General Advertiser

REPUBLICAN STAR AND

VOL. XXVII. EASTON, (MD.) TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 3, 1826. NO. 19...1365

Printed and published, every Tuesday Morning
BY THOMAS PERRIN SMITH,
Publisher of the Laws of the Union.

TERMS.

The terms are Two Dollars & Fifty Cents per Annum, payable half yearly, in advance.—No paper can be discontinued, until the same is paid for.

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

NEW FALL GOODS.

GREEN & REARDON

ARE now opening a new and elegant assortment of GOODS adapted to the season,
Among which are:

SUP. middle and second quality Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, and Cords; Chintzs, Callicoes, and Ginghams, Italian and India Lutestrings; Fancy Silks (a handsome assortment) Fancy Handkerchiefs, Curls, Corsets, and Bones

NOVELS AND SCHOOL BOOKS, FINE AND COARSE SHOES, MOROCCO, ROANS, AND SKIVERS, UPPER AND SOAL LEATHER.

Together with a general assortment of HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, CHINA GLASS & QUEENS-WARE, GROCERIES LIQUORS, &c. &c.

All of which will be offered at a reasonable advance for Cash, Wool, Feathers or Hides.
oct 11 w

NEW GOODS.

Martin & Hayward

HAVE just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore,
A SUPPLY OF
SEASONABLE GOODS,
to which they most respectfully solicit the attention of their friends and the public generally.
Easton, oct 18 w
N. B. Wool, Feathers and Country Kersey will be received in exchange for Goods.

WINTER SUPPLY OF
NEW GOODS.

William Clark

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has just returned from Baltimore, with a handsome assortment of NEW GOODS, of various descriptions, among which is a
CHOICE SELECTION OF
GOOD THINGS FOR CHRITMAS,
CONSISTING OF
Nice old Madeira, Lisbon, Malaga and Port Wines.
Best old Cognac Brandy, Peach and Apple do.
Genuine old Rye Whiskey, common do.
Jamaica and Antigua Spirit.
N. England Rum.
Real old Holland Gin, Country do.
Molasses, Loaf Sugar, Brown do. of superior quality, 2d and 3d qualities do. White Havanna do.
Java Coffee, Jamaica and St. Domingo do.
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-Skin, and Souching Teas.
Nice fresh Malaga Grapes.
Raisins, Figs, Cranberries and Oranges.
Lemons, Almonds and Shell-barks.
Pine-Apple and Cream Cheese.
Jamesons Crackers, Rice and Mustard.
Cinnamon, Mace, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Alspice, Pepper, Ginger and Salt-Petre;
Alum, Indigo, Fig-Blue and nice Starch,
Superior Chewing Tobacco, commod small twist and plug do.
Spanish Segars, Country do.
Rappee and Scotch Snuff.
Mould and dipped Candles.
White and Brown Soap, Windsor do.
Raw Cotton, Cotton-Yarn, Candle-Wick.
Seine-Twine and Shoe-Thread.
A few barrels of superior white WHEAT FLOUR and nice Philadelphia BUCK-WHEAT do.

He has also added to his former stock of Staple and Fancy Goods, a variety of FASHIONABLE CALICOES, HANDSOME SILKS for Dresses and Pelisses, CUT SILK VESTING, and many other seasonable and desirable articles unnecessary to mention, all of which, makes the assortment very complete, and will be offered at the lowest prices for CASH.
Easton, Dec. 27. w

NEW GOODS.

James M. Lambdin

HAS just received a general assortment of seasonable and desirable
GOODS,
of almost every description, which he offers at reduced prices for Cash, or in barter for Wool. Feathers and Corn in the ear. His friends and the public are invited to give him a call.
Easton, oct 25 w
P. S. He will also receive in a few days a lot of superior British Gun Powder.

WINTER GOODS.

Samuel Groome

Has the pleasure to announce his return from Philadelphia and Baltimore with an extensive
SUPPLY OF GOODS,
adapted to the season, which with his former purchases makes his assortment general and complete, and comprises almost every article in the Dry-Goods line. ALSO,
Liquors, Groceries, Castings,
Ironmongery, Cutlery, Queens' Ware, Tin Ware, Stone Ware, Wooden Ware, China, Glass, &c.
☞ All which will be sold at the lowest cash prices, or exchanged for Corn in the ear, country Kersey or Feathers.
Easton, dec. 13 6w

WINTER SUPPLY.

