General Advertiser.

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TERMS.

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VALUABLE SERVANTS,

FOR SALE.

TO be sold at private sale by virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, on a credit of six months, several negro men, women, boys and girls, of various ages—Application to be made to

SAM'L. ROBERTS, Adm'r.
of John W. Blake, dec'd.

TO RENT

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

THE FARM of the late John W. Blake, situate in Miles River neck, with the crop of wheat now seeded—To a good Tenant the terms will be liberal—Apply as above.

dec. 19 w

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, at the suit of William Benny, Jr. use of Jesse Scott, against Thomas M. Cooper, will be sold on TUESDAY, the 2d of January 1827, on the Court House Green in Easton, between 11 and 4 o'clock, the following lands and tenements, viz: the farm where Thomas Harwood now resides, on the county road leading from the Chapel to Centreville; containing 120 ACRES OF LAND more or less: Seized and will be sold to satisfy the above named fieri facias, with the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by

dec 12 4w THOS. HENRIX, Shff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court to me directed, against Levi Lee and Sarah his wife, at the suit of John Camper & George F. Thompson—also one fi. fa. against said Levi Lee and Sarah his wife, at the suit of James Chambers, adm'r. of Arthur Holt—also one fieri facias against Levi Lee, at the suit of Isaac Spencer, will be sold on THURSDAY the 4th day of January next, (1827) at Lee's Mill, near Tuckahoe Bridge, the following lands and tenements, viz:—the mill, mill seat, with all the improvements thereon, subject to a mortgage to Levin Millis, William Ferguson, and Eucebius Leonard—also on the same day and at the same place, the life estate of him the said Levi Lee and Sarah his wife, in and to all the lands of the late John Scott:—Seized and taken to satisfy the above named claims, with the interest and costs due, and to become due thereon—Attendance given by

dec 12 4w THO. HENRIX, Sh'ff.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of three writs of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed, against David Nice, at the suit of the President, Directors and company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, use of Jonathan N. Benny and John Arringdale, will be sold at Public Sale, on TUESDAY, the 16th day of January next, at the Court House Door in the town of Easton, between the hours of 12 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following property, to wit: part of Londerry situate near Easton, (where said Nice formerly lived) containing 25 ACRES of LAND more or less, with the improvements thereon, also part of Barwicks Escheat, part of Widers lot, part of Fork, and part of Sherwoods Industry, containing 210 acres of land more or less, also two hogs. Seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned fieri facias and interest & costs due, and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by

dec 26 4w THOS. HENRIX, Shff.

Notice to Taylors.

IN consequence of the ill state of my health, I have relinquished the *Tayloring Business*, and I will RENT THE HOUSE where I have carried on the above trade to a good tenant—the house is situated in the centre of Church-Hill, and is a good stand. Attached to the house is a good Kitchen, Smoke House, Stable, Garden, &c. All of which will be rented for $40 per annum.

Application to be made to the subscriber, or to John McKenny, Esq. who will show the house to any that are disposed to rent.

DANIEL B. CARSON.

Church Hill, dec 26 4w

EASTON ACADEMY.

THE Trustees have the pleasure to announce to the public the appointment of the Rev. John Getty, as the principal Teacher of the Academy. In addition to high recommendations of this gentleman as a Teacher of learning and moral deportment, he has undergone a strict examination; from the report of which, the Trustees are authorized to believe that he is well qualified to teach the learned Languages and those other branches of education which the rules of the Institution require to be taught in his department, and that he will prove himself a useful and acceptable Preceptor.

It is further announced that this department will be opened for the reception of Scholars on MONDAY the 11th day of next December.—The Parents and Guardians of the pupils of the late Mr. Thompson, and of others in this district and neighboring counties, are respectfully invited to enter their sons into this Seminary, from a firm persuasion that the reputation it has heretofore deserved, will, under the direction of Mr. Getty, be fully maintained.

By order of the Board,
NS. HAMMOND, Pres't.

nov 28 6w

Annual Treasury Report.

Treasury Department,
December 12th, 1826.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit a Report prepared in obedience to the directions of the "Act supplementary to the act entitled "An act to establish the Treasury Department," passed on the tenth of May, 1800.

I have the honor to be with the highest respect your obedient servant.

RICHARD RUSH.

The Honorable The Speaker
of the House of Representatives.

REPORT.

