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**SALMON HALL**  
 AT THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAYABLE  
 HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.  
 ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE INSERTED  
 AT SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS A SQUARE, THE  
 FIRST WEEK, AND THIRTY-FIVE CENTS  
 FOR EACH CONTINUATION.

## NEWBERN PRICES CURRENT.

MERCHANDIZE.	quan. rated.	from D. C.	to D. C.
Bacon, - - -	Lb.	10	
Beef, - - -	Barrel	8	8 50
Butter, - - -	lb.		25
Bees-Wax, - - -		20	
Brandy, French	gallon	3	
do. Apple		62	
do. Peach		1	1 25
Corn, - - -	bushel	40	45
Meal, - - -			60
Cotton, - - -	lb.	10	12
Coffee, - - -		16	18
Cordage, - - -		20	25
Flour, - - -	barrel	7	7 50
Flaxseed, - - -	bushel	80	90
Gin, Holland	gallon	1 75	2
do. Country		1	
Iron, - - -	lb.	6	7
Pine Scantling,	M		8
Plank, - - -		10	12
Square Timber,		21	24
Shingles, 22 inch,			1 45
Staves, W. O. hhd.		17	18
do. R. O. do.		10	12
do. W. O. bbl.		8	10
Heading, W. O. hhd.		20	22
Lard, - - -	lb.	10	12
Molasses, - - -	gallon		60
Nails, at the factory	lb.	12	15
Tir, - - -	barrel		1 50
Pitch, - - -		2	
Rosin, - - -		1 85	2
Turpentine, - - -		1 40	
do. Spirits,	gallon		25
Pork, - - -	barrel	12	13
Rice, - - -	bushel	2	2 40
Rum, Jamaica,	gallon		1 80
do. W. I.			1 15
do. American,			75 80
Salt Allum, per 100	bushels		70
do. Fine, do			65
Sugar, - - -	cwt.	12	13
Tobacco, - - -		3	

## MR. GALLATINS REPORT.

(concluded from our last.)

The attempt made under the former direct tax of the United States to equalize the tax, by authorising a board of commissioners, in each state, to correct the valuations made by the local assessors, was attended with considerable expence, and productive of great delay. In order to obviate this inconvenience, it is proposed, that the quota assigned to each estate, according to the rule prescribed by the constitution, should be apportioned by law amongst the several counties, towns, or other subdivisions of each state, adopting in each state, where a tax is now levied, the apportionment of the state tax, whether that be an absolute quota fixed by a previous state law on the county or town, or whether it be only the amount which shall appear to have been last laid on such county by the operation of the general state laws imposing a direct tax; making the apportionment in the states where no tax is now levied, according to the best information and materials which can be obtained; and authorising the states respectively to alter the apportionment thus made by law at any time previous to the day fixed by law for assessing the United States' tax on individuals. The whole process of assessment will thereby be reduced to that of assessing the quota of each county, town, or other subdivision, on the lands and inhabitants of such subdivision. It will be as simple, and may be effected as promptly, and with as little expence as the assessment of a county tax; and, the objects of taxation being the same, it may be still more facilitated by authorising an adoption of the state assessment on individuals, whenever it can be obtained from the proper authority.

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. States. As they were in operation during several years, their defects, and the modifications and improvements of which they are susceptible, are better understood than new taxes could be. With some alterations, they may produce the amount now wanted; and it does not appear, that any other equally productive could be substituted with any real advantage. The gross amount of those taxes in the year 1801, was near one million of

dollars. They would, according to the increase of population, and without any augmentation in their rate, yield now near 1,400,000 dollars. An average increase of about 50 per cent in the rate, would produce the intended gross amount of two millions. But it is believed that that increase ought not to be the same in all those taxes, and that some are susceptible of greater augmentation or extension than others.

