# General Republican Star and Advertiser

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**TERMS**

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



**MORE NEW GOODS.**

**WM. CLARK**

Has just returned from Philadelphia & Baltimore,

WITH AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF

***SEASONABLE GOODS,***

which added to his former late purchases, renders his assortment extensive and complete.—His customers and the public generally, are respectfully invited to call and examine them.

dec 14 3w

**SHINGLES FOR SALE.**

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST PURCHASED A LOAD OF

**80,000 Cypress Shingles,**

*In BUNCHES of Superior Quality,*

Which he will sell cheap, for Cash only.

☞Persons sending orders will be good enough to accompany them with the money, otherwise the Shingles will not be delivered.

WM. H. GROOME.

nov 2 eow8w

**COLONIZATION SOCIETY.**

A meeting of the Officers and Managers of the 'Colonization Society of Talbot county' will be held at the Court House in Easton on TUESDAY, the 28th day of December inst.

By order of the President,

JAMES PARROTT, Secty. C. S. T. C.

dec 21

**NOTICE.**

AT the solicitation of several friends, I am induced to propose a meeting of the females of St. Peter's Parish; and others favourably disposed, at the Church in Easton, on the first THURSDAY in January 1831, for the purpose of consulting, on the expediency and propriety a Fair; to promote certain objects, connected with the two Churches

ANNA MARIA TILGHMAN.

Plimhimmon, Dec. 21 w

**NOTICE.**

THE Anniversary of the 'Juvenile Missionary Society,' will be celebrated in the Methodist Episcopal Church, on WEDNESDAY evening, the 29th instant. It is also expected that the Rev. Mr. Hodgson will preach in the above house, on TUESDAY evening, the 28th instant.

dec 21

**LAST NOTICE.**

ALL persons indebted for officers' fees for the years of 1828 and 1829, are hereby notified that no longer indulgence can possibly be given, as I am determined to close the collections of said fees as the law directs. have given my deputies the most peremptory orders to execute every person who may neglect this notice. I would also take the liberty to inform those persons who owe fees for the present year, (1830) that the same has been due for several months past, and payment is expected immediately for the same.

WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.

july 20 w

**THE INDIAN PHYSICIAN.**

**EDWARD LOCKWOOD**

*FROM BALTIMORE,*

HAVING for the last fifteen years, practised the healing art with the most flattering success in Philadelphia and Baltimore, he has appointed E. Lockwood his Agent in Easton, in whom he can confide; he having studied with me for about four years, and is perfectly well acquainted with those Vegetable substances, known to have the power of curing the worst of Diseases to which our frail bodies are liable. The administration of medicine will be confined to the practice of the Seneca Nation of Indians, which practice is particularly applicable to the cure of the following named diseases:—

Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, Gout,
Tetter Erysipelas, Epilepsy or Falling sickness.
Deafness, Fits, Baldness, Sore & Weak Eyes,
Female Obstruction, Cancers, Ulcers,
King's Evil, White Swellings, Stone or Gravel,
Dropsy, Piles, Costiveness, Liver Complaint,
Sore Throat, Quinzy, Polypus and Mecurial Affections,
Rheumatism, Apoplexy, Palsey,

And many other diseases to which the human family are exposed. The afflicted will meet with every possible attention, and every possible exertion will be made to restore them to health, by calling on the Indian Physician, at Mr. Ridgaway's, Union Tavern, Easton.

Easton, Dec. 21 w

**ADVERTISEMENT.**

THE Subscriber truly grateful for past favours, takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has purchased the entire stock of Isaac Atkinson, and has now on hand a very large and complete assortment of every description of

**BOOTS & SHOES:**

together with a full supply of BEST MATERIALS, which he will make up in the best manner, and at the shortest notice.

N. B. In addition to the stock on hand, he has this day received from Philadelphia, a fresh supply of *Ladies, Gentlemens, Boys and Misses BOOTS & SHOES.* All of which he is determined to sell at the very lowest prices for Cash or to punctual customers on the usual credit, at the Stand formerly occupied by Isaac Atkinson directly opposite the Market House.

PETER TARR.

