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Political.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLICAN. Sir—There is an old adage, the truth of which is verified from day to day, "when rogues fall out honest men come by their own." Being in the house of a friend a day or two since, he handed me the enclosed advertisement, and observed, that Mr. Colvin was anxious that it might have a general circulation in order to more fully to expose the villainous of Pat Magruder; such being his anxiety, I thought I could fall upon no better plan than placing it in the columns of your paper. Not having the honor of an acquaintance with Mr. Pat, I enquired if he was of late importation; and was informed he was of native growth, but fully possessed of all those rare qualities of the head and heart that are usually to be found in our imported patriots, such as the valiant heroes who acted so noble a part at Baltimore, in the case of Gen. Langan. As I conceive that these two creatures are about upon a par, I should have passed by the advertisement in silence, were it not for the concluding paragraph which is not merely of a private, but of a public nature. "Determined to state the case more at large to the House of Representatives, who, I trust will justly estimate and properly punish a lazy, cowardly and (as I shall hereafter prove) a corrupt servant." As Congress are now in session, I trust they will condescend to enquire into the business, and if as Colvin says, Mr. Pat is corrupt as well as cowardly and lazy, I doubt not they will ease him of his clerical laborious and permit him to retire to a private station. He can then in the language of Addison exclaim,

"When vice prevails, and impious men bear sway,
The post of honor is a private station."
Colvin is not entirely correct in another part of his advertisement. He has told the truth, but not the whole truth. "I evaded his grasp as well as I could; but did not escape without assault;" he ought to have added and battery also, for it so happened that he thrashed the dust out of Mr. Colvin's jacket very completely, as his back can testify to this day. I confess I would no further evidence of the errant cowardice of Mr. Pat than this—For a person of his size, to beat such a person as Colvin; this demigod, this blighted part of God's Creation,

"'Twas mean, 'twas pitiful."
Had he have taken a birchen rod, and laid him across his knee, and tickled him well, he would not have been to blame. At all events, I hope an enquiry will be had in the business, and in the mean time, that Colvin may not "touch the shiners."

AMICUS JUSTITIE.

To the Public—I think it proper to acquaint the citizens of Washington and others, with the following facts.

On Monday night last, being charged by the Honorable the Secretary of the Navy with a public despatch for Baltimore, to perform that service I impressed the horse of Patrick Magruder who is the clerk of the House of Representatives. This horse was at the time engaged in removing the said Magruder's goods and chattles from the city, himself not having borne arms in the battle of Bladensburg, but having subsequently, as I understand, now that the danger is not immediately personal, repaired to camp, to cover, perhaps, his well known cowardice, and criminal neglect of the congressional library, which was under his superintendance.

On Wednesday morning the horse was returned, with a civil note, informing him of the necessity of the case, and that the object was to bring on troops to protect this place from the ravages of the enemy.

On Thursday afternoon, he rode up to the door of the Mayor, where he saluted me in a very rude manner; which brought on an altercation.

Magruder made several attempts to dismount and offer violence to me; but keeping my hand in my great-pocket, on the keys of my dwelling, he was apprehensive it was a pistol; which as long as that impression lasted, restrained him. Discovering, however, the ends of the keys, he very valiantly dismounted and made at me. I evaded his grasp as well as I could, but did not escape without personal assault.

Acting myself without pecuniary reward, for the public benefit; knowing that Magruder and his brother both live upon the bounty of the government; and having myself, formerly, conferred benefits on the man, which have been ill requited, I consider the outrage offered to my person as one of great aggravation. My first impression was to resort to that alternative which good men reprobate, but which seems indispensable on some occasions, to equalize brutal force. Reflecting on the well-known cowardice of Magruder, and satisfied that he is totally insensible to the touches of honor, I have walled that remedy, unless he should seek it; determined to state the case more at large to the House of Representatives, who, I trust, will justly estimate and properly punish, a lazy, cowardly, and (as I shall hereafter prove) a corrupt servant.

J. B. COLVIN.

Washington City, Sept. 2, 1814.

Congress of the United States.

THE TREASURY REPORT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Sept. 23, 1814.

SIR—I have the honor to transmit a report prepared in obedience to the "Act supplementary to the act entitled an act to establish the Treasury Department."

