General Advertiser.

REPUBLICAN STAR AND

VOL. XXIV. EASTON (MD.) TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 7, 1823. NO. 20....1208.

Printed and published, every Tuesday Morning

BY THOMAS PERRIN SMITH,

Publisher of the Laws of the Union.

TERMS.

The terms are *Two Dollars* and *Fifty Cent* per Annum, payable half yearly, in advance.—No paper can be discontinued, untilthe same is paid for.

Advertisements are inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and continued weekly for Twenty five Cents per square.

Valuable Property for sale.

The subscriber intends leaving this county, and for the purpose of making his arrangements as soon and speedily as possible, will offer at public sale to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 13th day of February next, at Denton, if fair, if not, the next fair day after,

ALL HIS LANDS,

lying on the west side of Choptank river, and within from two to three miles of Denton, consisting of several tracts or parcels, adjoining the lands of Messrs. Wm. Orrell, Ignatius Rhodes, John Anthony's mill seat, and Solomon Cooper, containing in the whole about 950 acres, which will be divided to suit purchasers. These lands are adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, rye, tobacco, &c. and very convenient to mill and market. Gentlemen are invited to view them, and information can be obtained by applying to Mr. Samuel Hardcastle, who lives upon the premises, or to the subscriber, who will shew the lines, &c. when called upon.

Also, a small tract containing about 111¾ acres, near Anderson Town, information of which may be obtained from any of the neighbors, or the subscriber as above.

The whole will be sold upon the following conditions, viz: One half of the purchase money *cash*, and the other half in three equal instalments of six, twelve and eighteen months, the purchasers giving bonds or notes with approved security for the payment, with interest from the day of sale. The subscriber will obligate himself in a bond with good security, to convey the aforesaid lands by a good and sufficient deed of bargain and sale, when the last instalment is paid off.

The sale will commence at eleven o'clock A. M. and attendance given by

GEORGE W. PRATT.

Denton, Dec. 25, 1822.

N. B. As the subscriber is going to leave the county, he will take it as a particular favor for all those indebted to him to make payment as soon as possible.

GEO. W. PRATT.

dec 31 7w

Land for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of Caroline county Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Wednesday the 29th day of January next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and two o'clock P. M. upon the premises, all the Lands and real Estate of Nicholas Hopkins, late of Caroline county, and being the Farm near Dover Bridge, adjoining the Lands of the late Col. Smyth and others at present in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Kelly. It is presumed to be unnecessary to give a minute description of the premises, as persons who wish to purchase will probably be disposed to examine for themselves. This property will be sold upon a credit of twelve months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security for the payment of the purchase money with interest from the day of Sale—and upon the ratification of the sale and full payment of the purchase money, the Trustee will by a good and sufficient deed transfer and convey to the purchaser or purchasers, all the right, title and estate of the said Nicholas Hopkins, deceased, of, in and to the premises.

The creditors of the said Nicholas Hopkins, deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit their claims with the vouchers thereof, and file them with the clerk of Caroline county Court within six months from the time of said sale.

MATT. DRIVER, Trustee.

dec 17 7w

Trustee's sale.

By virtue of a decree of Worcester county court, sitting as a court of equity, the subscriber will on Tuesday the 21st of January, 1823, between the hours of ten and two o'clock, sell at public sale on the premises, all the right, title, interest and equitable estate of Peter Parsons (of Jno.) late of Worcester county, deceased, of, in, and to about

343 ACRES OF LAND,

more or less, lying and being within about four miles of the Delaware line, nearly all adjoining, but a part of several tracts, the name of which is not at present recollected, but will be shown with the title papers on the day of sale. The said land needs no particular description, as it is well known in the neighborhood generally. Any persons wishing to purchase, can view the premises previous to the day of sale.

A credit of six and twelve months will be given, in two equal instalments, with interest from the day of sale; bond and approved security will be required of the purchasers, to the trustee, as such, for the payment of the purchase money within the above period. Possession to be given immediately after the terms of said sale are complied with; and after the sale shall be ratified by the court, and the purchase money fully paid up, the trustee will by a good and sufficient deed or deeds, convey to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her, or their heirs or assigns, the lands and real estate which may be so sold to him, her, or them as aforesaid, free, clear, and discharged, from all claim of the defendants or claimants, or either of them. Further particulars will be made known on the day of sale.

