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WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.

TREASURY REPORT.

In obedience to the directions of the "Act supplementary to the act, entitled "An act to establish the Treasury Department," the acting Secretary of the Treasury respectfully submits the following

REPORT & ESTIMATES.

The monies actually received into the Treasury during the year ending on the 30th of September, 1813, have amounted to, viz:		$37,944,954 93
Proceeds of the customs, sales of lands, small branches of revenue, and re-payments	13,568,012 43	
Proceeds of Loans, viz:		
Loan of eleven millions under the act of March 14, 1812,	4,337,487 50	
Ditto of sixteen millions under the act of February 8, 1813,	14,488,125	
Treasury notes under the acts of June 30, 1812, and February 25 1813	5.151,300	
	23,976,912 50	
As will appear by the annexed statement E		37,544,954 93
Making, together with the balance in the treasury on the 1st of October, 1812, which was		2,362,652 69
An aggregate of		39,907,607 62
The payments from the Treasury during the same perion, have amounted to viz.		32,928,855 19
For civil, diplomatic and miscellaneous expences, both foreign and domestic	1,705,916 35	
Military department, including militia and volunteers, and the Indian department	18,484,750 49	
Navy, including the building of new ships, and the marine corps	6,420,707 20	
Public Debt.		
On account of interest	3,120,379 08	
Principal reimbursed	3,197,102 07	
	6,317,481 15	
As will also appear by the annexed statement E	32,928,855 19	
And left in the treasury on the 30th of September last		6,978,752 43
		39,907,607 62

The accounts for the fourth quarter of the year 1813, have not yet been made up at the Treasury, but the receipts and expenditures during that quarter have been nearly as follow:

Receipts from the customs, sales of lands, and small branches of the revenue, about	3,300,000
Loan of sixteen millions	1,500,000
Do. of seven and a half millions	3,850,000
Treasury notes	3,680,000
	12,330,000
Making, with the balance in the treasury on the 1st of October, 1813, of	6,978,752 43
An aggregate of about	19,309,000

The disbursements have been

For civil, diplomatic and miscellaneous expences, about	400,000
Military department	5,887,747
Naval department	1,248,145 10
Public debt (of which was near 6,000,000 was on account of the reimbursement of principal)	7,087,994 95
And leaving in the treasury on the 31st December, 1813, about	4,685,112 95
	19,309,000

Of the sums obtained on loan during the year 1813, and included in the receipts above stated, an account of the terms on which they were made has been laid before Congress, excepting as to the treasury notes issued under the act of February 25, 1813, and the loan of seven and a half millions obtained under the authority contained in the act of the 2d August, 1813. The annexed statement marked F. will show the whole amount received for treasury notes during the year 1813, and at what places they were sold or disposed of. Three millions, eight hundred and sixty five thousand, one hundred dollars, of the notes issued under the act of June 30, 1812, became due in the course of the year 1813, or in the present month of January, and have been paid off or the funds placed in the hands of the Commissioners of Loans for that purpose.

The papers under the letter G. will show the measures taken under the act of August 2d, 1813, authorizing a loan of 7,500,000 dols. and the manner in which that loan was obtained. The terms were, 88 dols. and 25 cts. in money, for 100 dols. in stock, bearing an interest of six per cent; which is equivalent to a premium of 13 dollars and 31 cents and four ninths of a cent on each hundred dollars in money, loaned to the U. States. Of this sum of 7,500,000 dols. about 3,850,000, dols. were paid into the Treasury during the year 1813, and the remainder is payable in the months of January and February, 1814.