Easton, Dec. 11—14 3w


## REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY ON THE FINANCES.

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

### 1. OF THE PUBLIC REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The receipts into the Treasury, from all sources during the year 1828, were | | 24,763,629 23 |
| The expenditures for the same year, including payments on account of the public debt, and including $790 069 40, for awards under the 1st article of the treaty of Ghent, were | | 25,459,479 52 |
| The balance in the Treasury on the 1st January, 1829, was | | 5,972,435 81 |
| The receipts from all sources, during the year 1829, were | | 24,827,627 38 |
| viz. | | |
| Customs, | 22,681,965 91 | |
| Lands, (statmt D.) | 1,517,175 13 | |
| Dividends on Bank Stock, (E.) | 490,000 00 | |
| Incidental receipts, (E.) | 138,486 34 | |
| Making with the balance, an aggregate of | | 30,800,063 19 |
| The expenditures for the same yr, were (F.) | | 25,044,358 40 |
| viz: | | |
| Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous, including $9,033 38 for awards under the 1st. article of the treaty of Ghent, | 3,101,514 37 | |
| Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian affairs, pensions, arming the militia, & internal improvements | 6,250,230 28 | |
| Naval service, including the gradual improvement of the Navy | 3,308,745 47 | |
| Public debt, | 12,383.867 78 | |
| Leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 1st Jan'y. 1830 of | | 5,755,704 79 |
| The receipts into the Treasury during the first three-quarters of the present year, are estimated at | 19,136,018 70 | |
| viz: | | |
| Customs, 17,268,122 74. Lands (G) 1,293 719 27. Bank dividends, (H.) 490.090.—Miscellan's, (I.) 84,176 78. | | |
| The rec'pts. for the fourth quarter are estimated at | 5,025,000 00 | |
| Making the total estimated recipts of the year | | 24,161,018 79 |
| And, with the balance on the 1st of January, 1830, forming an aggregate of | | 29,916,723 58 |
| The expenditures for the first three quarters of the present year are estimated at (I.) | 20,780,936 84 | |
| viz: | | |
| Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous 2,460,872 48. Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian affairs, arming the militia, and internal improvements, 5,728,976 52. Naval establishm't, including the gradual improvement of the Navy, 2,651,457 75. Public debt, 9,939,630 09. | | |
| The expenditures for the fourth quarter, including $1,415,000, on account of the public debt, are estimated, on data furnished by the respective departments, at | 4,316,004 98 | |
| Making the total estimated expenditures of the year, | | 25,096,941 82 |
| And leaving in the Treasury on the 1st Jan'ry, 1831, an estimated balance of | | 4,819,781 76 |
| Which, however, includes the funds estimated at $1,400,000, heretofore reported by this department as not effective. | | |

The appropriations remaining unsatisfied at the close of the year, are estimated at $5,256,566 32.—But, of this amount it is estimated by the proper departments:

1. That the sum of $3,749,552 96 only, will be required for the objects for which they were appropriated:

2. That the sum of $1,375,154 77 will not be required, and may therefore be considered as an excess of appropriation, and is intended to be applied without being re-appropriated, in aid of the service of the year 1831; as will more fully appear when the estimates of the appropriations for that year are presented:

3 That the sum of $140,858 59 will be carried to the Surplus Fund at the close of the year,—either because the objects for which it was appropriated are completed, or because these moneys will not be required for, or will be no longer applicable to them.

### 2. OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The total amount of the public debt of the U. States on the 1st of January, 1830, was | | $48,565,106 50 |
| Viz. 1. Fund debt | 48,522,869 23 | |
| Consisting of 6 per cent stock 6,440,556 17 Five pr ct. stocks, including the 7,000,000, subscribed to the Bank of the U. S. 12,792,000 20. Four and a half pr. ct. stocks, 15,594,064 11. Three pr. ct. stocks 13,296,249 45. | | |
| 2. Unfunded dbt. | $42,536 57 | |
| Consisting of registered debts, being claims registered, prior to the year 1794, for services and supplies during the revolutionary war 28,921 48. Treasury notes outstanding, 8,010 00. Mississippi stock outstanding, 5,605 09. | | |
| The paym'ts made and to be made on account of the public debt, for the year 1830 are estimated at | 11,354,630 09 | |
| Of this sum there will have been paid for interest | 1,912,415 27 | |
| Making the reduction in the principal | | 9,442,214 82 |
| Viz: six per cents | 6,440,556 17 | |
| Five pr. cents subscribed to the Bank of the U. States | 3,000,000 00 | |
| Registered debt | 225 65 | |
| Treasury notes | 833 00 | |
| Mississippi stock | 600 00 | |
| And leaving the total debt on the 1st of January, 1831, | | $39,123,191 68 |
| Viz: Funded debt, (K) | 39,082,461 88 | |
| Unfunded debt (L) | 40.729 80 | |