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, sir, your most obt'

G. W. CAMPBELL.

The Honorable
The President of the Senate, &c.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in obedience to the act "supplementary to the act, entitled an act to establish the Treasury Department," has the honor respectfully to submit to Congress the following report and estimates.

The sums authorized by congress to be expended during the year 1814, and for which appropriations have been made, are as follows:—

1. For Civil, Diplomatic and Miscellaneous expenses \$2,245,355 59

To this sum is to be added the amount which may be payable on the following accounts, viz. 1. The amount of fines, penalties and forfeitures actually received into the treasury, which is appropriated for defraying the expenses of courts of the U. States. 2. The sums received by the collectors of the customs for the marine hospital fund, and privateer pension funds which are paid into the treasury with the other monies derived from the customs, but are exclusively applicable to the two objects here mentioned respectively. 3. The monies received into the treasury for the United States' moiety of prizes captured by public vessels, which belong exclusively to the Navy Pension Fund. These items are contingent and uncertain until the accounts for the year are made up and their amount ascertained. As they appear among the receipts into the treasury, they must be also placed among its expenditures. They may be estimated for the year 1814, at 250,000

2. Military Expenses, including the Indian Department, and the permanent appropriation of 200,000 dollars annually, for arming and equipping the whole body of the militia of the U. States 24,502,905

3. Naval expenses, including \$200,000 for the purchase of timber appropriated by the act of March 30, 1812 8,169,910 87

4. For the public Debt, such sum as the public engagements may require, and which during the year 1814 may be estimated as follows:

Interest on the public debt existing previously to the present war, 1,980,000
Interest on the debt contracted during the present war, including the loans of the present year, and treasury notes 2,950,000

Reimbursement of principal; consisting of the annual reimbursement of the old 6 per cent. and deferred stocks, temporary loans, payable during this year, and treasury notes reimbursable during the same 7,572,000

But for these purposes there had been advanced from the treasury during the year 1813, to sundry commissioners of loans, beyond the demands upon them for the year 1813, and to the treasurer of the U. States as agent for the commissioners of the Sinking Fund, about 350,000
Leaving payable during the year 1814 12,152,000

47,270,172 46

The means by which this sum was to be provided were the following:

1. Monies receivable on account of the public revenue, and which were estimated as follows:

From the customs 6,500,000, Sales of public lands 600,000, Direct tax and Internal duties 3,800,000, Postage and incidental expenses 50,000 10,950,000

2. Monies receivable for the proceeds of Loans and for treasury notes to be issued as follows:

Amount payable into the treasury during the year 1814, of the loan of seven and a half millions, made under the act of August 2, 1813 3,592,665
Amount authorized to be borrowed by the act of March 24, 1814, 25,000,000
Amount authorized by the act of March 4, 1814, to be issued in treasury notes 3,000,000 33,592,665

And it was estimated, that out of the balance of cash remaining in the treasury on the 1st day of Jan. 1814, which amounted to \$5,196,482, there might be applied a sum sufficient to cover the whole amount of the authorized expenditures, and which would be 2,727,507 46

\$47,270,172 46

The accounts of the treasury have as yet been made up only for the two first quarters of the year 1814, or to the 30th of June of that year. The annexed statement marked A. shows the receipts and expenditures at the treasury, for the fourth quarter of the year 1813, which have not before been communicated to congress, and separately, those of the two first quarters of the year 1814.

By this statement it appears that the payments from the treasury during the first half of the present year, have been, for civil, diplomatic and miscellaneous expenses 1,444,062 69
Military expenses 11,210,238
Naval do 4,012,899 60
Public Debt 3,026,580 77 19,693,781 27

And would leave payable during the remainder of the year on those several accounts, the following sums:

For civil, diplomatic and miscellaneous expenses 1,001,292 99
Military expenses 13,292,663
Naval do 4,157,010 87
Public Debt 9,125,419 23 27,576,391 19

\$47,270,172 46

The receipts into the Treasury during the first half

of the present year, have been as follows: for the proceeds of the

Customs 4,182,083 25
Public lands (including those in the Mississippi territory, the proceeds of which are now payable to the state of (Miss.) 540,065 68
Internal duties and direct tax 2,182,272 40
Postage and incidental receipts 166,744 7,078,170 33

