REPORT.

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 $10,348,000

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 Septembr, 1810, as appears by the statement (C.) amounted to 159,000 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 1,646,000 dollars remain due by purchasers. The sales in the Mississippi Territory, being (after deducting expences) appropriated in the first place to the payment of 1,250,000 dollars to the state of Georgia, are distinctly stated.

RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES.

1. *Year ending on the 30th of Sept.* 1810.

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

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

Civil Department, including miscellaneous expences, and those incidental to the intercourse with foreign nations		1,249,200 06
Military and Indian departments	2,514,523 75	
Navy	1,674,735 50	
		4,189,259 25
Interest on the public debt		2,735,898 91
Total current expences		8,174,358 22
Payments on account of the principal of the public debt		2,884,409 24
Amounting together, as will appear more in detail by the statement (E.) to		11,058,767 46
And leaving in the Treasury on 30th September, 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 expences of government, including therein the interest on the debt, by a sum of five hundred thousand dollars: The expences 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 expences, 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 expences 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 negociated for 3,750,000, and afterwards reduced to 2,750,000 dollars, became necessary. The receipts and 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 December, 1810.		2,750,000
Balance in the Treasury on the 1st October, 1810.		3,460,000
		8,710,000
Expences 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 Dec. 1810, on the six per cent. and deferred stocks, and that of same date, of 3,751,125 exchanged six per cent. stock		4,640,000
		6,710,000
Probable balance in the Treasury on 31st December, 1810		2,000,000
		8,710,000

3. *Year* 1811.

The outstanding revenue bonds, after deducting the expences 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 expences of government for the year 1811, not to exceed the amount actually expended during the year ending on the 30th of Sept. 1810 that is to say—

Expences of a civil nature, both domestic and foreign	$1,240,000	
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 expences, 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		13,430,000

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 expences, 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 expences for the Military and Naval Departments, (which, according to the estimates of those departments, and exclusively of the sum necessary for fortifications, amounts 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 2,884,000 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 Louisana Convention.

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

Annual reimbursement of six 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 negociated 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 2,750,000 — 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 of a more permanent species of debt, a temporary loan from the bank of the U. 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 principal of the public debt which will be reimbursed during the year. But as in conformity with the act of 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 ensure 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 to guard in time against any great deficit in the receipts of the year 1812. It is believed that 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 practicable 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 edicts by G. 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 U. 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 Presidents 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 haretofore have had no share, and the informers, would ensure a greater degree of zeal and vigilence 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 U. States to make seizures. And it must be added, that the peculiar situation of those districts will render condemnations extremely difficult, unless the obligation be imposed on persons claiming merchandise seized there to prove that the same was legally imported.

All which is respectfully submitted.
ALBERT GALLATIN.

Treasury Department,
December 10, 1810.

Legislature of Maryland.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9.

On motion of Mr. Bland, it was ordered that, owing to the indisposition of the family and situation of the business of Dr. Littlejohn, of the city of Baltimore, making it inconvenient for him to appear at the bar of this house as a witness in the case of Thomas Jones, that John Gill, notary public of the city of Baltimore, is hereby appointed commissioner, with full power to take the deposition of Dr. Littlejohn, which deposition to be by him transmitted to this house on or before the 10th inst.

Mr. Emory delivered a bill entitled, a supplement to an act to empower the trustee, herein after named, to sell certain lands of the late Wm. O'Bryan, deceased, situate in Queen Ann's county, and for other purposes.

Mr. Wilson delivered a bill for the benefit of the children of Littleton Robins, junr. deceased, of Worcester county.

The house proceeded to the second reading of the bill to incorporate the Stockholders of the Commercial and Farmers Bank of Baltimore, and after some discussion, and amendments proposed, which were negatived, the question was put "shall the said bill pass?" and determined in the affirmative—yeas 35—nays 20.

The House then proceeded to the second reading of the bill to incorporate the Stockholders of the Marine Bank of Baltimore; which being read throughout, the question was put, "shall the said bill pass?" resolved in the affirmative—yeas 34—nays 19.

The House proceeded to the second reading of the bill to incorporate the Stockholders of the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Baltimore: and on the question being put, "shall the said bill pass?" it was determined in the affirmative—yeas 33—nays 20.

Mr. Boyle delivered a bill entitled, an act to prevent the increase of Banking companies, which was read.

Friday, December 7.

Mr. Comegys delivered a petition from John Moore of Kent county, praying to be remunerated for damages sustained by fire while discharging his official duties,—referred to Messrs. Comegys, Handy and Warfield.

On motion by Mr. Bland, ordered, that the resolution relative to the United States Bank, have a second reading on Thursday, the 13th inst.

On motion by Mr. Bland, leave given to bring in a bill to ratify an amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America, proposed by Congress to the Legislature of the several States; Messrs. Bland, Martin and Dorsey appointed a committee to prepare and bring in the same.

The house, according to the order of the day, proceeded to the second reading of the supplement of the act relating to Negroes, and to repeal the acts of Assembly therein mentioned. After some proposed amendments, which were negatived, the question was taken on the passage of the bill, & determined in the affirmative—yeas 52—nays 8.

The Clerk of the Senate delivered the bill annulling the marriage of Abraham Parks and Eleanor his wife, of Baltimore county;—the bill for the relief of John Norris, of Harford county; and the bill for the relief of Wm. Austin;—severally endorsed, "will pass," ordered to be engrossed.