Jenkins & Stevens

Take the liberty to inform their friends and customers, that they have just received their entire supply of
WINTER GOODS,
Comprising a general assortment of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c.
All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for CASH, or in exchange for Linsey, Feathers, &c.
Easton, Dec. 27. 3w
N. B. American and English Gun Powder, of a superior quality.

CHRISTMAS COMFORTS.

Green & Reardon

Are now opening a variety of articles adapted to the season, such as
BRANDIES, WINES & CORDIALS, RAISINS. ALMONDS, PRUNES, CURRANTS, FIGS, LEMONS, ORANGES & MALAGA GRAPES.
ALSO,
Sup. White Wheat Flour, Buck Wheat Meal, Firkin and Roll Butter,
with their usual assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.
Easton, dec. 27 w

Joseph Chain

HAS received from Baltimore and is now opening at his store, nearly opposite the Bank, the following ARTICLES, which he will sell very low for cash, viz:
Dried Beef and Beeves' Tongues
Bologne Sausages and Mutton Hams
Cheese first and second quality
Firkin Butter and Buck-wheat Flour.
Homony and Soup Beans
Water and Butter Crackers
Pilot Bread
Beer, by the keg
Scotch and Susquehanna Herringe
Mackerel
Best large twist Tobacco
Second quality do
Almonds, Raisins, first second and third quality, Figs, Prunes, Dates, Shell-Barks, Ground Nuts, Filberts, Palm-Nuts and English Walnuts.
Easton, dec. 20 3w

WOOL COMMISSION
WAREHOUSE.
J. & M. BROWN, & M. D. LEWIS,
No. 159 MARKET ST. PHILADELPHIA.

RECEIVE on consignment, WOOL of all descriptions. Being the Agents of a large number of Manufacturers, for the sale of
Domestic Woolen Goods,
they possess superior facilities for its disposal. Liberal advances made when required.
Refer in Easton to WILLIAM CLARK.
Philadelphia, nov 22—w

BOOTS, SHOES,
AND LEATHER.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal encouragement that he has met with since he commenced business in Easton, and respectfully informs them that he has removed to the stand, second door from the Bank, and adjoining Mr. Joseph Collison's tailor shop, formerly occupied by Mr. Kendal F. Holmes, where he has just received a large and general assortment of the very best materials for his own use, and for sale, viz:—First, second and third quality of SPANISH SOLE LEATHER: Best wax CALF & SEAL SKINS: First quality wax upper, white, black and yellow ROAN SKINS: HARNESS LEATHER, MOROCCO CORDEVAN, &c. all of which he will sell on the very lowest possible terms for CASH. The manner in which his stock is furnished, and the difficulty of collecting, obliges him to sell altogether for cash or HIDES, which will answer the same purpose. Persons wishing to purchase any of the above named articles, can be supplied here on as good terms as any where in the county. WILLIAM KEMP.
dec 27 3w

Joseph Scull

HAS received from Baltimore, a fresh supply of the best MATERIALS for making
BOOTS AND SHOES,
which he will sell on the lowest terms for *Cash.*
He wishes it to be distinctly understood, that in future, he will sell for *CASH ONLY*—and he hopes that none of his customers will be offended, as he finds it necessary to pursue this course.
Those indebted to him are requested to call and settle their accounts without delay; and those whose accounts have been long standing, must not expect any further indulgence.
Easton, dec. 20. w

CHESAPEAKE & DELAWARE CANAL COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Eleventh Instalment of fifteen dollars on every share of stock will be due and payable on Tuesday, 13th of December 1825.
H. D. GILPIN
Canal Office, Philadelphia, 1st December, 1825. } Treasurer.
dec 6 5w

JUST RECEIVED
AND FOR SALE AT THE STAR-OFFICE, EASTON, MD.
A FURTHER SUPPLY OF
School Books & Stationery
AMONG WHICH ARE
A few dozen SLATES, of superior quality, Pencils, black Lead do. and a few copies of
Colvin's Magistrate's Guide,
and Citizens Counsellor. dec. 13.

Official Paper.

ANNUAL TREASURY REPORT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
22d Dec. 1825.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit a Report, prepared in obedience to the "Act supplementary to the act to establish the Treasury Department."