For the year 1814, the expenditures, as now authorized by law, are estimated as follows:

1. Civil, diplomatic and miscellaneous expenses,		$1,700,000
Public debt, viz:		
Interest on the debt existing previous to the war	2,100,000	
Ditto on the debt contracted since the war, including treasury notes and loan for the year 1814	2,950,000	
	5,500,000	
2. Reimbursement of principal, including the old six and deferred stocks, temporary loans and treasury notes	7,450,000	
		12,200,000
		13,900,000
3. Military establishment, estimated by the Secretary of War for a full complement (including rangers, sea-fencibles, and troops of all descriptions) of 63,422 officers and men, and including ordnance, fortifications, and the Indian department, and the permanent appropriations for Indian treaties, and arming and equipping the militia		24,550,000
4. Navy, estimated for 15,787 officers, seamen and boys, and for 1,869 marines, and including the service of two 74 gun ships for 4 months, and three additional frigates for six months, of the year 1814, and the expenses of the flotillas on the coast and on the lakes		6,900,000
Amounting altogether to		Dols. 45,350,000

The ways and means already provided by law, are as follows:

1. Customs and sales of public lands. The net revenue accruing from the customs during the year 1812, amounted, as will appear by the annexed statements A. and B. to 13,142,000 dols. Of this sum, about 4,300,000 was produced by the additional duties imposed by the act of July 1, 1812. The duties which have accrued during the year 1813, are estimated at 7,000,000 dols. The custom-house bonds outstanding on the 1st of Jan. 1814, after making a due allowance for insolvencies and bad debts, are estimated at 5,500,000 dols.; and it is believed that 6,000,000 dols. may be estimated for the receipt of the customs during the year 1814. The sales of public lands during the year ending Sept. 30th, 1813, have amounted to 256,345 acres, and the payment by purchasers to 706,000 dollars, as will appear by the annexed statement C. It is estimated that 600,000 dollars will be received into the treasury from this source during the year 1814. The sum, therefore, estimated as receivable from the customs and lands, is Dols. 6,600,000

2. Internal revenues and direct tax. From the credits allowed by law on some of the internal duties, and from the delays incident to the assessment and collection of the direct tax, it is not believed that more ought to be expected to come into the treasury during the year 1814, than the sum of 3,500,000

3. Balance of the loan of seven and a half million, already contracted for 3,650,000

4. Balance of treasury notes already authorized 1,070,000

5. Of the balance of cash in the treasury on the 31st Dec. 1813, amounting, as is above stated, to about 4,680,000

There will be required to satisfy appropriations made prior to that day, and then undrawn, at least 3,500,000

And leaving applicable to the service of the year 1814, 1,180,000

16,000,000

So that there remains to be provided by loans, the sum of 29,350,000

Dols. 45,350,000

Although the interest paid upon treasury notes is considerably less than that paid for the monies obtained by the U. S. on funded stock, yet the certainty of their reimbursement at the end of one year, and the facilities they afford for remittances and other commercial operations, have obtained for them a currency which leaves little reason to doubt that they may be extended considerably beyond the sum of 5000,000, hitherto authorized to be annually issued. It will, perhaps be eligible to leave to the executive, as was done last year, a discretion as to the amount to be borrowed upon stock or upon treasury notes, that one or the other may be resorted to, within prescribed limits, as shall be found most advantageous to the U. States.

The amount estimated to have been reimbursed of the principal of the public debt during the year ending on the 30th September last, including treasury notes and temporary loans, will appear by the estimate marked D to have been 3,201,368 dollars. As the payments on account of the loan of sixteen millions had not then been completed, and the stock had, consequently, not been issued therefor, it is not practicable to state with precision the amount added to the public debt during that year; but after deducting the above mentioned reimbursement of 3,200,000 dollars, this addition will not fall short of 22,500,000 dollars.

The plan of finances proposed at the commencement of the war, was to make the revenue, during each year of its continuance, equal to the expenses of the peace establishment, and of the interest on the old debt then existing, and on the loans which the war might render necessary, and to defray the extraordinary expenses of the war out of the proceeds of loans to be obtained for that purpose.