In submitting to Congress the Annual Report required by law, on the Finances, the Secretary of the Treasury is happy in being able to represent them for the present year as in a satisfactory condition. Whilst other countries, and some with which the United States maintain extensive dealings have beheld great branches of their industry if not altogether prostrated, interrupted to an extent productive of a high degree of suffering, the United States have experienced within themselves no such calamitous occurrences, and have been freed from all other than a slight recoil of the pecuniary evils which have been seen to press so heavily in other regions. When adverting to the complicated connexions that bind together the pecuniary interests of Commercial States, having large exchanges with each other, the reaction from abroad has been less felt than might have been expected, and has brought with it no results afflictive to the community, or unauspicious to the regular operations to the Government. The public obligations have all been punctually fulfilled, without any increase of the public burdens, and the National Revenue, which derives no aid from the existence of direct taxes or internal duties of any kind, but rests upon the Customs almost exclusively, has been unusually abundant, in the sums realised for the year drawing to a close, and promises to be fully adequate to meet every stated head of the public expenditure, including the sum annually devoted to the extinguishment of the debt, for the year that is to come. This substantial prosperity, the result of the general industry, fostered by good laws and a just economy in the public administration—laws which by enlarging the home demand for the productions of the soil have aided in supplying deficiencies in the foreign demand, and which by superadding to exports the results of manufacturing to those of agricultural labor, have tended to open new avenues to external traffick—this state of the country, in its financial resources, and concerns for the year, will be seen in recapitulations that follow. They will consist, first, of the amount of moneys paid into the Treasury in 1826, and in the year preceding; and the Expenditures for those two years. Next, of the state of the Public Debt, and the portions of it that have been paid off; which will be seen to exceed the sum regularly appropriated by law for that purpose, within the year. And lastly, of the Estimates of the Public Revenue, and Expenditure for the year 1827.

I. Of the Public Revenue and Expenditures of the years 1825 *and* 1826

The nett revenue which accrued from duties on imports and tonnage, during the year 1825, amounted [see Statement A] to $24,358,202 57

The actual receipts into the Treasury, from all sources, during the year 1825, amounted to		26,840,858 02
Customs, (Statement A)	20,098,713 45	
Public Lands, (Statement D)	1,216,090 56	
Dividends on Stock in the Bank of the United States, arrears of internal duties and direct taxes, and incidental receipts, (Statement E)	482,134 69	
Re-payments of advances, made in the War Department for services or supplies, prior to the first of July, 1815,	43,919 32	
Loan of five millions, under the act of Congress of the 26th of May, 1824,	5,000,000 00	
Making, with the balance in the Treasury on the first of January, 1825, of		1,946,597 13
An aggregate of		28,787,455 15
The actual expenditures of the United States, on all accounts, during the year 1825, amounted (Statement F) to		23,585,804 72
viz:		
Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous,	2,748,544 89	
Military Service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian Department, Revolutionary and Military Pensions, arming the Militia, and arrearages prior to the first of January, 1817,	5,692,831 19	
Naval Service, including the gradual increase of the Navy,	3,049,083 86	
Public debt,	12,095,344 78	
Leaving a balance in the Treasury, on the first of January, 1826, of		$5,201,650 43

The difference, amounting to $82,411 35, between this balance and that stated in the last Annual Report from the Treasury, which was $5,284,061 78, is owing to the balance last year having been given as an estimate only. Actual settlement has fixed it at the sum now stated.

The actual receipts into the Treasury during the three first quarters of the year 1826, are estimated to $19,585,952 50

viz:		
Customs,	18,031,426 86	
Public Lands, (Statement G)	1,053,961 29	
Dividends on Stock in the Bank of the United States,	402,500 00	
Arrears of internal duties and direct taxes and incidental re'pts, (Statement H,)	80,492 72	
Re-payments of advances made in the War Department, for services or supplies prior to the first of July, 1815,	17,551 63	
And the actual receipts into the Treasury during the fourth quarter of the year, are estimated at		6,300,000 00
Making the total estimated receipts into the Treasury during the year 1826,		25,885,932 50
And with the balance in the Treasury on the 31st of December, 1825, of		5,201,650 43
An aggregate of		31,087,582 93
The expenditures of the 3 first quarters of the year 1826, are estimated, (Statement I.) to	18,714,225 66	
viz:		
Civil, Diplomatic, & Miscellaneous	2,029,391 55	
Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian Department, Revolutionary & Military pensions, arming the Militia & arrearages prior to the first of January, 1817,	5,266,980 93	
Naval service, including the gradual increase of the Navy,	3,321,332 79	
Public debt,	8,096,381 39	
And the expenditures of the fourth quarter are estimated at	5,947,817 30	
viz:		
Civil, Diplomatic, & Miscellaneous,	840,000 00	
Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian Department, Revolutionary and Military Pensions, arming the Militia, and arrearages, prior to the 1st of Jan. 1817,	1,293,000 00	
Naval service, including the gradual increase of the Navy,	900,000 00	
Public Debt, viz: Reimbursement of principal,	2,902,306 71	
Payment of Interest,	912,510 59	
	2,914,817 30	
Making the total estimated expenditure of the year 1826,		24,662,043 96
And leaving in the Treasury, on the first of January, 1822, an estimated balance of		6,425,538 97

