

THE WHIG.

"GIVE US BUT LIGHT."

BALTIMORE:
SATURDAY, DEC. 15, 1810.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

The proprietors of newspapers in this city are induced, by what they believe their patrons will consider sufficient cause, to charge one additional dollar a year for their respective journals. In announcing this determination, they are bound respectfully to state their reasons:

The present price was confessedly moderate many years since; when their blank paper cost twenty to twenty-five per cent. less than is now paid; when workmen's wages were lower by twelve per cent than they now are, and when types, from the comparative plenty of regulus of antimony, were more than thirty per cent. below present prices.—On these considerations, the daily papers of other cities are one to three dollars a year higher than those of Baltimore: In New York, several are ten; others nine; in Philadelphia, none are published at a less subscription price than eight dollars.

From a view of these facts, thus succinctly stated, the proprietors confidently hope that the reasonableness of their demand will be universally acknowledged: They have therefore concluded, to charge the additional dollar per annum from the first of January next.

JOHN HEWES, of the Federal Gazette.
W. PECHIN & G. DOBBIN & MURPHY, of the American.
H. NILES, of the Evening Post.
IRVINE & BARNES, of the Whig.
J. L. COOK, for the Federal Republican.
December 14, 1810.

The ship SALLY, White, hence, arrived at Liverpool the 25th of October.

AMERICAN GROUND.

Supposing, for a moment, that our government derive no right from treaty to West Florida; we perceive that the country is necessary to our safety,—its inhabitants too weak to defend it against England, and England is preparing either to occupy it or to continue the monarchical system in it; do not these circumstances imperiously demand the measures taken by the president? Whether, therefore, Talleyrand said this or that; or, whether the step is displeasing to Britain; American claims ought to be supported by Americans. But, it is quite in character for the Federal Republican to censure every act calculated to strengthen the nation. If Mr. Madison had behaved with equal spirit in other matters as in the determination to occupy West Florida, he would have secured universal applause.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

I saw it, sir! as well as you,
And do affirm the colour's blue.

There are half a score of opinions about it: We—let the junior class recite first,—we thought it cold and mysterious on the most essential points, and criminally dumb about impression.

The Richmond Enquirer considers it, the production of a demi-god, it is so excellent; and that it is part of James Madison himself—a second Pallas, from the brain of Jupiter.

The Aurora accounts for its extreme caution, by the neglect with which congress have treated executive injunctions of late—acknowledges that it is cold, but it is not the coldness of indifference, it is the coolness of decision; of a mind resolved and ready to act.

A writer in the New-York Evening Post (a federal paper) declares, "I cannot express my opinion of this Message better than in the words of Solomon. 'His words are smoother than oil, yet a drawn sword is in his hand.'"

The National Intelligencer imagines the message one of the prettiest things in Christendom or out of it.

With due deference to these authorities, we believe that this same message would be more acceptable if it resembled Jefferson's inaugural speech, by being animated and intelligible throughout. After all, if we find it followed by acts of energy and forecast; if we find our seamen liberated; if we find such "a regulation of the commercial tariff," and of importation as shall diminish the present wasteful policy, we will heartily applaud the government. But, whether congress act, or refuse to act, the constitution declares the president "shall recommend." That duty done, let congress do theirs.

† He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union; and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient."

Now, as he says nothing about improvement or disadvantageous trade, it follows, that he did not judge it necessary or expedient. Will congress supply the omission?

MODESTY!

It would really appear by the following extract of a letter from Lancaster to the editor of the Democratic Press, that more apples of discord are to be thrown into the ring, to excite fresh strife. So much for an irresponsible judiciary!

"Gideon Olmsted has petitioned the Legislature for \$12,000. It is said here, that he is supported in his claim by the opinion of the learned, sagacious and truly democratic lawyer Lewis,† and that the unassuming judges of the Supreme Court will, as usual, give judgment against Pennsylvania, if by any possible action it can be brought before them. The lawyer and the judges may do as their wisdoms shall see meet, and the representatives of Pennsylvania will do that which justice shall require."

† Lawyer Lewis is a violent federalist; the same is the reported betrayer and plunderer of Mr. Fuller of Baltimore.

DIED.—at Havre-de-Grace on the 8th inst. after a long and severe illness, in the 54th year of her age, Mrs. SARAH JAY, consort of Samuel Jay, Esq.

SCRAPS—from English papers.

LUCIEN BONAPARTE.