The expenses of the peace establishment, as it existed previous to the armaments of 1812, made in contemplation of war, but including the eight regiments added to the military establishment in the year 1808, and the augmentation of the navy in actual service, authorised in 1809, amounted after deducting some casual expenses of militia and other incidental items, to about $7,000,000

The interest on the public debt, payable during the year 1814, will be on the old debt or that existing prior to the present war,	$2,100,000	
On the debt contracted since the commencement of the war, including treasury notes, and allowing $560,000 for interest on the loan, which must be made during the year 1814, a sum as small as can be estimated for that object,	2,950,000	
		5,050,000
Making		$12,050,000

The actual receipts into the treasury from the revenues as now established, including the internal revenues and direct tax, are not estimated for the year 1814, at more than $10,100,000

viz:	
From customs and public lands,	6,600,000
Internal revenues and direct tax,	3,500,000
	10,100,000

If to this sum be added that part of the balance in the treasury on the 31st Dec. 1813, which has been estimated above, to be applicable to the expenses of the year 1814, and which upon the principles above stated, may be considered as a surplus of revenue beyond the expenses of the peace establishment, and of the interest on the public debt for the year 1813, and therefore applicable to the same expenses for the year 1814, which sum is estimated at 1,180,000

And making together	11,280,000
There will still remain to be provided new revenues capable of producing	770,000
	12,050,000

But as the internal revenues and direct tax, when in full operation, will produce, in the year 1815, probably 1,200,000 dollars more than is estimated to be received from them in the year 1814, it will rest with Congress to decide whether it is necessary that new and additional revenues should now be established.—To what extent the existing embargo may reduce the receipts into the treasury from the customs during the year 1814, it is difficult to estimate, as the operation of the war had reduced the receipts from the customs nearly one half from that which was received during the year preceding the war. The former embargo reduced the revenue from the customs nearly one half the amount of that which was received during the year preceding its full operation. In this case, however, the transition was from the full receipt of a peace revenue, to the entire suspension of exportation and of foreign commerce in American bottoms.——It is not, therefore, to be presumed that the existing embargo will cause a reduction of the war revenue in the proportion of the peace revenue.—Moreover, the effect of the act prohibiting the importation of certain articles necessarily increases the demand and enhances the value of those which may be lawfully imported, and the high price they bear will produce extraordinary importations, and in part compensate for the prohibition to export any thing in return: to this may be added, the duty on salt, the operation of which is yet but partial.

To the amount of the defalcation of the revenue caused by the embargo, whatever it may be must be added the difference between the amount of the interest payable in the year 1814, on the loan of that year, and the whole amount of the interest on the said loan payable in the year 1815, as well as that part of the interest which may be payable in the year 1815, on the loan of that year. The sum of these items will be required for the year 1815, in addition to the revenues now established, except 430,000 dollars, being the difference between the estimated increase in the receipt of the internal revenues and direct taxes and the 770,000 dollars remaining to be provided for in the foregoing estimate.

With these considerations it is submitted, whether it may not be expedient and prudent to provide new revenues capable of producing either the whole or such part of the 770,000 dollars unprovided for, as may appear necessary to fulfil the public engagements and secure to the financial operations of the government the confidence, stability and success which is due to its fidelity and to the ample resources of the country.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. JONES.

Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

Treasury Department, Jan. 8, 1814.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12.

The petitions of Daniel P. Parker and others, and of Peter Mills, formerly presented to the House, were again presented and referred.

Mr. *Bond* of Illinois, presented the memorial of the Legislature of the Illinois territory, praying that certain salt works may be vested in them; which was referred to the committee on Public Lands.

Mr. *Archer* of Md. reported a bill to satisfy the claim of Mary Wells, executrix of William Wells, which was twice read and committed.

TURREAU'S LETTER AGAIN.

Mr. *Roberts*, of Pa. after stating that, in addition to his dispositon to afford gentlemen in the minority all reasonable information on subjects on which they are desirous of seeking it, his curiosity had been much excited in the progress of yesterday's discussion to know how and when the purloined paper so often spoken of came into the possession of those who now tendered it to the House—moved the following resolution, being precisely in the same words as that which Mr. Hanson first moved in the House?