Of the sum applied to the public debt in the year 1830, $10,000,000 were the amount of the appropriation for the year, under the 2d section of the Sinking Fund act of 1817; and the remaining, $1,354,630 09 taken from surplus moneys in the Treasury, were, with the approbation of the President, placed at the disposal of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and applied under the 1st section of the act of 24th May last.

The five per cent. stock subscribed to the Bank, being at all times subject to redemption, and the high market price of other stocks not offering any inducement to purchase; the discretionary authority given to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, by the 2d section of the act last referred to, has not been exercised: and from the large amount of debt that is redeemable in the year 1831, and within the first two days of 1832 it is not probable that it will be necessary to resort to it in the year 1831.

The debt which will remain unpaid on the 1st of January, 1831, will be redeemable as follows:

At the plessure of the Government, $13,296,397 57 of three per cents, and 4,000,000 of five per cents; subscription to the Bank of the United States, after six months notice, 1,539,336 16, of four and a half per cents; after the 31st of December, 1831, 5,000,000 of four and a half per cents; after the 1st Jan. 1832, 5,000,000 of four and a half per cents, and 999,999 13 of five per cents; after the 31st of Dec. 1832, 56,704 77 of five per cents, and 2,227,363 97 of four and a half per cents; after the 31st of December, 1833, 2,227,363 98 of four and a half per cents; after the 1st of January, 1835, 4,735,296 30 of five per cents.

As the means for the redemption of those portions of the public debt which are redeemable at the commencement of any year, are to be provided at the close of the present year, and are actually drawn from the Treasury at that time, such stocks may be considered, for the purposes of this report, as redeemable in the previous year.

### 3. OF THE ESTIMATES OF THE PUBLIC REVENUE, AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR 1831.

The amount of imports into the United States for the year ending on the 30th September, 1830, is estimated at 68,500,000 dollars, and the mount of exports at 73,800,000 dollars, of which 59,400,000, were domestic, and 14,400,000 foreign products.

The amount of custom house bonds in suit on the 30th September last, was 6,625,420 dollars, which sum includes all that remain in suit since the establishment of the Government, and exceeds, by 273,706 dollars, the amount in suit on the corresponding day of the last year.

The amount of duty on imports and tonnage which accrued in the first three quarters of the year 1830, is estimated at 20,570,000 dollars, and the fourth quarter, at 5,610,000 dollars.

The amount of debentures issued during the first three quarters of the year 1830, is estimated at 3,331,895 dollars, and the amount outstanding on the 30th September last, and chargeable upon the year 1831, at 1,411,801 dollars.

It is estimated that the accruing duty on coffee and cocoa imported in 1330, and remaining in store on the first of January, 1831, will be reduced about 500,000 dollars by the operation of the acts of the last session reducing the duties on those articles; and that the duties on coffee, cocoa, salt, and molasses, accruing in 1831, and payable within that year, will, upon a like consumption, to that of 1829, be further diminished by those act about 600,000 dollars. The repeal of the duties of tonnage, which will take effect on the first April next, will further reduce the revenue of the next year about 75,000 dollars. The subsequent reduction of the duties on tea, coffee and salt, on the 1st January, 1832, will probably lessen the usual importation of those articles for the demand of 1831. But the influence of these circumsrances upon the revenue, will be in some degree counteracted, by the increased capacity of the country for consumption, as evinced by the enlarged amount of domestic exports, the general prosperity of mercantile business, and the favorable state of exchange with foreign countries; to which may be added, the opening of the trade with the British colonies in the West Indies, and on the North American continent.

The revenue arising from the sales of the public lands will be improved by the same general causes, which tend to improve that from the customs.