I have the honor to be, with great respect, Sir, your obedient servant,
RICHARD RUSH.

The Hon. the SPEAKER
of the House of Representatives.

In obedience to the directions of the Act supplementary to the Act, entitled "An act to establish the Treasury Department," passed on the 10th of May, 1800, the Secretary of the Treasury has the honor to submit to Congress the following Report:

I. *Of the Public Revenue and Expenditure of the years 1824 and 1825.*

There being no direct taxes, of any kind, duties of excise, or other internal duties, in operation under the authority of the United States, the public revenue, by their existing laws, arises almost entirely from duties upon foreign merchandise imported, and upon tonnage, and from the sale of the public lands. There are other branches, from which small and occasional receipts are derived: as dividends on Bank Stock, the Post Office, arrearages of taxes due under former laws, and other incidental payments, the aggregate of which, whether from temporary or permanent sources, is inconsiderable, as will appear by statements annexed to this report, where all are recapitulated. The receipts from the Post Office, indeed, have of late years exceeded a million of dollars annually; but this sum, exhausted for the most part in defraying the expenses of that extensive and useful establishment, performs in this manner the highest purposes of revenue, by contributing to the intercourse, the trade, and the prosperity of the country.

The nett revenue which accrued from duties on imports and tonnage, during the year 1824, amounted to $20,385,430 42

The actual receipts into the Treasury, from all sources, during the year 1824, amounted, (including the loan of five millions, at 4½ per cent. interest, to discharge Florida Claims,) to $24,381,212 79

Viz:		
Customs,	$17,878,325 71	
Public Lands,	984,418 15	
Dividends on Stock in the Bank of the U. States, arrears of internal duties and direct taxes, and incidental receipts,	472,987 04	
Repayments of advances made in the War Department, for services and supplies, prior to the 1st of July, 1816,	45,481 89	
Loan made under the act of the 24th of May, 1824, "to provide for the awards of the Commissioners under the treaty with Spain,"	5,000,000 00	
Making, with the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1824, of		$9,463,922 81
An aggregate of		$33,845,135 60

The regular and permanent expenditures of the United States divide themselves into two principal branches: First the sums authorized by law for defraying the whole expenses of the Government, Domestic and Foreign, Civil Military and Naval. 2d. those provided for the payment of the interest and Principal of the Public Debt.

The actual expenditures of the nation, on all accounts, during the year 1824, amounted to $31,898,538 47

Viz:		
Civil, Diplomatic, and Miscellaneous,	$7,155,308 81	
Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian Department, Revolutionary and Military pensions, arming the Militia, and arrearages prior to the 1st of January, 1817,	5,270,254 34	
Naval service, including the gradual increase of the Navy,	2,904,581 56	
Public Debt,	16,568,393 76	
Leaving a balance in the Treasury, on the 1st of January, 1825, of		$1,946,597 13

The difference between this balance and that stated in the last Annual Report from the Treasury, is reconciled by the facts, that the balance, last year, was given as an estimated balance, subject to correction by actual settlement afterwards, and that it included the moiety of the loan of five millions, under the act of May the 26th, 1824, which was not paid into the Treasury until after the 1st of January.

The actual receipts into the Treasury during the three first quarters of the year 1825, are estimated to have amounted to $21,681,444 56

Viz:		
Customs,	15,196,397 00	
Public Lands,	976,902 67	
Dividends on Stock in the Bank of the U. States,	367,500 00	
Arrears of internal duties and direct taxes, and incidental receipts,	98,886 29	
Repayments of advances made in the War Department, for services for supplies prior to the 1st of July, 1816,	41,758 60	
Loan under the act of May 26, 1824	5,000,000 00	
And the actual receipts into the Treasury during the fourth quarter of the year, are estimated at		5,100,000 00
Making the total estimated receipts into the Treasury, during the year 1825,		26,781,444 56
And, with the balance in the Treasury on the 31st December, 1824, of		1,946,597 13
An aggregate of		28,728,041 69
The expenditures during the three first quarters of the year 1825, are estimated to have amounted to	20,190,979 91	
Viz:		
Civil, Diplomatic, and Miscellaneous	2,098,525 16	
Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian Department, Revolutionary and Military pensions, arming the Militia, and arrearages, prior to the first of January, 1817,	4,890,310 59	
Naval service, including the gradual increase of the Navy	2,127,156 37	
Public debt	11,074,987 79	
And the expenditures during the fourth quarter are estimated at	3,253,000 00	
Viz:		
Civil, Diplomatic, and Miscellaneous	445,000 00	
Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian department, Revolutionary and military pensions, arming the militia, and arrearages prior to the first of January, 1817	960,000 00	
Naval service, including the gradual increase of the Navy	820,000 00	
Public debt	1,028,000 00	
Making the total estimated expenditure of the year 1825		23,443,979 91
And leaving in the Treasury, on the 1st of January, 1826, an estimated balance of		$5,284,061 78