Resolved, That the President be, and he is hereby requested to cause to be laid before this House, any correspondence with, or communication in writing from, the late minister of France, resident at Washington, on or about the 14th of June, 1809, or subsequently with his successor, M. Sururier, prescribing or declaring the terms and conditions upon which their sovereign would consent to treat of amity and commerce with the United States, if any such correspondence or communication be in the possession of the executive; and if none such be in the possession of the executive, that the President be, and he is hereby requested to inform this House, unless the public interest forbid such disclosure, whether there has not been such a correspondence or communication, which was withdrawn from the archives of the Department of State, and if so, *when* and *how* the same was so withdrawn.

Mr. *Hanson* of Md. said, that to redeem himself from the charge of inconsistency which might otherwise attach to him for voting against this motion, it was necessary he should state the reasons why he viewed the present motion as a mere subterfuge, an evasion disreputable to the member from Pennsylvania and calculated to draw down further censure on the government.

[Mr. *Roberts* here called Mr. Hanson to order, for personality, and after some remarks from the speaker and justification from Mr. Hanson on the ground of the tenor of Mr. Roberts observations—]

Mr. *Roberts* explained his first remarks. He did say, that the circumstances of this case as they now stood, favored the inference that this paper was purloined from some quarter. The resolution, as modified by the mover yesterday, gave up the idea of that paper being in the possession of the government—and the mover himself had said the paper *had been* on the files of the office, and he could prove it. Mr. R. said it was his object as well to ascertain how the facts gentlemen asserted came into their possession, as to afford them an opportunity to acquit themselves of the imputation of unfairness, also to obtain the information they had so loudly called for.

Mr. *Hanson* expressed his willingness on all occasions to recognize the authority of the chair, and the chair only, in case of violating order in the heat of debate. He wished, he said, the House would only afford him an opportunity for further investigation. What he complained of was, that the Executive had been screened by the house from investigation. And yet Mr. H. said, he would not support such a motion as this. He had in his possession the document, which he pledged himself to be authentic, to put in possession of the House, and to produce witnesses at this bar to prove its authenticity. For his part he had no disposition to rummage the Department of State, or examine the Secretary or his clerks. He had before stated, as a reason for varying the form of his original motion to that which was yesterday debated, that new circumstances had come into his possession not before known which rendered it useless to send to the President. The subject would be consigned to the tomb of all the Capulets, buried forever, if the proposed course was taken—as in a like case at the last session. We ask them for bread, said Mr. H. and they give us a stone; we ask for information, and they will give us an argument. The facts are all we want.—Mr. H. said he wished the document in question to be placed in possession of this House, the grand inquest of the nation, and to have an opportunity to authenticate it by witnesses.—The adoption of the resolution now under consideration would certainly be an evasion of a fair enquiry; it would be smothering the transaction, to adopt this motion, after a knowledge of the circumstanecs already repeatedly stated to the House. He should therefore vote against the motion.

Mr. *M'Lean of Ohio*, said he hoped the resolution would be adopted, and that wish arose entirely from circumstances which had transpired during the discussion on yesterday. Before the commencement of the session, Mr. M'Lean said he had discovered, through the medium of the public prints, this famous letter of M. Turreau. How or in what manner it had been communicated to the Public he did not know; but he considered it a perfectly harmless paper, and one to which no one could ever have supposed any considerable consequence would be given. It was true that it had afforded a subject for newspaper ebullitions, and even in the gazettes of the day exclusively devoted to the dissemination of correct principles, that letter itself made a conspicuous figure. He had supposed this would have been the end of its existence—and indeed that it had been a favorite of fortune to meet with so much distinction. Judge of my surprise, then, said Mr. C. when a gentleman in this house arose in his place and with much gravity said he was about calling for information more important than any other within the Executive reach, the subject of retaliation excepted; and that this information was certain facts relating to Turreau's letter! But it afterwards appeared, Mr. M'L. said, that this letter had not yet arrived at the zenith of its consequence; and he was still more surprised than at first when he discovered the same gentleman again to rise in his place, recal his first resolution, and substitute the very extraordinary one which had yesterday been rejected. This letter it appeared was to be no other than the stone cut out of the mountain, which comporised the hopes of gentlemen in opposition; which was to smite the image with destruction and in itself become an exceeding great mountain, and the importance of which it would be presumption to suppose the discussion of yesterday had in any degree checked. Now Mr. ML. said, not the importance of this subject but the progress of the debate yesterday, had excited in his mind a curiosity to enquire into its origin, and the circumstances connected with its existence—he therefore hoped the house would consent to the adoption of this motion.