From a view of all those facts and considerations, the receipts for the year 1831 are estimated at $23,340,000 00

| viz: | |
|---|---|
| Customs | 21,000,000 00 |
| Lands | 1,700,000 00 |
| Bank dividends | 490,000 00 |
| Incidental receipts, including arrears of internal duties, direct tax, and canal tolls | 150.000 00 |

The expenditures for 1831 are estimated at $23,228,065 86

| viz: | |
|---|---|
| Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous, | 2,585,152 68 |
| Military service including fortifications, ordinance, Indian affairs, pensions, arming the militia, and internal improvement | 6,789,517 89 |
| Naval service, including the gradual improvement of the navy | 3,853,595 29 |
| Public debt | 10,000,000 00 |

In the estimate of the expenditures for 1831, are included $1,375,154 77, of the appropriations for 1830, which were not required for the service of that year, and are applicable for the service of 1831, without being reappropriated, viz: civil, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous, $40,833 18 military, $815,921 10; and naval, $518,400 49.

In respect to the duties on imports and tonnage, the estimate above presented will not apply for the succeeding year; for when the reduction made at the last sesion shall have gone into full effect, the revenue, will, according to the average of the last four years, viz: from 1826 to 1829, inclusive, be diminished $3,663,435.

The proceeds of the sales of public lands will probable be somewhat increased. But the amount of these sales will be limited by the ability of those who purchase lands for their own cultivation, adventurous speculation having ceased with the credit system. The source of revenue, therefore except so far as it may be effected by future legislation, may be relied upon hereafter to sustain the estimate made for 1830.

The reduction in the receipts from the customs, will be partially made up by an increased importation of the articles on which the duties have been reduced; at least, so far as the consumption of them may have been hitherto restrained by the amount of the duty. But the reduction in the rates of duty is so great, that no increase in the consumption can be looked for, so extensive as to make up any considerable portion of the deficiency; and, although the income and expenditure of the community may continue to bear the same relation to each other as heretofore, the amount of the duty saved to the consumer instead of being applied wholly to the purchase of an increased quantity of those articles will be distributed upon all the articles of consumption, domestic and foreign dubitable and free.

In looking forward to the probable changes in the fiscal operations of the government, when the public debt shall be completely extinguished, it is worthy of observation, that with the exception of a single year, (1828,) there has been a gradual reduction of imports since the year 1825, and a continued reduction in the exports of foreign merchandise during the same period. These facts suggest various considerations to be taken into view in estimating the future revenues of the government. They also shew, among other matters worthy of notice, that the navigating interest employed in foreign commerce, and particularly in the carrying trade must have suffered material depression. That portion of the carrying trade which is unfettered by navigation laws, will necessarily fall into the hands of those who can navigate cheapest; and this falling off, gives reason to apprehend that the superiority heretofore claimed for American skill and economy in this pursuit, is yielding to more fortunate rivalry; and suggests the expediency of considering how far that interest may, without injury to others, be relieved from its depression.

The annexed paper marked M. exhibits a detailed statement of the quantity and value of imports and exports, liable to specific duties, and the value of those paying ad valorem duties, and of those free of duty from the year 1821 to 1829, inclusive, and will furnish the means of ascertaining the increase or decrease of each branch of import and export trade, and the probable effect of any proposed change, as well upon the revenue, as upon the various interests with which they are connected.

Should it be contemplated by Congress to make any further reduction of the revenues, preparatory to the period of the final extinguishment of the public debt, it is respectfully suggested that in order to avoid impairing this necessary means for the ordinary expenditures of the government, or encroaching upon the sinking fund, it will be proper that such reduction should take effect at a period sufficiently remote for the payment of the entire debt; as the reduction made at the last session will barely leave sufficient revenue for those objects, during the ensuing four years. But, there are some articles on which the duty may be reduced without injury to the revenue, and with advantage to other interests. The most striking example of this nature will be found in the duty laid on spices. If the imports and exports of these articles, known to be extensively consumed, but not produced, in the United States, be compared, it will be seen that during the seven years preceding 1828 the nominal exports have exceeded in value the nominal imports, by the sum of $168,155 Whether the consumption has been supplied by fraudulent importations, or whether debentures have been paid on fraudulent exportations, the fact is conclusive evidence, that nothing can be lost by imposing a lower duty on those articles. The comparison for the last two years, exhibits a more favorable result; but the difference is still much less than the actual consumption: and where such extensive frauds have been so successfully practised, it is scarcely to be hoped that any degree of vigilance sufficient to prevent them, can be permanently maintained under the same temptation.