The creditors of Peter Parsons (of Jno.) are hereby warned and notified to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, properly authenticated, to the Clerk of Worcester county court, within six months from the day of sale.

GEORGE TRUITT, Trustee.

Dec 24 3w

OFFICIAL PAPER.

ANNUAL TREASURY REPORT.

In obedience to the directions of the 'Act supplementary to the act to establish the Treasury Department,' the Secretary of the Treasury respectfully submits the following Report:—

1. OF THE PUBLIC REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, OF THE YEARS 1821 AND 1822.

The nett revenue which accrued from duties on imports and tonnage, during the year 1821, amounted to $15 898 434 42

The actual receipts in the Treasury, during the year 1821, including the loan of $5,000,000, amounted to $19,573,703 72

Viz:		
Customs	$13,004,447 15	
Public Lands, exclusive of Mississippi stock	1,214,966 46	
Arrears of internal duties and direct tax; Dividend on stock in the Bank of the U. States, and other incidental receipts	356,290 11	
Loan authorised by act of 3d March, 1821, including a premium of $264,703 70, gained on the same	5,000,000 00	
Making, with the balances in the treasury on the 1st of January, 1821, of		$1,198,461 21
An aggregate of		$20.772,164 93

The expenditures during the year 1821, amounted to $19,090,572 69

Civil, diplomatic and miscellaneous	2,241,871 54	
Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian Department, Revolutionary and Military pensions, arming the militia, and arrearages prior to the 1st January, 1817	5,162,364 47	
Naval service, including the gradual increase of the Navy	3,319,243 00	
Public debt	8,367,093 62	
Leaving a balance in the treasury on the 1st Jan. 1822, of		1,681,592 24

The actual receipts in the treasury during the three first quarters of the year 1822, are estimated to have amounted to $14,745,408 75

Viz:		
Customs	12,648,933 15	
Public lands, exclusive of Miss. stock	1,298,484 56	
Arrears of internal duties and direct tax, dividend on stock in the Bank, & other incidental receipts	391,871 76	
Balance of appropriations for the War and Navy departments, returned to the Treasury, and carried to the surplus fund	406,119 28	
The actual receipts into the Treasury, during the fourth quarter, are estimated at	5,000,000 00	
Making the total estimated receipts into the treasury during the year 1822		19,745,408 75
And with the balance in the treasury on the 1st January, 1822, forming an aggregate of		$21,427,000 99

The expenditures during the three first quarters of the year 1822, are estimated to have amounted to 12,278,653 32

Viz:		
Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous	1,536,434 24	
Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian department, revolutionary and military pensions, arming the militia, and arrearages prior to 1st Jan. 1817	4,930,210 68	
Naval service, including the gradual increase of the navy	1,538,952 88	
Public debt	4,273,055 52	
The expenditures during the fourth quarter, including the redemption of the $2,000,000 of 6 per cent. stock of 1820, are estimated at	6,000,000 00	
Making the total estimated expenditure of the year 1822		18,278,653 32
And leaving in the treasury, on the 1st of January 1823, an estimated balance of		3,148,347 67

After deducting from this sum certain balances of appropriations, amounting to $1,232,212 11, which are necessary to effect the objects for which they were severally made, or have been deducted from the estimates, for the service of the ensuing year, a balance of $1,916,135 56 remains; which with the receipts into the treasury during the year 1823, constitutes the means for defraying the current service of that year.

2. OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The funded debt which was contracted before the year 1812, and which was unredeemed on the 1st day of October 1821, amounted to $17,833,746 84

And that which was contracted subsequently to the 1st of January 1812, and was unredeemed on the 1st of October 1821, amounted to		75,852,458 18
Making the total amount of funded debt unredeemed on the 1st of October, 1821,		93,686,205 02
In the fourth quarter of that year there was issued Treasury Note six per cent. stock to the amount of		390 40
Making an aggregate of		93,686,595 42
In the same quarter there was paid the sum of		262,738 75
Viz: Reimbursements of 6 per cent. deferred stock	257,180 60	
Redemption of Louisiana stock	5,558 15	
Reducing the funded debt, on the 1st Jan. 1822, to		93,423,856 67
From that day to the 1st of October last, there was issued three per cent. stock to the amount of		143 02
Making an aggregate of		93,423,999 69
During the same period there was paid the sum of		380,980 02
Viz: Reimbursement of six per cent. deferred stock	300,980 02	
Redemption of 6 per cent. stock of 1796	80,000 00	
Reducing the funded debt, on the 1st October, 1822, to		93,043,019 67
It is estimated that in the 4th quarter of the present year there will be paid		2,265,588 07
Viz: Reimbursement of 6 per cent. deferred stock	265,588 07	
Redemption of 6 per cent. stock of 1820	2,000,000 00	
Which will reduce the funded debt, unredeemed on the 1st of January, 1822, to		90,777,431 60
The amount of Treasury notes outstanding on the 1st of October 1822, is estimated at		27,437 00
And the amount of Mississippi stock, unredeemed on that day at		26,735 94

3. OF THE ESTIMATE OF THE PUBLIC REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1823.

The gross amount of duties on imports and tonnage which accrued from the 1st January, to the 30th September last, both days included, is estimated at $19,500,000 00, and that of the whole year at $23,000,000 00.

It is estimated that the amount of debentures, issued during the same period, exceeds the amount issued during the corresponding period of the year 1821, by $86,000, and that the amount of debentures outstanding, on the 30th of September last, chargeable upon the revenue of 1823, is $254,000, more than was on the same day in 1821 chargeable upon the revenue of 1822

It is estimated the value of domestic articles exported from the U. States in the year ending on the 30th of September last, has amounted to $49,874,079, and that foreign articles exported during the same period have amounted to $23,286,202.

As the receipts from the customs in the year 1823 depends, 1st. upon the amount of duty bonds which become due within that year, after deducting the expenses of collection, and the amount of debenture chargeable upon them: and 2d upon such portion of the duties secured in the 1st and 2d quarters of that year as are payable within the year: it is manifest that an increase in the amount of debentures chargeable upon the revenue of the year 1823, or a diminution of the importations of foreign merchandize during the two first quarters of that year, must necessarily diminish the receipts into the Treasury. As debentures can be issued at any time within twelve months after importation, chargeable upon bonds given for the duties upon such importation, it is impossible to foresee the amount which may be chargeable upon the bonds that are payable during the year 1823. The facts, however, which have been stated, justify the conclusion, that the amount of debentures which will be issued and charged upon the revenue of 1823, will considerably exceed the amount which was chargeable upon that of 1822. From the same facts, it is also presumed that the importations of the two first quarters of the year 1823 will be less than the corresponding quarters of the present year.

Giving due weight to all the facts connected with the subject, the receipts for the year 1823 may be estimated at $21,100,000

Viz:		
Customs,	$19,000,000	
Public lands,	1,600,000	
Bank dividends,	350,000	
Arrears of internal duties and direct tax, and incidental receipts,	150,000	
To which is to be added the sum of		1,916,135 56
Remaining in the Treasury after satisfying the balances of appropriations chargeable upon the revenue of 1822, which makes the entire means of the year 1823 amount to		23,016,135 56
The expenditure of the year 1823, is estimated at		15,059,597 22
Viz:		
Civil, diplomatic and miscellaneous,	1,599,317 35	
Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian department, revolutionary & military pensions, arming the militia, and arrearages prior to the 1st Jan. 1817,	5,134,292 75	
Naval service, including the gradual increase of the Navy,	2,723,987 12	
Public debt,	5,602,000 00	
Which, being deducted from the above sum, will leave in the Treasury, on the 1st day of January, 1824, after satisfying the current demands of the year 1823, a sum estimated at		$7,956,538 34

Although the facts already disclosed justify the conclusion that the importations of the present year exceed the value of domestic articles exported during the year, yet there are no means of ascertaining the extent of that excess. If the custom-house documents were to be considered conclusive evidence upon this subject, it would be apparent that the nation has through the whole period of its existence, imported more in value than it has exported. But the fact is incontestible that the United States have enjoyed a more uninterrupted prosperity, and have increased their capital to a greater relative extent, than any of the nations with whom they have maintained commercial intercourse.