Extract of a letter from Malta—"M Lucien Bonaparte and family (in all 41) have arrived here. Such a train of patriots, poets, priests, physicians, painters, literati, and gay grisettes of Paris and Rome, quite astonished the natives of these quiet regions. From the arrangement for the voyage, one might imagine he was actually bound to America; but he does not regret his fate. Lucien is tall, handsome, and swarthy; with dark eyes, though near sighted. He is extremely fond of Madame who is his second wife; but she is not much of the *haut ton*, and is a fat, lively, good tempered looking woman. Mademoiselle (whom Napoleon wished to marry to Ferdinand 7th, and who is the daughter by Lucien's first wife) is a brunette, with few pretensions to beauty; but has a finished education, and is 16. The other children are six in number by his present wife; and each one has a servant preceptor, or governess. Lucien is very rich; and though he brought away but few of his invaluable gallery of paintings, the ship Hercules is loaded with his property. He has money in the English funds.

At a sale last week at Ketton, near Darlington, of Mr. Charles Colling's stock, a bull named Comet, 6 years old sold for the uncommon price of 1000 guineas; and two cows in calf, one for £10, and another for 400 guineas.

The following was the number of sheep at Ballinasloe Fair (Ireland), on the 4th and 5th instant:

Sold	66,610
Unsold	21,326
Total	87,936

CONGRESSIONAL.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 12.

Messrs. Kennedy and Franklin appeared.

The following letter and report were received from the Secretary of the Treasury:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
December 11, 1810.

Sir, I have the honor to enclose 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.

REPORT.

In obedience to the directions of the act supplementary to the act entitled, "An act to establish the Treasury Department," the Secretary of the Treasury respectfully submits the following Report and Estimates:

REVENUE.

The nett revenue arising from duties on merchandize and tonnage which accrued during the year 1808, amounted to \$10,318,000

The nett revenue arising from the same sources, which accrued during the year 1809, amounted, as will appear by the statement (A) to \$6,527,000

The statement (B) exhibits in detail the several species of merchandize and other sources from which that revenue was derived during the year 1809.

It is ascertained that the nett revenue arising from the same duties, has, for the three first quarters of the year 1810, exceeded 7,500,000 dollars; and it is believed that it will not, for the whole year, fall short of twelve millions.

The sales of public lands north of the river Ohio have, during the year ending on the 30th of September, 1810, as appears by the statement (C) amounted to 150,000 acres, and the payments by purchasers to 610,000 dollars.

The same statement shows that the total amount of sales, from the establishment of the land offices in the year 1800, to the 30th of September, 1810, have amounted to 3,168,000 acres, which have produced 6,681,000 dollars; of which sum 1,616,000 dollars remain

due by purchasers. The sales in the Mississippi Territory, being (after deducting expenses) appropriated in the first place to the payment of 1,250,000 dollars to the state of Georgia, are distinctly stated.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

1. Year ending on the 30th of September, 1810.

The actual receipts into the Treasury, during the year ending on the 30th of Sept. 1810, have amounted to \$8,688,861 17
Making, together with the balance in the treasury, on the 1st of October, 1809, & amounting to \$5,828,936 01
An aggregate of \$14,517,797 18

The disbursements during the same year have consisted in the following items, viz.—

Civil Department, including miscellaneous expenses, and those incidental to the intercourse with foreign nations 1,219,900 06
Military and Indian Departments 2,514,525 75
Navy 1,674,735 50
Interest on the public debt 1,189,259 95
Total current expenses 8,174,358 22

Payments on account of the principal of the public debt 2,881,409 24

Amounting together, as will appear more in detail by the statement (E) to 11,051,767 46
And leaving in the Treasury on the 30th of Sept. 1810, a balance of 3,459,029 72
14,517,797 18

It therefore appears that the actual receipts into the Treasury have exceeded the current expenses of government, including therein the interest on the debt, by a sum of five hundred thousand dollars: The expenses had during the preceding year exceeded the receipts by a sum of thirteen hundred thousand dollars. The difference arises, not from an increase in the receipts, but from a diminution in the expenses, particularly those of the military and naval departments.