Should the estimate of receipts for the fourth quarter prove to be correct, the total amount of receipts for the year 1826 will have exceeded the total estimates presented to Congress last year, by a sum approaching four hundred thousand dollars

Of the balance of 6,425,538 97, stated by estimate, as that which will be in Treasury on the first of January, 1827, it is proper to remark, that it will be subject to the following charges: 1. The balances of unapplied appropriations which will remain to be satisfied after the first of January, 1827, amounting by estimate to $3,425,000. 2. About one million of dollars in funds not at present effective, as particularly explained (page 8,) in the last Annual Report. 3. The reservation of $3,000,000, under the fourth section of the act of Congress, of the third of March 1817, entitled "An act to provide for the redemption of the Public Dept."

The directions issued last year to the Receivers and Collectors of the Public Revenue in all parts of the United States, not to receive in any payments made to them, bank notes of any of the State Banks of a less denomination than five dollars continue in full force, and are lending their aid in discountenancing the circulation of small notes, and substituting in their stead a greater proportion of the metallic medium.

II. OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

That the precise nature and amount of the funded debt of the United States as it exists at the present time, may be seen the several descriptions of debt, of which it is composed, with the periods at which they were contracted, and are redeemable, will be stated.

The aggregate amount of debt on the first of October last (Statement No. 3) was 75,923,151 dollars 47 cents. This sum includes the remnant of the debt of the Revolution, amounting to $13,296,247 70 at an interest of three per cent. and the sum of $7,000,000 subscribed to the Bank of the United States; the United States owing an equal amount in the shares of the Bank. These sums, making together $20,296,247 70, are both redeemable at the pleasures of the Government.

The remainder of the debt has been contracted since the first of January, 1821 and consists of the sums that follow, redeemable at the dates that follow:

1. The sum of $11,254,197 46, at six per cent. being the residue unpaid of the loan under the act of the 8th of February, 1818, and redeemable in 1826.

2. The sum of $13,096,542 90 at 3 per cent. being the residue unpaid of loans made in 1814 and redeemable in 1827.

3. The sum of $9,490,099 10, at six per cent. being the residue unpaid of loans made in 1815, and redeemable in 1828.

4. The sum of $769,668 08, at an interest of four and a half per cent. being one half of the 6 per cent. stock of 1813, exchanged under the act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1825, and redeemable in 1829.

5. The sum of $769,668 08, at an interest of four and a half per cent. being the other half of the six per cent. stock exchanged as above and redeemable in 1830. These two last enumerated sums were set down last year by estimate, at $792,569 44, respectively. The accounts of the Commissioners of Loans having since been adjusted, the true amounts are ascertained to be as now exhibited.

6. The sum of $18,901 59, at five per cent. being the one-third part of the sum of $56,704 77, issued in exchange for the six per cent. stocks of 1813, 1814, and 1815, under the act of the 20th of April, 1822, and redeemable in 1831.

7. The sum of $18,901 59, at five per cent. being one other third part of the sum subscribed as above stated, and redeemable in 1832.

8. The sum of 10,000,090 at four and a half per cent. being the stock borrowed under the acts of May the 24th and 26th, 1824, of the Bank of the United States—one half to pay the Florida Claims, the other half to pay off the six per cent. Stock of 1812, and redeemable in 1832.

9. The sum of $999,999 13, at five per cent. being the stock created by the act of Congress, of May the 15th, 1820, and redeemable in 1832.

10. The sum of $18,901 59, at five per cent. being the remaining third, subscribed under the act of April the 20th, 1822, and redeemable in 1833.

11. The sum of $2,227,363 97, at 4½ per cent., being one half of the amount subscribed in exchange for six per cent. stock of 1813, under the act of May the 26th, 1824, and redeemable in 1833.

12. The sum of $2,227,363 98, at 4½ per cent., being the other half subscribed under the act last above stated, and redeemable in 1834.

13. The sum of $4,735,296 30, at five per cent., being the amount of stock issued under the act of March the 3d, 1824, and redeemable in 1835.

