vigilance and activity direct themselves to every thing which essentially interests the safety, independence and fate of our subjects. We have assembled our troops, we will hold ourselves in readiness to repel every attack from whatever side it may come, and we hope that, notwithstanding this unforeseen circumstance, by constant aim of our thoughts and actions we shall be at length satisfied.

However, as all measure of safety cannot be executed without occasioning extraordinary expenses, you feel the necessity of procuring us the pecuniary means, other than those which have been assigned for the expence of the current year, calculated solely upon the state of maritime war, wherein the country was at the period of the last budget.

However, do not think, Gentlemen, whatever may be the wants of the state, to meet all the extraordinary expences which have been already made, and which are yet to be made, for the safety and integrity of the kingdom, that we have a design to propose to you any of those erroneous measures, the fatal effects of which are still every where felt. No forced contributions on the capitals nor on the revenues, shall take place. We wish and might find the necessary funds in the very taxes which are already due to the publick treasury. There will be nothing more requisite for this purpose than to advance the term of payment, so that we may dispose of them as soon as possible.

We had relied that with the momentary assistance of our good city of Amsterdam and of that of Rotterdam, we might provide for the preparations of the campaign and its expences, without having recourse to any other means; but although we have every reason to be satisfied with the efforts and zeal used upon this occasion, by our councellors of state residing at Amsterdam and Rotterdam, a concurrence of particular circumstances has prevented the complete success of their efforts.

We find ourselves then obliged to make you a proposition tending to require of our subjects some sacrifices. You will find this proposition contained in the project of a decree which will be proposed to you by two orators of our council of State.

If, on the one hand, the text of our proposition must show you, Gentlemen, that we wished carefully to avoid prejudicing the mode of collecting the new Land-Tax, decreed by the law of the 12th July 1805; we think ourselves obliged to acquaint you, on the other hand, that in proposing an anticipation upon this new tax, regulated upon the footing of the old one which has just been abolished, we have had nothing less in view than to take one step or other to return to the examination of the thing itself. It is not the mode of payment and the modifications which the new tax might be susceptible of which ought again to make an object of discussion.

After preventing all false application of the projected measure, we must observe to you, that there is no time to be lost; that the decision of the thing is urgent. A delay might be attended with all consequences.

Vouchsafe then, Gentlemen, to use in your deliberations, with regard to what will be proposed to you, all the promptitude which the nature of the object in question will admit of. Whatever observations may be made against the projected measure, they must not lead you to reject it, but in case another should be found, which with fewer inconveniences, may equally answer the necessity of a speedy succour, and the urgency of the moment.

Your extraordinary assembly having for object only the project of law which will be presented to you, it will cease as soon as you will have taken a course upon this subject.

Upon returning home, Gentlemen, tell your fellow citizens that our only view is the happiness of our subjects, that we will constantly consecrate to them our care and our lucubrations.

Tell them that they owe us their whole confidence. How should they refuse it us? Are not we more Dutch than themselves? There is not one of them but would be free to quit his country if he did not find himself happy in it, whilst we, alone among all are attached to it without being ever able to expatriate ourselves.

If honour be a guarantee over the engagements of men, the Dutch will perform what they have promised us. They will help us to fulfil the task which the country imposes upon us, and we shall give thanks to Heaven that this circumstance will have shown us how much confidence we ought to place in the sentiments of the nation, and particularly yours.

Whereupon, Gentlemen, we pray God to have you in his holy keeping.

(Signed) LOUIS.

The committee of Finances to whom this letter had been sent, determined to make their report in writing to the assembly, and to subjoin a project of a letter to his Majesty.

Extract of the report presented to the Assembly, by the Committee.

Gentlemen, the Committee charged to give their opinion upon a message from his majesty, tending to the establishment of a loan to enable the payment by anticipation of a year's Land Tax of every kind, have taken it into mature consideration, and after having discussed it with the most scrupulous attention, cannot dispense themselves from declaring, that the position, of our dear country, in the present circumstances, is represented in it with as much force as truth, and that it would be useless to attempt to add to the picture which has been made of it.

According to the unanimous opinion of your committee, it is beyond a doubt that the circumstances in which the kingdom is placed imperiously require measures such as that his Majesty, in case of war which appears about to break out, should direct itself to our enemies, and menace our country, may prevent its pernicious effects, or at least neutralise them.

It is full as evident that these measures must be taken beforehand, and without waiting till the danger becomes imminent, not to find ourselves in the case of recurring to them, when it would perhaps be no longer time, and that then there would remain only the regret of not having prevented the danger, through a motive of parsimony, as mistaken as criminal. Even those who may be aggrieved by the measures which the circumstances may oblige you to take, would have a just right to load you with their reproaches, if the important object of the safety of the state had been obliged to yield to the motives of sparing them a few sacrifices.

Although persuaded of the burden which the projected measures must be to the land-holders, and in many respects to the middling class of the people, fearing even that their execution and success may not answer the wishes which have been conceived; desiring, but in vain, to find some milder ones less liable to difficulties more than seeming, your committee do not think that in the present circumstances, they ought to propose to you to reject a measure which his majesty has judged indispensible, which no other could replace, &c.