Loan of 7 1/2 millions, under the act of August 2, 1813 3,592,665
Loan of 10 millions (part of 25 millions) under the act of March 24, 1814, 6,087,011 9,679,676

Treasury notes issued under the act of Feb. 25, 1813, 1,070,000

Treasury notes issued under the act of March 4, 1814, 1,392,100 2,462,100

12,141,776

19,219,946 33

And there remained cash in the Treasury on the 1st of July, 1814, 4,722,639 32

\$ 23,942,585 65

To make up the sum, therefore, which will be wanted to meet the expenditures as above estimated, there must be obtained during the third and fourth quarters of the present year, 23,327,586 81

\$ 47,270,172 46

And the further sum of 1,500,000 dollars, which is the least that ought at any time during a state of war to be left in the Treasury, making \$ 24,827,586 81

Of this amount it is estimated that there will be derived from the various sources of existing revenue, the following sums, viz:

From the customs 2,920,000

It has not been practicable to prepare the statements of this and of the other branches of the revenue, in the usual official form, to be communicated to Congress at this time. Some of these statements have been heretofore regularly given for periods terminating on the 30th of September, and to preserve the series unimpaired, their preparation is postponed until they can be made out terminating with that day. They will hereafter be laid before congress in the proper form. The amount of the custom-house duties which accrued during the year 1813 was 7,070,000 dollars. During the two first quarters of the present year they amounted to about 3,000,000 dollars; but during the two last quarters will not probably exceed one million.

The amount receivable into the Treasury during the year 1814, from bonds outstanding at the commencement of the year, and from the duties accruing and which will become payable during that year is estimated at 7,000,000 dollars which is 500,000 dollars more than was heretofore estimated. Of this sum, 4,182,083 25, was paid during the first half of the year, and will leave payable during the remainder of the year the sums here stated.

Sales of Public Lands. The proceeds of the public lands sold in the Mississippi territory, which are now payable to the state of Georgia, are brought into the Treasury in the same manner as the monies derived from the sales of other public lands. As the amount when paid out of the Treasury to the state of Georgia, appears among the public expenditures, it is proper that these monies should be placed among the receipts of the Treasury. Including the proceeds of the lands in the Mississippi territory the receipts during the year 1814 are estimated at 900,000 dollars, of which 540,065 68 having been received during the two first quarters of the year, there will be receivable during the two last quarters. 360,000

Internal duties and direct tax. The receipts into the Treasury from these sources during the present year, will fully equal the estimate heretofore made. These taxes are paid readily and cheerfully. The Direct Tax is in collection in more than three fourths of the districts, and will shortly be in the same state in all the districts, except two or three where the difficulty of obtaining competent persons to act as assessors has produced some delay. In several of the districts the collection is already nearly completed. The amount estimated as receivable from these two sources was 3,800,000 dollars. Of this sum, there was received prior to the 1st July last 2,182,272 40, and leaves to be received during the remainder of the year, 1,610,000

Postage and incidental Receipts. These were estimated for the whole year, at 50,000 dollars, including repayments, prize-money, and the arrears of the former direct tax and internal duties, there was received on these accounts, during the first half of the year 166,744. These receipts are so casual and uncertain that it is difficult to make any estimate of their amount. During the remainder of the year, they may, perhaps, be expected to produce, 50,000

Total amount receivable for revenue \$4,840,000

Under the act of the 24th of March, 1814, by which the President was authorized to borrow twenty-five millions of dollars, a loan was opened on the 2d of May, for ten millions of dollars in part of that sum. A loan for ten millions of dollars was considered as more likely to prove successful, than if an attempt were made to obtain the whole amount of twenty-five millions at once. The sums offered for this loan amounted to 41,900,806 dollars; of which 2,671,750 dollars were at rates less than 88 per cent. and 1,182,400 dollars at rates less than 85 per cent. Of the sum of 9,229,056 dollars, which were offered at 88 per cent. or at rates more favorable to the U. States, five millions were offered with the condition annexed that if terms more favorable to the lenders should be allowed for any part of the twenty-five millions authorized to be borrowed the present year, the same terms should be extended to

those holding the stock of the ten million loan. Taking into consideration the expectation then entertained of an early return of peace, and the importance of maintaining unimpaired the public credit, by sustaining the price of stock in the mean time; and also considering the measure was sanctioned by precedent, it was agreed to accept the loan with that condition. Had the sum to which the condition was annexed been rejected, the consequence would have been to reduce the amount obtained to less than five millions, a sum altogether inadequate to the public demands; or, by depressing the stock to 85 per cent. to have obtained only a little more than six millions, which would still have been insufficient to answer the purposes of government. Offers were subsequently made to this loan; of sums amounting to 566,000 dollars, which were accepted on the same terms as the original offers, and augmented the amount of the loan which was taken to 9,795,056 dollars.