By the foregoing enumeration it appears, that the amount of debt redeemable at the period specified is $55,626,903 77

That the amount redeemable at the pleasure of the Government is 20,296,247 70

Making the total amount of the funded debt on the 1st of October, 1825, 75,923,151 47

This amount will be reduced by a payment to be made on the first of January, 1827, so as to stand at that day at $73,920,844 76.

The amount of Treasury Notes outstanding on the first of October, 1826, is estimated (No. 4) at 15,040; and the amount of Mississippi Stock unredeemed on that day, including awards not applied for (No. 5) at $7,400 17

It will next be proper to state the operations that have been had in relation to the debt since the last annual report from this Department. In that report it was stated, that the unpaid loans of 1813, bearing an interest of six per cent, amounted to the sum of $16,270,797 24, the whole of which was redeemable in 1826. It was thought to be incumbent upon the Department to recommend to the consideration of Congress such provision for paying off this sum during the year 1826, as, in the judgment of the Department, gave promise of being advantageous.—The exhibition in detail of the entire public debt, as contained above, serves, to show, that considerable savings in interest had heretofore accrued to the nation by exchanges effected under the authority of Congress, of stock bearing an interest of six per cent, for stock bearing a lower interest; or by loans, under the same authority, for the purpose of paying off portions of the debt contracted at six per cent. when the time for redemption had arrived by the creation of new debt to the same amount, subject to an interest of less than six per cent. Under the sanction of past legislative approbation of this economical process in relation to the debt, it was recommended that a loan should be authorized for 1826, to the amount of nine millions of dollars, redeemable in 1829 and 1830, at a rate of interest not exceeding five per cent. to extinguish this debt of sixteen millions and upwards, bearing an interest of six per cent. which the Government was thus at liberty to extinguish in 1826, provided it had the means. Nine millions, it was believed, would have formed a sum adequate to this operation, in conjunction with the other means which it was supposed the Treasury would probably have had at command for the service of the debt in 1826. There is reason to think, from the prices which the public stocks bore in the course of the last Winter, and subsequently to the Winter that, had Congress sanctioned a loan to that amount, the efforts to obtain it would not have proved unsuccessful, and the whole of the stock in question have consequently been paid off. But as no loan was authorized, it became the duty of the Department to proceed otherwise in its measures for extinguishing as large a portion of this six per cent. stock, redeemable within the year, as the means of the Treasury, without the aid of the loan, rendered practicable. This was accordingly done, in the manner following: This stock consisted of the residue unpaid, amounting to $5,064,732 65, of the loan of seven million five hundred thousand dollars, under the act of the 2d of August 1813; and of the residue unpaid, amounting to $11,254,107 46 of the loan of sixteen millions under the act of February the 8th, 1813 The former of these balances was wholly paid off with the moneys which the Treasury had at its disposal, on the first of last July. As regards the latter, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, at a meeting held on the 27th September resolved, that two millions of dollars should be applied towards its reduction at the end of the present year. The holders of this stock to an amount representing two millions of dollars, have, accordingly, had notice, that, on the first of January, 1827, they will receive payment of the whole of the principal sum specified in their certificates. By the terms under which this loan of the 8th of February, 1813, was contracted, it became redeemable at the pleasure of the United States, after the 31st of December, 1825, by the reimbursement of the whole sum which stood credited to any proprietor of the stock, at the time when the reimbursement took place. It followed, that, in paying off any portion of this loan, no partial payment could be made to the holder of a certificate, but that he was entitled to receive its full and absolute amount, without deduction; and also, the full amount of all other certificates of this particular stock of which he was at the same time owner. It therefore became necessary, as no preference could be shown to one public creditor over another, to determine by lot the numbers of the certificate to be redeemed, until their aggregate amount should represent the sum intended to be paid off; and such was the plan pursued. The precise mode in which it was carried into effect, will be seen by an explanatory paper (L) among the documents transmitted.—This resort to chance terminated in giving a small excess over the sum wanted; so that the sum to be paid off on the first of January, amounts, in exact figure, to $2,002,306 71.

It may be proper to mention, that the unpaid six per cents. of 1813, were stated last year at $16,270,797 24, when the true amount was $16,316,599 96. The difference was included in the four and a half per cent. stock, under the act of March the 3d, 1825, since ascertained to have belonged to the stock of 1813. It should be further mentioned, that the three per cents. were stated last year at $13,296,231 45; to which have been added this year sixteen dollars twenty-five cents, since issued for interest on the old registered debt under the act of the 12th of June, 1798.