To shew that the custom-house documents cannot be considered conclusive evidence in this case, it is proper to observe—1st, That the value of articles paying duties ad valorem, imported into the United States, is ascertained by adding to the invoice value 20 per cent. if from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, and 10 per cent. from all other places; whilst the value of domestic articles exported is ascertained at the port of shipment without any such addition. 2d. The greatest portion of the importations and exportations are made in vessels of the U. States. 3d. The capital employed in the trade of the N. W. Coast and the Pacific Ocean consist almost exclusively of the labor and enterprize of those engaged in it.—Foreign articles, the proceeds of those enterprizes, imported into the United States, are, therefore, only equivalent to the labor and enterprize by which they were procured. 4th. The value of domestic articles exported is more imperfectly ascertained than of foreign articles imported; because it has not been considered necessary to resort to the same sanctions to enforce a compliance with the regulations which have been prescribed for that purpose. To ascertain the relative value of imports and exports, it is necessary—1st. That the same additions should be made to the invoice value of the latter as are required by law to be made to the former. 2d. The freight of domestic articles exported in American vessels should be added to their value, after deducting from it the freight of foreign articles imported in foreign vessels. 3d. The value of foreign articles imported in vessels engaged in the trade of the Northwest Coast and Pacific Ocean, the proceeds of the labor and enterprize of those by whom they are navigated, should be added to the domestic exports. 4th. It is impossible to ascertain what addition should be made to the value of the domestic exports, on account of the omission of the exporters to state correctly the value of articles exported by them; but, after making a liberal allowance for foreign articles illicitly introduced or inaccurately invoiced, it is believed that a considerable addition should be made.

If, then, to the amount of domestic articles exported during the year ending on the 30th of September last, already estimated at $49,874,079, the additions should be made which the preceding facts and considerations appear to authorise, the value of our domestic exports during that period may be estimated at nearly $60,000,000.

Although no calculation has been completed shewing the average rate of duty upon the value of foreign articles imported into the U. States, it is presumed that an importation of $60,000,000 of foreign merchandize will not produce a less revenue than $17,000,000. As the receipts from the customs during the year 1823 have been estimated at $19,000,000, it is probable that the receipts from the same source, in 1824, which will depend upon the importations of 1823, will not exceed $15,000,000. Under the most unfavorable circumstances, it is believed that the receipts of that year will be sufficient to discharge all demands upon the Treasury which may be authorized by law.

If the current appropriations for the year 1825 shall be equal to those required by the estimates for the ensuing year, the expenditure of that year may be estimate at $28,253,597 22

Viz: Current appropriations	$8,578,722 22	
Permanent appropriations for arming the Militia, and Indian annuities,	378,875 00	
Gradual increase of the Navy,	500,000 00	
Public debt, including balances unapplied in 1823 and 1824, amount-		

The means of the Treasury to meet this extraordinary expenditure, consist;

1st. Of the balance which may be in the Treasury on the 1st of Jan. of that year, estimated at		$8,000,000
And, 2d. Of the receipts of that year, estimated at		19,000,000
Viz: Customs	17,000,000	
Public Lands	1,600,000	
Bank Dividends	350,000	
Incidental receipts	50,000	
Making together an aggregate of		27,000,000 00
And leaving a deficit of about		$1,250,000 00

In this estimate the receipts and expenditures of the year 1824 are estimated to be nearly equal. It is probable, however, that the receipts may exceed, to a small extent, the expenditures; but there is at least an equal probability that the receipts for 1825 are estimated too high. In the year 1826, the expenditure, assuming the current appropriations to be the same as in the year 1823, may be estimated at $19,457,000, and the receipts at $19,000,000. As the appropriation of 500,000 dollars for the gradual increase of the Navy expires in that year, the annual expenditure may for subsequent years, be estimated 19,000,000 dollars, unless it shall be considered expedient to make further provision for the increase of that essential means of national defence.