Should the expectations formed respecting the receipts in the fourth quarter be realized, the amount of receipts for the whole year will have exceeded the estimate presented by the Treasury, at the last session of Congress by about 500,000,

It is to be remarked, that, of the above estimated balance of 5,284,061 78, the sum of 3,500,000 is not subject to appropriation, being the estimated amount that will remain, on the 31st of December next, unsatisfied, of appropriations heretofore made. These appropriations being necessary for the objects for which they were severally made, are still an existing charge upon the means of the Treasury. Of the residuary balance of 1,784,061 78, it is proper distinctly to state, that about one million cannot be counted upon in any estimate of effective funds for the public service. It is made up of debts due from various banks, whose notes were received by the Government during the suspension of specie payments, or which were heretofore used as Banks of deposite; debts, of which the recovery must, in regard to a large part, be doubtful, and, in any case, slow. It may be proper to add, that the permanent deposites generally, made in State Banks, have recently been withdrawn, or put in train to be so: the public exigences, which rendered it necessary to make them, in common with those on which the losses abovementioned are likely to occur, no longer existing. Such portions of the deposites as may still remain in any of these institutions, will be further withdrawn, as circumstances may render just and expedient, until these operations are closed; nor will they be renewed where it may be avoidable.

It may be proper, also, to state, that directions have lately been issued to all the Receivers, and Collectors of the Public Revenue, not to receive, in any payments made to them, bank notes of any of the State banks of less amount than five dollars. In discountenancing a species of paper circulation deemed to be objectionable, referrence was had to the authority and example of Congress upon this point, as seen in the prohibition to the Bank of the United States, and to the Banks existing in the District of Columbia, against issuing notes of a lower denomination. To guard against all inconvenience to individuals, from the adoption of this measure by the Treasury, especially in the districts where the public lands are sold, an adequate previous notice was directed to precede its enforcement.

II. *Of the Public Debt.*

The total amount of funded debt due on the first of October, 1825, was		80,985,537 72
Of the above amount, the only portion remaining unpaid, of the Revolutionary debt, is the three per cents, amounting to 13,296,231 45. This sum, and the subscription of seven millions in the Bank of the United States, at five per cent. (the United States holding an equal amount in the shares of that institution,) are redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, making, together		20,296,231 45
The residue of the public debt, contracted subsequently to the first of January, 1812, and amounting to 60,689,306 27, exists in the following portions, and is redeemable at the following periods, viz.		
In 1826, being the residue unpaid of loans made in 1813	16,270,797 24	
In 1827, being the residue unpaid of loans made in 1814	13,096,542 90	
In 1828, being the residue unpaid of loans made in 1815	9,490,099 10	
The stock of the foregoing portions of the debt is all at 6 per		
In 1829, stock at 4½ per cent. being the moiety of 6 per cent. stock of 1813, exchanged under the act of Congress of March 3d, 1825		792,569 44
In 1830, stock at 4½ per cent. being the other moiety exchanged as last above stated		792,569 44
In 1831, stock at 5 per cent. This is one-third of the sum of 56,704 77, issued in exchange for the 6 per cents. of 1813, 1814, and 1815, subscribed under the Act of the 20th of April, 1822		18,901 59
In 1832, stock at 5 per cent. being one third part of the sum subscribed, as last above stated		18,901 59
In 1832, stock at 4½ per cent., borrowed of the Bank of the United States, one-half to pay the Florida Claims; the other half to pay off the 6 per cents. of 1812, under the Act of Congress of May 26, 1824		10,000,000 00
In 1832, stock at 5 per cent, under the Act of Congress of May 15, 1820		999,999 18
In 1833, stock at 5 per cent., being the remaining third, subscribed under the Act of April 20, 1822		18,901 59
In 1833, stock at 4½ per cent., being one moiety of the amount subscribed in exchange for 6 per cent. stock of 1813, under the Act of May 26, 1824		2,227,363 97
In 1834, stock at 4½ per cent., being the other moiety subscribed as last above stated		2,227,363 98
In 1835, stock at 5 per cent., being the amount issued under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1821		4,735,296 30
Total, redeemable at the periods specified		60,689,306 27
Total, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government		20,296,231 45
Total amount of funded debt on the first day of October, 1825		$80,985,537 72

The amount of Treasury Notes outstanding on the first of October, 1825, is estimated at $16,600.