After the proposed payment of $2,002,306 71, shall have been made on the first of January, the funded debt will have been reduced from $80,985,537 72, its amount last year, to $73,920,844 76, the amount at which it will stand on the first of January, 1827. It hence appears, that the means which the Treasury was found to possess for the reduction of the principal of the debt within the year 1826, using those means as largely as could be justified, and as the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund tho't proper to sanction amounted to $7,067,039 36; and that this sum has served to extinguish by so much the unpaid six per cent. loans of 1813, amounting as by statement in the annual report of December last, to $16,270,797 24. The payment of interest upon the whole debt within the year, will have amounted, by the close of the last quarter, to $3,944,359 33, making in the whole, principal and interest, applied to the debt in 1826, 11,011,398 dollars, 69 cents.

Of the foregoing sum of $73,920,844 76 of which the debt will consist on the first of January, 1827, $31,838,532 75 will be at an interest of six per cent.; $12,792,000 20 at an interest of five per cent.; $15,994,064 11, at an interest of four and a half per cent.; and $13,296,247 70, the remnant of the Revolutionary debt, at an interest of three per cent.

It remains to offer such suggestions, connected with the debt, for the year ensuing, as a provident regard to the public resources is thought to point out. It is seen from the recitals that have preceded, that much the largest part of the debt exists at present in stock of six per cent. This is the highest rate of interest which is paid by the Government. It is conceived to be higher than it is proper should be paid, unless where demanded by the public faith. The time and concomitant circumstances which characterized the creation of this part of the debt, necessarily burdened it with so heavy a rate of interest; but, that with the ample resources, the unquestioned security, and the exalted credit of the Government, it should continue to pay it, where the option concurs with the presumed ability to shake it off, seems no longer warrantable. Of the whole sum, approaching thirty two millions of dollars, which stands at this interest, nine millions have been redeemable within the present year. Thirteen millions will become redeemable on the first of January, 1827, and nine millions on the first of January, 1828.—Fractions are dropped in the recapitulation. The advantage to the nation of converting, by loans, or by exchanges, as large a portion as possible of this part of the debt into debt that shall be charged with a lower interest, appears to be so obvious, that the expediency of recommending to Congress the proper measures to effect it, again suggests itself as an incumbent obligation upon the Department. It is not overlooked, that the probability of obtaining a loan, for this purpose, diminishes, other things remaining equal, as we are brought nearer to the time proposed for its redemption. But the prospect of obtaining it is still believed to be sufficient to justify the endeavor. It is, therefore, respectfully recommended, that authority be given by law, and at an early period of the session, to borrow the sum of sixteen millions of dollars, at a rate of interest not to exceed five per cent. to be redeemable at the pleasure of the United States, in equal portions in 1829 and 1830. These years are fixed as the periods of redemption, for the reason that operated last year; namely, that, under the present arrangement of the entire debt, only a very small portion of it (less than one million of dollars) becomes redeemable in either of these years. Should such a loan succeed, it would pay off at once more than one half of all the stock at six per cent. thereby producing a clear saving to the nation of at least one per cent. on a capital of sixteen millions of dollars for two years, and for a longer period on a part of that capital. The residue of the six per cent. stock, amounting to $15,838,532 75, would await the application of the disposable means of the Treasury during the years 1827 and 1828. Whether those means would prove sufficient for its complete reduction within those years, depends upon events that cannot be accurately foreknown. All that can be remarked is, that, to the full extent of the ability of the Treasury, the means would be applied; and at the periods of time best adapted to the exigencies of the public service, under the directions of the sinking fund act, and the lights of past experience at the Treasury. If, nevertheless, a part of this residue of the six per cent. stock should be found unextinguished on the arrival of the year 1829, as probably would be the case, the obligation of paying it off then, would constitute neither objection nor inconvenience to the measure of a loan upon the terms proposed. It is, consequently believed, that under all views of the subject, the measure would give promise of public advantage. Such a law as is recommended being passed, and its execution confided to the discretion of the Executive, that discretion would be exerted to ensure the accomplishment of its object, regarding both the time of obtaining the loan and its conditions, in a manner the most satisfactory.

III.—*Estimate of the Public Revenue and Expenditures for* 1827.

The importation of foreign articles into the United States, in 1825, was larger than common having amounted as by the statements transmitted to Congress on the thirtieth of last March, to more than ninety six millions of dollars in value. This exceeded, by about sixteen millions of dollars, the average value of importation for the 3 years preceeding. The excess was larger than could be justified by the mere gradually increasing demand of the country, through its increase populousness, for foreign supplies, and could

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