2. Last quarter of the year 1810.

The receipts for that quarter will, it is believed, be more than sufficient to defray the current expenses and interest on the debt accruing during the same period. But the payments to be made on account of the principal of the debt in order to complete the annual appropriation of eight millions of dollars, amounting to more than 5,100,000 dollars, a loan first negotiated for 3,750,000, and afterwards reduced to 2,750,000 dollars, became necessary. The receipts and disbursements for that quarter are therefore estimated as follows:

Receipts into the treasury from the ordinary revenue	2,500,000
Proceeds of the loan receivable on 31st Dec. 1810	2,750,000
Balance in the treasury on 1st Oct. 1810	3,460,000
	8,710,000
Expenses, civil, military and naval, estimated	1,570,000
Interest accruing on the domestic debt	500,000
	2,070,000
Payments on account of the public debt, in order to complete the annual appropriation of eight millions, and including the reimbursement of 31st December, 1810, on the six per cent. and deferred stocks, and that of the same date, of 3,751,125 exchanged six per cent. stock	4,640,000
	6,710,000
Probable balance in the treasury on the 31st December, 1810,	2,000,000
	8,710,000

3. Year 1811.

The outstanding revenue bonds, after deducting the expenses of collection and allowing for bad debts, will not probably, on the 1st January 1811, fall short of eleven millions and a half of dollars; the actual receipts for the year 1811, on account of the sales of lands, may be estimated at five hundred thousand; and it is presumed that the portion of the revenue arising from importations subsequent to the present year, which will be received in 1811, will be more than sufficient to pay the debentures payable in that year. The actual receipts into the treasury during that year may therefore be estimated at \$12,500,000

Estimating the expenses of government for the year 1811, not to exceed the amount actually expended during the year ending on the 30th of September 1810, that is to say—

Expenses of a civil nature, both domestic and foreign \$ 1,210,000
Military and Naval Departments, 4,190,000
5,430,000

And adding thereto the interest on the public debt, estimated at 2,550,000

The aggregate of the current expenses, exclusively of the payments on account of the principal of the debt, would not exceed 7,980,000

The payments on account of the principal of the debt will be applicable to the annual reimbursement on the six per cent. and deferred stocks, to the repayment of the loan of 2,750,000 dollars effected this year, and to the reimbursement in part of the converted six per cent. stock; and must, in order to complete the annual appropriation of eight millions of dollars, amount to 5,450,000

Making for the whole amount of the expenditures of the year 1811 13,380,000

or about one million of dollars more than the receipts for the same year. If therefore this estimate could be relied on, an authority to borrow one million of dollars would be sufficient to enable government to pay all the current expenses, and to reimburse nearly four millions and a half of the principal of the debt, leaving at the same time in the treasury a balance of two millions of dollars, a sum not greater than what under existing circumstances it is eligible to reserve. But a deficiency may take place in the receipts if the amount of debentures should exceed what has been estimated; and the expenses for the Military and Naval Departments, (which, according to the estimates of those departments, and exclusively of the sum necessary for fortifications, amount to 4,916,000 dollars) may be greater than the amount actually expended during the year ending on the 30th of September 1810. In order to provide for these and other unforeseen contingencies, the propriety of authorising a reloan not exceeding in the whole the amount of the principal of the debt reimbursed during the same year, is respectfully submitted.

Public Debt.

It appears by the statement (D) that the payments on account of the principal of the public debt have amounted during the year ending on the 30th day of September 1810, to 2,881,409 dollars; and during the nine years and a half ending on the same day to near 37,700,000 dollars; exclusively of more than six millions of dollars paid in conformity with the provisions of the Convention with Great Britain and of the Louisiana Convention.

Taking the calendar year 1810 by itself, the principal of the debt actually reimbursed will amount to 5,163,376 dollars, viz.

Annual reimbursement of 6 per cent. and deferred stocks	\$ 1,412,251
Reimbursement of the six per cent. exchanged stock	3,751,125
	5,163,376
From which deducting the loan from the bank of	2,750,000
Leaves for the actual decrease of the debt during the year	2,413,376

The loan authorised by the act of last session had at first been negotiated in the latter end of May, for 3,750,000 dollars; but the expenses having proven less than had been supposed, it was by mutual consent reduced in October to 2,659,000. With that object in view, in order that no greater sum should be ultimately borrowed than might be necessary, and also in order to avoid as long as practicable an increase of stock in the market, and that a more permanent species of debt, a temporary loan from the bank of the United States, was preferred to any other mode. It is reimbursable on the last day of December 1811, with a reservation that the bank may, in case of a non-renewal of its charter, demand an earlier payment on giving three months notice. This condition may, if enforced, save some interest to the public, and can produce no inconvenience, as there will be no greater difficulty in effecting a new loan (if necessary) in the middle than in the latter end of the year. The documents F. G. H. I. shew both the object and the terms of the loan.