And the amount of Mississippi Stock, unredeemed on that day, including awards not applied for, at $7,850 17.

The foregoing recapitulation exhibits the precise amount of the public debt now due as well as the different periods at which, by the terms of the several loans under which it was contracted, the United States are at liberty to pay it off.

Of the sum of 11,074,987 79, mentioned under the head of expenditures for 1825, as having been paid off in that year, 7,728,052 19, were on account of principal of the debt, and the remainder on account of interest during the three first quarters of the year. Nearly the whole of the principal, thus paid, was outstanding at interest of 6 per cent. Looking to the above recapitulation, it appears that, in the years 1826 and 1827, a larger amount of debt becomes redeemable than it will fall within the ordinary surplus means of the Government to pay in the course of those years, viz: a sum exceeding sixteen millions in the former, and thirteen millions in the latter year. Both these portions of the debt are, also, at an interest of six per cent. In 1828, the amount redeemable is at a point which, it may be hoped, the stated means of the Treasury, for that year, will reach the ability to pay off increasing as the process of reduction advances, both by the increasing means of the nation and the annual liberation of interest on the amount of debt reduced. But, in the year 1629, only a very small amount becomes redeemable, viz: less than one million, and, in the year 1830, a sum no larger.

At the period of the last annual report from the Treasury, no portion of the debt became redeemable in either of those years; and, with a view to a more equal diffusion of payments, as well as to effect a saving in interest, it was recommended that the excess of debt which could not, by the ordinary resources of the Treasury, be discharged in 1826 and 1827—the debt redeemable in the former year, then standing, at 19,000,000,—should be thrown, in equal portions, upon the years 1829 and 1830. To carry this recommendation into effect, so far as applied to the year 1826, a loan of twelve millions was recommended at 5 per cent., one-half to be redeemable in 1829, the other half in 1830; the entire twelve millions being intended to constitute a fund with which, in conjunction with the annual surplus means of the Treasury, to pay of the ninteteen millions redeemable in 1826. The principle of the recommendation was adopted by Congress, but not its precise terms. An act was passed on the 3d of March, 1825, authorizing an exchange of stock to the amount of twelve millions of dollars, at four and and a half per cent., for a stock of like amount at six per cent., the latter being so much of the stock of 1813 as was intended by the Act to be redeemed. The Act also authorized a loan to the same amount, and at the same rate of interest, to accomplish the same object; both modes not to be pursued, if either succeeded. The new stock of four and a half per cent., whether proceeding from the exchange or the loan, was, by the terms of the act, to be subject to redemption in 1829 and 1830, in equal portions. The proper measures were taken to execute this Act, but have prevailed only to a limited extent. The operation of exchange, which was first resorted to, took effect to the amount of 1,585,138 88; and this sum, divided into equal parts, forms the two sums that now stand in the general table of the debt, as redeemable in the years 1829 and 1830, whilst they have also served to diminish, by so much, the six per cent., stock of 1813. Proposals for a loan for the residue of the sum wanted were next issued; but no offers were received. The causes of the failure, it may be presumed, were, the low rate of interest, and short periods of redemption, held out by the act, in conjunction with an activity in the commercial and manufacturing operations of the country, affording higher inducements to the investment of capital. This mode of dealing with the debt, whereby, through the instrumentality of new loans, stock at a high interest is converted into stock at a reduced interest, and whereby, also, the extinguishment of the principal is made to fall in payments as nearly equal as may be, throughout a given number of years, is evidently advantageous to the public; since it not only lessons the national expenditure, on account of interest, but guards against the possible accumulation of money in the Treasury, in years when it might remain inactive, towards the progressive reduction of the debt. As it is a mode fully sanctioned by Congress, heretofore,

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