The papers annexed under the letter B. exhibit the particulars relating to this loan. There was paid into the treasury on account of the loan of ten millions, prior to the 1st of July, \$6,087,011 leaving to be paid that day \$3,708,045. Of this sum, a failure of payment on the days fixed by terms of the loan, of about \$1,900,000 has taken place; and it is doubtful whether the payment will be effected. No more, therefore, can be relied on towards the supply necessary for the third and fourth quarters of the year 1814, than what has been already paid, and amounting to about \$1,900,000

Proposals were again invited on the 22d of August, for a loan of \$6,000,000 in further execution of the power contained in the act of the 24th of March, for borrowing 25,000,000. The whole amount offered was only 2,823,300 dollars, of which 100,000 dollars were at rates less than 80 per cent. and 2,213,000 dollars, were at the rate of 80 dollars in money for 100 dollars of six per cent. stock. The remaining sum of 510,300 dollars, was offered at various rates from 80 to 85. Notwithstanding the reduced rate at which the greater part of the above sum was proposed, yet as the market price of stock hardly exceeded 80 per cent; as there was no prospect of obtaining the money on better terms, and as it was indispensable for the public service, it was deemed advisable to accept the sums offered at that rate. Including the sums offered at rates more favorable to the United States than that here stated, the whole amount of the proposals accepted was 2,723,300 dollars and a further sum of 207,000 dollars has been since accepted at the same rate; making the whole amount taken of this loan, 2,930,300 dollars.

The annexed papers under the letter C, relate to this loan.

Some of the persons who originally made proposals for this loan, which were accepted, have since given notice that they could not carry their proposals into execution. The sums in relation to which this failure has taken place amount to 410,000 dollars, and there can, therefore, be relied on for the proceeds of this loan, only 2,520,300 dollars.

Monies have been heretofore obtained by the U. States on loan in Europe, upon favorable terms, and the punctuality and fidelity with which they were repaid, having established their credit there on a firm and respectable footing, it was determined, in consequence of the difficulties experienced in obtaining at home the sums requisite for the public service, to try the market in that quarter. To effect this purpose, the requisite powers and instructions have been given for negotiating a loan for 6,000,000 dollars, as a further part of the loan of 25,000,000, authorized by the act of the 24th of March last; and in order to facilitate this object, 6 per cent stock to that amount has been constituted and transmitted, with directions for its sale, if that shall be found the most advantageous mode for obtaining the money. The result, however, of this experiment is not certain; and the proceeds, in case it should be successful, will not come into the treasury in the course of the present year. They cannot, therefore, be placed among the resources of this year; but as this sum forms a part of that which was authorized to be borrowed, and which will be necessary for the service of the present year, further authority will be required from congress for obtaining this sum by loan or otherwise; in which case the proceeds of the negotiation undertaken in Europe will be applicable to the service of the ensuing year.

With a view to avoid the inconvenient increase of stock in the market, and its consequent depreciation, an effort was made to obtain temporary loans from the banks by special contracts; but the attempt was not attended with success.

The amount of Treasury Notes issued prior to the 1st of July last, under the act of the 4th of March, 1814, was 1,392,100 dollars. Those since issued, amount to 1,512,300. The annexed statement marked E, shows the particulars relating to these notes; and in the paper marked D, an account is given of those Treasury Notes issued under the act of the 25th of February, 1813, which have not been heretofore reported to congress.

There are now in circulation near \$8,000,000 in Treasury Notes; of which, during the fourth quarter of the present year, notes for more than four millions of dollars will become reimbursable. A part of them may perhaps be replaced by new notes; but it is not believed that upon their present footing, more than two millions