On the second reading of the bill to withdraw the salaries from the Militia officers, and to make some provision for the privates, the question was put that the same be referred to the first Monday in October next:—resolved in the affirmative—yeas 30—nays 22.

The resolution relative to the settling the Western limits between Maryland and Virginia, were read the second time and assented to.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill concerning insolvency, and, on the question being put "shall the said bill pass," it was determined in the negative.

Saturday, Dec. 8.

On motion by Mr. Warfield, ordered that the Bill to regulate and confine the duties of constables within the city of Annapolis, be withdrawn for amendment.

On motion by Mr. Boyle, leave given to bring in a bill respecting writs of execution out of the Courts of Appeals.

The bill to prevent the erection of booths within two miles of any Methodist camp and quarterly meetings in Worcester, Kent, Allegany, Caroline or Cæcil counties, was read the second time and passed.

The further supplement to the act for the valuation of real and personal property within this State, were read the second time, passed, and sent to the Senate.

The clerk of the Senate delivered the bill to reduce the per diem of the judges and clerks of elections in Allegany county, endorsed "will pass," ordered to be engrossed;—also a bill, entitled a supplement to an act to ascertain and establish a divisional line between Anne-Arundel & Calvert counties, endorsed, "will pass," which was read the first time, and ordered to lie on the table.

The house proceeded to the second reading of the report in favor of Frederick Green, and on the question being put that the house assent to the same, it was resolved in the affirmative—yeas 45—nays 12.

On the second reading of the bill to prevent the sheriffs of the several counties of this State from making jails of private houses for the reception of debtors; on motion of Mr. Neale, it was referred to the *first of June next!*

On motion by Mr. Dorsey, leave given to bring in a bill, entitled a Supplement to an act to regulate and discipline the Militia of this State; referred to Messrs. Dorsey, Stevens and Forwood.—adjourned.

Monday, Dec. 10.

The bill for founding an academy in Hagerstown in Washington county, was read the second time, passed, and sent to the Senate.

The Speaker, laid before the house letters from Zebulon Hollingsworth and Robert G. Harper, Esqs. stating that indisposition prevents their attendance this day.

On motion of Mr. Boyle, ordered, that the bill to prevent the increase of banking companies have a second reading on the 19th inst.

The bill for the relief of John Carruthers was returned from the Senate, endorsed "will pass," ordered to be engrossed.

The house according to the order of the day, proceeded to the second reading of the report relative to the removal of Judge Jones? and on motion of Mr. Dorsey, the question was put, that the words "two thirds of all the members of each house having concurred in this address," be inserted after the words "to the Governor of the State of Maryland;" resolved in the affirmative. After the appearance of council in behalf of Judge Jones, and examing witnesses at the bar of the house, an adjournment took place.

Tuesday, Dec. 11.

On motion by Mr. Comegys, ordered, that the report in favor of Capt. John Moore, have a second reading on the 14th inst.

The house resumed the consideration of the report relative to the removal of Judge Jones, and, after some time spent in hearing counsel at the bar, the question was put that the house concur with the said report;—it appeared that there were 46 in the affirmative, and 25 in the negative; but two thirds of the house not having voted in the affirmative, it was declared by the Speaker in the negative.

Wednesday, Dec. 12.

On motion of Mr. Bowles, ordered, that the witnesses attending on the part of the State against Thomas Jones, be discharged from further attendance, and that the witnesses attending on the part of the State against Zebulon Hollingsworth, are directed to attend at the bar of this house on the 20th instant.

Mr. Bland delivered a report from Dr. James Smith on the effects which have resulted from one year's operation of the Vaccine Institution, which was read.

Mr. Street delivered a petition from sundry inhabitants of Baltimore and Harford counties, counter to the petition for the destruction of dogs; which was read and referred to the committee appointed on the petition to which it is counter.

On motion by Mr. Archer, ordered, that the Speaker issue subpœnas for Thomas Kell and Wm. Gwynn, to give testimony to this house on the part of the State against Zebulon Hollingsworth, esq. and that the said subpœnas be made returnable on the 20th instant.

The clerk of the senate delivered the bill for the benefit of Alexr. M'Kinzie and John M'Kinzie; the bill to prevent the erection of booths within two miles of any Methodist camp or quarterly meeting in Worsester, Kent, Allegany, Caroline or Cæcil counties; the bill to establish a bank, and incorporate a company, under the name of the Elkton Bank of Maryland,—endorsed, "will pass," ordered to be engrossed. And the resolutions in favor of Vachel Burgess and Wm. Dawson, endorsed "assented to." The bill to confirm an act passed at November session, 1809, entitled an act to alter and abolish all that part of the Constitution, which permit certain citizens of Annapolis to vote for delegates for Anne Arundel county; endorsed "will pass, with the proposed amendment," which amendment was read, agreed to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

On the second reading of the resolution in favor of the Hager's-town academy, it was, on motion of Mr. Bowles, withdrawn for amendment.

On motion by Mr. Boyle the question was put that leave be given to bring in a bill to endow academies in this State, and resolved in the affirmative.

On motion, it was ordered that the house sit from 6 to 8 o'clock in the evening for the dispatch of public business, after Monday next.—Adjourned.