Mr. *Post of N. Y.* opposed the present motion on the ground of insufficiency; because a member had declared the document in question to be already in his possession, and he only desired authority from the House to establish its authenticity—which object could only be attained by the motion yesterday rejected by the House. If the gentleman wished a full enquiry, the proper course would be for some gentleman in the majority to move a reconsideration of the motion.

Mr. *Roberts* replied to Mr. Post. His object was to obtain full and complete information on this subject, and to institute an enquiry how this withdrawn letter had come into the possession of those who now say they have it. That information, when demanded yesterday, had been refused by those in whose power it was to give it.

Mr. *Grosvernor of N. Y.* adverted to the remark of Mr. Roberts yesterday, that common fame was sufficient foundation for proceedings on the part of this House. Now common fame had informed all gentlemen that no such document remained in the Department of State. Not only was the subject so treated last summer by the persons and papers who met it, but in addition the paper itself was presented to the House. So that no such paper would be forthcoming. But the gentleman had pledged himself, if the paper was not produced to pursue the enquiry to the most satisfactory result. He called upon the gentleman, not to abandon the pledge thus solemnly given; for notwithstanding his bandying about of epithets in the House concerning the purloinment of papers, there was not a man who had any connection with the production of that document to light who would not be proud to meet it. He hoped the gentleman would not content himself with the motion now proposed. But why send to the Department of State for this information when "common fame" told them that they could not get there the information which they professed to desire. The object was to have the contents of a paper once an official document, but now no longer so, before the house, in order to see what were the sentiments expressed by the agent of France, at that day, and to know whether on any subsequent occasion he had retracted or apologized for the insult thus offered to our government. The material fact, the paper itself, could not be obtained by the course proposed. Mr. G. went on and re-stated the facts which had been before stated on the subject. In relation to the idea of the letter being the stone cut out of the mountain, if it were not crumbled to dust in this house, it might grow to a mountain over which gentlemen would stumble. Mr. G. said he was for giving every thing of this kind a chance for a fair operation in this country. If this is a matter of any importance, said he, let the enquiry be effectual. If there be purity in the Executive, let that purity be made more apparent; if the reverse it ought distinctly to appear to the American people. Either let this question be treated as frivolous and disregarded entirely, or let it be treated according to its importance, in that manner which will lead to the most satisfactory result. Whilst he was in favor of an equiry which should expose the whole truth to the people, he should never consent to a mode of enquiry which instead of disclosing all the facts would smother them for ever.

Mr. *Barnett, of Georgia*, said the only real question before the house these two days was, whether the house should go in at the door or climb over the walls of the public offices to get at the necessary information. M. B. was for the first course; and if gentlemen on the other side, said he, are determined to go over the wall, let them receive that denunciation which it is said those shall have who go over the wall.

Mr. *Webster of N. H.* avowing a wish that if the enquiry was made, it should be effectual, which he conceived it could not be under the present motion, moved to amend the motion by substituting therefor that which was yesterday rejected:

A variety of motions, in addition to this, were subsequently made, and debate arose thereon, sometimes desolutory, sometimes animated, of which we regret our inability, for want of room and time, to present much more than the Speakr's names and a detail of the motions made.

After Mr. *Webster's* motion was stated—

Mr. *Taylor of N. Y.* in an animated strain invoked the patriotic feeling of the House to lay aside this comparatively trival discussion, and proceed on the business before the House; with which object in view, he moved to postpone this subject to the first Monday in July next.

Mr. *Bayley* of Va. opposed the motion, though he thought there was much force in the gentleman's argument.

Mr. *Roberts* also opposed the motion.—Whether originally frivolous or important, the public attention had been so far excited now, that a developement of circumstances attending this letter had become necessary.