It is probable that the annual revenue will be equal to that sum. To provide for the estimated deficit of the years 1825 and 1826, as well as to meet any extraordinary demands upon the Treasury, which unforeseen exigencies may require, it is believed to be expedient that the revenue should be increased. This may be conveniently effected by a judicious revision of the tariff; which, while it will not prove onerous to the consumer, will simplify the labors of the officers of the revenue. At present, articles composed of wool, cotton, flax, and hemp, pay different rates of duty.—Difficulties frequently occur in determining the duties to which such articles are subject. The provision in the tariff, that the duty upon articles composed of various materials shall be regulated by the material of chief value of which it is composed, is productive of frequent embarrassment and much inconvenience. It is, therefore, respectfully submitted, that all articles composed of wool, cotton, flax, hemp, or silk, or of which any of these materials is a component part, be subject to a duty of twenty-five per cent. ad valorem.

The duties upon glass and paper, upon iron and lead, and upon all articles composed of the two latter materials, may also be increased with a view to the augmentation of the revenue. In all these cases, except articles composed of silk, it is probable that the effect of the proposed augmentation will gradually lead to an ample supply of these articles from our domestic manufactories. It is, however, presumed, that the revenue will continue to be augmented by the proposed alterations in the tariff until the public debt shall have been redeemed; after which the public expenditure, in time of peace, will be diminished to the extent of the sinking fund, which is, at present, $10,000,000. But if, contrary to present anticipations, the proposed augmentation of duties should, before the public debt be redeemed, produce a diminution of the revenue arising from the importation of those articles, a corresponding, if not a greater, augmentation may be confidently expected upon other articles imported into the U. States. This supposition rests upon the two-fold conviction, that foreign articles, nearly equal to the value of the domestic exports, will be imported and consumed; and that the substitution of particular classes of domestic articles for those of foreign nations not only does not necessarily diminish the value of domestic exports, but usually tends to increase that value.

The duties upon various other articles, not in any degree connected with our domestic industry, may, likewise, be encreased with a view to the augmentation of the public revenue. If the existing tariff shall, during the present session of Congress, be judiciously revised for the purpose of augmenting the revenue, it is confidently believed that it will not only be amply sufficient to defray all the demands upon the treasury at present authorised by law, but that there will remain an annual surplus, subject to such disposition, for the promotion of the public welfare, as the wisdom of Congress may direct.

Under the act of the 20th April last, authorising the exchange of certain portions of the public debt for five per cent. stock, $56,704 77 only have been exchanged. The increased demand for capital, for the prosecution of commercial enterprizes during the present year, and the rise in the rate of interest, consequent upon that demand, which were not anticipated at the time that the measure was proposed, have prevented its execution. Existing circumstances do not authorise the conclusion, that a measure of this nature will be more successful during the next year. if the price of the public debt, in 1825, should be as high as it is at present, any portion of it, redeemable at the pleasure of the government, which should be redeemed in that and subsequent years, after the application of the sinking fund to that object, may be advantageously exchanged for stock redeemable at such periods as to give full operation to the sinking fund.—This may be effected, either directly by an exchange of stock, or indirectly by authorizing a loan to the amount of stock annually redeemable beyond the amount of the sinking fund applicable to that object.

All which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD.

Treasury Department, December 23, 1822.

TO THE RIGHT ABOUT.

It is a singular fact, that more than two thousand bushels of wheat have recently been imported from London to this city, and we are told that five thousand bushels are now on the way hither from Liverpool. We have seen a calculation, by which it appears that after deducting the freight, insurance, and other charges, this wheat will yield a profit of 25 per cent.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

Majocci is now living at Milan, and carries on the business of a MARCHAND DE VOITURES, or dealer in carriages. He is not in high estimation among his countrymen; and it is remarkable

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc3923_scm2843-0228.jpg