

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

January 13, 1813.

Should refer to the first report of the committee of ways and means...

With respect to the second enquiry of the committee, it was certainly contemplated in our treaty with the recommendation of the President...

As that amount will depend on the extent of the commerce between the United States and nations at peace with them...

To the next enquiry of the committee, respecting the increase of these duties which is thought practicable and advisable...

A duty on imported salt might now be calculated on at least 3,000,000 bushels...

To which adding the proceeds of the sales of public lands estimated, as by annual report, at 600,000

Makes an aggregate of \$ 6,000,000 And leaves a deficiency of 3,600,000

In order to complete the net revenue of \$ 9,600,000 wanted for the service of 1813.

On the basis of annual loans of 10,000,000 of dollars during the continuance of the war...

Before I proceed to answer the enquiry of the committee respecting a selection of the internal taxes now necessary permit me to observe that it was stated in the annual report of December 10, 1808...

The balance in the treasury amounted at that time to near fourteen millions of dollars. But aware that that surplus would in a short time be expended...

In proportion as the ability to borrow is diminished, the necessity of resorting to taxation is increased.

Internal taxation would have been a necessary resource at least four years of war...

These observations are made only in reference to the finances and resources of the general government.

The sum of 3,000,000 will not, considering the increase of population, be a much greater direct tax...

The direct taxes laid by the several states, during the last years of the revolutionary war, were generally more heavy than could be paid with convenience.

The rule of apportionment prescribed by the constitution, operates with perhaps as much equality as is practicable...

1. Of the articles actually consumed in the western states, there are two of general consumption...

2. A considerable portion of the direct taxes in those states, is laid on lands owned by persons residing in other states...

From every view which has been taken of the subject, it satisfactorily appears, that the proposed amount of 3,000,000 is moderate...

A direct tax may be assessed either on the whole amount of the property or income of the people...

The attempt made under the former direct tax of the United States to equalize the tax, by authorizing a board of commissioners...

making the apportionment in the states where no state tax is now levied, according to the best information and materials which can be obtained...

With respect to indirect taxes, it does not appear necessary to resort to any other than those which had been formerly levied by the U.S.

1. Duties on domestic spirits distilled. There is not any more eligible object of taxation than ardent spirits...

2. Duties on refined sugar. A duty double of that heretofore laid, viz at the rate of four cents per pound...

3. Licences to retailers. These are believed to be susceptible of considerable and very proper augmentation and extension.

4. Duties on sales at Auction. Those confined to the articles of foreign produce or manufacture...

5. Duties on carriages for the conveyance of persons. Those duties, adding at the rate of fifty per cent. on the duties formerly raised...

6. Stamp duties. An association of ideas which connects those duties with the attempt of Great Britain to tax America...

RECAPITULATION. Direct tax, gross amount \$ 3,000,000

Duties on spirits, and licences to distillers gross amount, \$ 400,000

Refined sugar, gross amount, 200,000

Retailers licences, do, 700,000

Sales at auction, do, 50,000

Duties on carriages, do, 150,000

Stamp duties, do, 500,000

Total gross amount \$ 5,000,000

Deduct expenses of assessment and collection and losses, estimated at 15 per cent. 750,000

Net amount estimated for 1814, \$ 4,250,000

But are not estimated to yield in 1813, more than 3,600,000

(Concluded in Page 24.)

EXPORTS OF THE U. STATES.

For 1811. The following letter was laid before the house of representatives on Thursday:

Treasury Department, January 21st, 1812. Sir—I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement of goods, wares and merchandise, exported from the United States...

The goods, wares and merchandise, of domestic growth or manufacture, included in this statement, are estimated at \$ 45,394,043

And those of foreign growth or manufacture at 15,022,790

The articles of domestic growth or manufacture

Table with 2 columns: Product of the sea, Manufactures, Uncertain, and their respective values.

And they were exported to the following countries, viz: To the dominions of Russia, Prussia, Sweden and Denmark...

Table with 2 columns: To the dominions of Russia, Prussia, Sweden and Denmark, Ditto Great Britain, Ditto Spain and Portugal, Ditto France and Italy, To all other countries, or not distinguished, and their respective values.

I have the honor to be, &c. ALBERT GALLATIN.

The honorable the Speaker of the house of representatives.

TRADE WITH FRANCE.

Report.—The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the Senate...

That in consequence thereof, he applied to the French minister for the requisite information...

It may be proper to observe, that it is generally understood, as well from the letters of Mr. Russell, communicated in Congress...

Department of State, January 13, 1812.

* Not in the paper, from which we copy.

Congress.

IN SENATE, December 17.

Speech of the honorable Mr. Giles, on the motion of Mr. Anderson, to strike out the word "ten," for the purpose of inserting a similar number of Regiments, in the bill to raise an additional force.

(Continued from page 18.)

It is true, Great Britain is engaged with a formidable enemy; but hitherto she has greatly the advantage in the war.

What acquisitions of territory and population has she not made, both in the East and West Indies?

What obstacles is she now opposing to the occupation of the southern peninsula by her enemy?

So far from her population being diminished at home, it appeared to be greatly increased by the last census...

Count the number of French and English prisoners, and you will find that Great Britain has the advantage of perhaps ten to one.

Her fleet is unrivalled—of course left more free to act than at any time during the revolutionary war.

He therefore concluded that we should have to contend now, with the same Great Britain, we did then, with renovated powers and resources.

It is proposed to oppose only 10,000 additional troops. Mr. G. said it was uncertain how long Great Britain might keep her army upon the peninsula...

France, it is true, has astonishingly aggrandized herself during the existing war in Europe, but it has been done at the expense of other nations, not of Great Britain.

Let us then not undervalue our enemy. Sir, this project of limiting our efforts to 10,000 men, seems to be too much upon the plan of a scarecrow, and it appeared to be regarded in that light by some gentlemen.