The attention of Congress is respectfully invited to the operation of a clause of the 3d section of the act entitled 'an act for the more effectual collection of the duties on imports,' passed 28th May, 1830. The rule therein prescribed for appraising certain goods in packages' by adopting the value of the best article in each package as an average for the whole, went into effect on the first of October last. The notice was too short to allow of new orders being given in all cases; and some embarrassment has arisen in the appraisement of such articles, as had, for the convenience of trade, and without any intent to defraud the revenue, been usually put up in mixed packages. In anticipation of this difficulty, directions were given to the collectors to ascertain until the 1st of January next, the difference in each case between the amount of duty imposed according to this mode, and that which would have accrued according to the customary mode. But, as the bonds have been taken for the duties on the average value, some legislative provision will be necessary to afford the proper relief. It may, also be expedient to except some articles from the operation of the clause above referred to. Laces in particular are represented to be almost necessarily imported of different qualities in the same packages and some permanent inconvenience will be incurred to the trade in these articles, if the importer is obliged to leave them assorted. It is also desirable that the charter of the package for each description of goods required to be appraised upon the average of the best article, should be defined by law. The department has endeavored to obviate some of the inconveniences arising from the change and at the same time to secure the objects of the act, by allowing the parcels of such goods which were put up separately, and designated as packages in the invoice, though enclosed in one general package, to be regarded as packages for appraisement within the meaning of the law. But the constant efforts to abuse this regulation on the part of some of those for whose benefit it was adopted, and the intrinsic difficulty of fixing without specific legislation, any positive limit to the extent of the parcel so deemed a package, will probably render it necessary, should no alteration of the law be made, to rescind the order, and to recognize no other package than the entire quantity put up in one exterior box or envelope. The general operation of the clause is found, however, to be beneficial; it facilitates despatch and uniformity in the appraisement of goods; as well as prevents frauds on the revenue; and, with the aid of the modifications suggested, mercantile ingenuity will no doubt, find means, by conforming the packages to the objects of the law, to avoid its inconveniences

Efforts have been made to give greater efficiency to the revenue cutter service. But it has become manifest that the compensation allowed by law to the officers is inadequate. The office of third Lieutenant, may, without injury to the service be abolished; and, if an equivalent of the compensation, now allowed to that officer, were divided between the other officers, and some addition made to the compensation of the warrant officers, to whom important trusts are confided, the service would be essentially improved, with but little increase of expense.

The regulations adopted for carrying into more complete effect, the laws in relation to the revenue arising from customs, will be hereafter communicated, in obedience to the directions of the 10th section of the 'act in alteration of the several acts imposing duties on imports,' passed 19th May 1828. There is reason to believe, that material benefit has already been derived from them, and that the measures adopted will improve in their effect, with the increased experience of the officers.

The reduction of the duty on salt made at the last session, which will take place on the 1st of January, 1831, and 1st January, 1832, respectively, would seem to render it proper to make a corresponding reduction in the drawback allowed on the exportation of pickled fish, which is fixed by the act of 29th July, 1813, at 20 cts. per barrel, that being at the time the duty charged on one bushel of salt. Unless the law allowing the drawback shall be previously modified, the exporter will begin to receive, after the 1st of January next a greater amount of drawback than the duty previously paid on the salt.

It is of great importance, as well to the revenue as to all the interests involved in the importation of foreign merchandize, that the action of the custom houses should secure, as nearly as possible, a uniform payment of duty upon the proper value of imports, as contemplated by law; but there are insuperable difficulties opposed to the accomplishment of this object, under the present system of impost duties, to which the Secretary of the Treasury would respectfully invite the serious attention of Congress.

The valuation on which the ad valorem duties are now laid, is ascertained from the true or current value of the goods in the market of the foreign country in which they were manufactured or produced, with the addition of certain charges, and ten or twenty per cent, as the case may be, when imported from this, or the other side of the Cape of Good Hope. The aggregate of these items on which the duties are laid, is presumed to be the value of the goods when offered for sale in the United States' market, but such is rarely the fact. It is not possible for the officers, even at any one custom house, to ascertain the current value in the foreign market with such precision, as will render it an item of uniform ratio to that of the current value in the United States; and whatever approach might be made to this point by one

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