From what has been stated, it appears that no other provisions are necessary for the year 1811, than a continuance of the additional 2 1/2 per cent. duty, commonly called the Mediterranean fund, and an authority to borrow a sum, probably much less, and certainly not greater than the amount of the public debt which will be reimbursed during the year. But as in conformity with the act of the 1st of May, 1810, the importation of articles the growth, produce or manufacture of the dominions, colonies and dependencies of Great Britain will be prohibited after the 2d day of February next, if that nation shall not, before that time, so revoke or modify her edicts as that they shall cease to violate the neutral commerce of the United States, some provisions appear necessary for the purpose of supplying the deficiency in the revenue arising from that cause, and of giving to that measure all the efficacy of which it is susceptible.

The probable defalcation in the revenue cannot, for obvious reasons, be at this time estimated with any degree of precision. The experience of the ensuing year can alone afford sufficient data

for a permanent and detailed plan adapted to that state of things, and calculated to insure perseverance in the system as long as may be thought proper. But in the mean while, it appears essential to lay the foundation of such plan and to guard in time against any great deficit in the receipts of the year 1812. It is believed under existing circumstances it would be sufficient to render those receipts equal or nearly equal to the current expenditure, including therein the interest on the public debt, and estimated at about eight millions of dollars: And with a view to that object, a considerable and immediate increase of the present duties on importations is respectfully suggested.

It is not less important that the act should be free of legal difficulties and of well founded objections, and that it should be enforced by every practical means. On that subject the following observations are submitted.

1. The law of 1st May, 1810, has neither expressly defined the edicts, the revocation of which is expected, nor made a notification by the President the evidence and the sole evidence of the fact. It follows that in case of an unsatisfactory modification of her edict by Great Britain, the decision of the question itself, whether the non-importation be actually in force or not will be left to the courts, whence delays and embarrassments will arise which will considerably impede the operation of the law.

2. The non-importation is to take place on the 2d day of February next, if a revocation shall not have taken place before that day. But this may have taken place and not be known on that day in the United States. If the collectors abstain from seizing merchandise imported after that day, until the fact shall have been ascertained, and the edicts shall not have been revoked, the merchandise will escape forfeiture and the law during that period will be inoperative. If they seize, and the edicts shall have been revoked, the seizures will have been illegal, and the collectors will be liable to personal suits. This inconvenience may be remedied by a provision, directing that during that period it shall be the duty of the collectors to make seizures, but that the goods shall be restored to the parties on their giving bond with sureties for the value.

3. No exception has been made by the act in favor of vessels which have sailed for the British East Indies prior to the President's proclamation; and the short period of three months from the date of that proclamation to the day when the law is to take effect will occasion forfeitures or heavy losses in cases of bona fide American property in England paid for or ordered prior to the proclamation. It seems in every point of view eligible that cases clearly foreseen should be provided for by law, instead of being left to executive discretion.

4. It is believed that an abandonment by the United States of their share of the penalties and forfeitures which may be incurred, and the distribution of these according to the circumstances of the case, amongst the collectors, the other custom-house officers, the inspectors who heretofore have had no share, and the informers, would ensure a greater degree of zeal and vigilance in detecting and preventing infractions of the law.

5. Some additional provisions will be necessary to enforce the law on the northern frontier of the United States, amongst which may be reckoned; the erection of some new collection districts particularly on the river St. Lawrence and in the eastern part of the state of Vermont; an increase of salary to the collectors in that quarter, in as much as under the non-importation, that part of their compensation which is derived from fees will be considerably reduced; and that which arises from commissions altogether lost; and an authority to the armed force of the United States to make seizures. And it must be added that the peculiar situation of those districts will render condemnations extremely difficult, unless the obligations be imposed on persons claiming merchandise seized there to prove that the same was legally imported.

All which is respectfully submitted.
ALBERT GALLATIN,
Secretary of the Treasury, Dec. 10, 1810.

The letter and report having been read, so much thereof as relates to the revenue was referred to the committee of Ways and Means and so much as relates to the act respecting commercial intercourse, &c. to the committee of foreign relations.

Thursday, December 13.

Mr. Mumford presented a memorial from sundry merchants of New York, praying that they may have permission to import manufacturers, ordered from England previous to the date of the President's proclamation. Referred to the committee on foreign relations.

The petitioners state that, ignorant of the expected renewal of the non-importation, with Great Britain, they had ordered goods to a large amount from England, a considerable part of which are paid for, so that their agents there will have purchased from the manufacturer, they were now at the risk of the American merchants; a great part of these goods could not arrive anterior to the 2d of February. They prayed provision for some relief. Referred to the committee on foreign relations.

Mr. Johnson offered a resolution, that the committee of ways and means, be instructed to prepare and bring in a bill fixing the number and composition of the clerks in the different departments of the U. S. Agreed