Extract of the committee's letter to the king.

"SIRE,

"Our country, overwhelmed with numerous misfortunes, has seen, for several years past, each glimpse of hope dissipated almost at the moment which saw it rise. Our most solid hopes have often vanished, the best calculated measures have often failed by a series of the great events which will one day decide the fate of the universe, and which have exercised by their nature, so great an influence over this kingdom. We regret with your majesty that the appearances of a war which menaces our country and all mankind with new misfortunes, prevents for the moment the happy results of your wise and beneficent views.

"After matuse deliberation, the choice of your majesty has been ours: we are not ignorant, that this measure has its inconveniences, and that it contains dispositions which may become onerous for the middling class and the land-holders. But although we apprehend that its execution may present difficulties, we nevertheless declare at the same time, with that frankness which distinguishes the Dutch, that we know no means more proper to satisfy quickly and in a more efficacious manner the urgency of our wants.

We make, sire, this new sacrifice, guided by this same concurrence of circumstances, which so often must have been the principle and motive of our actions, strong in the sentiment of our duty which is to save our country, and supported by the hope of seeing calmness and prosperity once more arise, after so many misfortunes.

"We have found new motives to acquiesce in the views of your majesty in your beneficient intentions, which are a sure guarantee to us that the proposed measure will be executed with all possible equity and indulgence, especially with regard to the less wealthy, in the perfect confidence which we have in him who, under the direction of a wise providence, has accustomed himself to see events bend according to his calculations, and in the intimate conviction, in which we are, of the sincere love which your majesty bears to the country, and of your paternal solicitude to secure the applauses of it; and in fine, in the firm resolution we have taken, to second the measures necessary to its safety with all the energy which may depend upon us.

"The Dutch are by animated by the fire of the passions, but susceptible of deep impression of love and gratitude, prade themselves on their fidelity, love and gratitude; and they love their benefactors. May the storms, sire, which threaten your adopted country, be dissipated; may its happiness be established by your care, on an unshakeable basis."

The following are the provisions of the decree adopted:

Art. 1. There shall be paid before the 15th of November of the present year 1806, by way of anticipation, on the taxes due for this same year, which taxes are payable, conformably to art. 1. of the 24th August last, before the 1st. May, 1807, a sum equivalent to the amount of all the ordinary and extraordinary taxes, 100 and 200th denier, an extraordinary tax on rent, that known under the name of *fenêtres*, taxes known under the denomination of *hale, schot, verven handdienst, gedeelten*, territorial taxes and others, divisions, redeemable fonds, do. of contributions and all other real taxes, under any denomination whatever, which ought to have been paid to the state or have been in fact for the year 1805, by the owners of all property of immoveable possessions.

2. The payment of this impost by anticipation shall take place either directly or indirectly, by the present owners, or by those who shall owe to the state the tax that shall be laid on for the present year 1806, and in return for a receipt in due form.

3. When the taxation of the impost, in conformity to the law which shall be afterwards passed by T. H. M. on this subject shall be determined, and the schedules perfect the receipt to be delivered, as has been above mentioned, for the payment by anticipation of what is due for the impost of the present year 1806, shall be accepted for ready money, with an augmentation of 2 1-2 per cent. or a half stiver per florin, for the anticipation thus effected.—What shall afterwards found wanting, to complete the amount of the taxation, must be paid in cash.—In case it happened that this taxation should produce a less sum than the amount of the above mentioned receipt, and of its augmentation at the rate of 2 1-2 per cent. the overplus paid at the time of the anticipation shall be immediately restored, in cash, to those who are interested in it.

8. Those who may be discovered not to have contributed to this payment by anticipation, or to have paid less than the amount of what they have to furnish conformable to art. 1, at the time of the examination which shall be directly instituted for this purpose, shall incur a fine equal to the sum they were obliged to pay but which they had not furnished, neither in full nor in part: and this over and above the amount of what was due to them.—This fine, as well as the principal sum still to be paid, shall be immediately repeated, and in case of need be levied by means of execution, in the usual manner for such like taxes.

(Royal Dutch Gazette.)

PARIS, October 19.

Ministry of the Marine.

The frigate la Resanche, capt. Leduc, and la Syrene, capt. Lambert, returned into the ports of France the 22d September.

They sailed from l'Orient the 26th March, with la Guerriere, who separated from them in the midst of the fogs and ice. [*and is taken.*]

They at first cruized off the Azores, and afterwards off Cape Clear till May; they sunk five English ships in those seas.

They shaped their course in May towards the northern ocean, and on the 21st descried the S. E. point of Iceland, whence they steered northward. On the 30th they descried the ice in latitude 72.

From the 2d to the 8th June, the frigates tried twice to pass through the ice to reach Spitzberg. They advanced within 25 leagues of that place, but finding no passage, were obliged to return back.

After fresh attempts, they arrived the 12th June within sight of Spitzberg, whence they were driven back by the bad weather.

They constantly experienced violent gales, snow and a very thick fog; an-