Mr. *Hanson* also opposed the postponement, which he attributed to a disposition to get rid of the enquiry, after the gauntlet had been thrown by the majority.

The motion for postponement was rejected by Yeas and Nays,

For the postponement 67
Against it 98

Mr. *Bayley* stated at some length the reasons why he preferred the originrl motion of Mr. Roberts to the amendment proposed by Mr. Webster.

Mr. *Roberts*, in opposing the proposed amendment, took occasion to state more definitely the object of his motion, a duty he conceived he owed to the House. He did not say what were the facts—he did not apply reproachful terms to any member; but as a great deal had been said about common fame, he would state that common fame did report some dishonorable circumstances of the manner in which the paper so often mentioned had been obtained, not from the files of the office of state, where it was not, but from the private files of a member of the government. His intention was as the paper was before the House, to place in its proper light the production of it, and to exhibit in a proper view the conduct of the gentleman who produced it. And he should not rest in his enquiry till he had obtained a complete disclosure of all the circumstances.

Mr. *Grosvenor* supported the amendment.

Mr. *Bigelow* of Mass. supported the amendment, and took a view of the contents of Turreau's letter.

Mr. *Shipherd* of N. Y. followed on the same side, and in discussing the contents of the letter, digressed into a view of the conclusion of our last campaign, for which he was called to order. He was anxious for enquiry, which he considered the honor of the country to require.

Mr. *Burnett*, with a view to check the unnecessary consumption of time, moved the previous question; which was refused.

For the previous qeustion 64
Against 66

Mr. *Webster* advocated the amendment which he had proposed, at some length.

The question was then taken on his proposed amendment by yeas and nays, and negatived by a majority of 30 or 40 votes.

Mr. *Hanson*, then, after some remarks, stating the mode of enquiry now proposed as not likely to lead to any practical result, moved to amend it so as to read nearly as follows, which would answer every object the gentleman professed to have in view.

"*Resolved*, That this house will, on the day of next receive evidence at the bar of the house of the manner in which and time when a certain paper &c. &c. was withdrawn &c. and how and in what manner it came into the possession of a member of this House, &c."

Mr. *Stockton* of N. J. warmly supported this proposed amendment, and entered into a discussion of the merits of the Letter and its mode of reception, &c. which he thought derogatory to the honor of the government, &c.

Mr. *Roberts* replied. He could not consent, he said to admit more credit to be due to the statements already before the House of alleged facts in relation to that letter, than was due to any ordinary newspaper paragraph.

Mr. *Grosvenor* spoke at length in support of this motion to amend, and expatiated on the fairness and honorable readiness displayed by his friend Mr. Hanson to meet the charge insinuated against him of impropriety of conduct in obtaining the letter.

Mr. *Sharp* of Ky. again called on gentlemen in opposition to state the manner in which they obtained this letter, and the authority on which their alleged facts rest; and replied to Messrs. Stockton and Grosvenor

Mr. *Stockton* rejoined.

The question on Mr. *Hanson's* motion was decided in the negative by Yeas and Nays, by a majority of 30 or 40 votes.

Mr. *Gaston*, after expatiating on the value of correct information on the subject of this letter to intelligent legislation on foreign affairs, &c. moved to amend the motion by striking out the whole, and substituting therefore a motion to enquire of the President whether the following letter [here insert the whole of the alledged letter, as published in all the papers last summer] had been received by the government, &c.

Mr. *Pitkin* supported this motion, and warmly entered into a view of the conduct of government as connected with the contents of that letter, which he considered it important to verify or falsify.

The question of Mr. Gaston's motion to amend was decided in the negative by Yeas and and Nays

For the amendment 65
Against it 96

And the original motion of Mr. Roberts was agreed to by a large majority.

A bill from the Senate "to authorize the President of the United States to cause certain regiments therein mentioned to be recruited for five years or during the war was twice read and committed."

EXTRACT—DATED

Albany, 6th Jan. 1814.

"Contrary to our calculations, the court martial, I find, had been organized before I arrived here, two days—the whole of the mem-