1. *Duties on domestic spirits distilled.* There is not any more eligible object of taxation than ardent spirits: but the mode of taxation is liable to strong objections, particularly with respect to persons who are not professional manufacturers, and who only occasionally distil the produce of their farms. It is therefore proposed, that the duties on the quantity of spirits distilled, should be levied only on spirits distilled from foreign materials, at the rate of ten cents per gallon, distilled; and on other distilleries employing stills, the aggregate of which shall contain more than four hundred gallons, at the rate of three cents per gallon distilled; and that instead of a duty on the spirits, or of licences in proportion to the time employed, all other distillers should only pay an annual tax of five dollars, for each still solely employed in the distillation of fruit, and of fifteen dollars for each still otherwise employed. This tax may also, still without reference to time, be made to vary according to the size of the still. At those rates, this class of duties is estimated to produce at most, 400,000 dollars: and it is intended in that case, that another duty should be levied on the same article, in the shape of licences to retailers. By the adoption of that mode, the expences of collection will be considerably diminished, penalties for not entering stills will be unnecessary, and they will be confined with respect to country stills, to the case of clandestine distilling without paying the tax.

2. *Duties on refined sugar.* A duty double of that heretofore laid, viz. at the rate of four cents per pound, is estimated to produce 200,000 dollars. The drawback both of that duty, and of that on the importation of the raw material, to be allowed.

3. *Licences to retailers.* These are believed to be susceptible of considerable and very proper augmentation and extension. The following rates are estimated to produce 700,000 dollars:

For a license to retail wines,	\$20
Do. do. spirits generally	20
Do. do. domestic spirits only,	15
Do. do. any other species of foreign merchandize,	10

Tavern-keepers licensed under the authority of any state, and not living in any city, town, village or within five miles thereof, to be excepted. Every other person who sells wines, foreign spirits or foreign merchandize, otherwise than in the vessel or package of importation, or in the case of dry goods, otherwise than by the piece, and every person who sells domestic spirits in less quantity than thirty gallons, to be considered as a retailer.

4. *Duties on sales at auction.* Those confined to the sales of articles of foreign produce or manufacture, and at the same rate as heretofore, may produce about 50,000 dollars.

5. *Duties on carriages for the conveyance of persons.* Those duties, aiding at the rate of fifty per. cent. on the duties formerly raised, are estimated to produce 150,000 dollars.

6. *Stamp duties.* An association of ideas which connects those duties with the attempt of Great Britain to tax America, and which might with equal propriety attach odium to the duty on the importation of tea, has rendered their name in some degree unpopular. The great extension of post roads, and the facility of distribution, have however removed the most substantial objections to which they were liable. They do not appear to be more inconvenient than any other internal tax, and the expences of collection are less than on any other, being only a commission on the sale, and the cost of paper and stamping. At the same rates as heretofore, with the exception of bank notes, on which an increase appears proper, (with an option to the banks to pay one twentieth part of their dividends in lieu thereof) they are estimated to produce 500,000 dollars.

### 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
Retailer's licences, do.	700,000
Sales at auction, do.	50,000

Duties on carriages, do.	150,000
Stamp duties, do.	500,000
	2,000,000
Total gross amount,	\$5,000,000
Deduct expences 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

Most of the internal taxes have been estimated at their maximum; but it is hoped that any detraction from the estimated amount, will be compensated by a diminution in the expences of collection, which have also been computed at the highest rate.

For the superintendance of those taxes, both direct and indirect, it appears indispensable that the office of commissioner of the revenue should be re-established. For their collection, the former offices of supervisor and inspector, are believed to have been unnecessary and injurious links in the system. and that the expence will be diminished, and the collection & accountability better secured, by the division of the states into convenient collection districts, and by the appointment of a collector to each district, who will pay into the treasury, and be immediately accountable to that department, in the same manner as the collectors of customs. This arrangement, the greater amount to be collected, and the simplification in the objects and mode of taxation will, it is hoped, reduce in a short time the expences of collection of the indirect taxes to 7 1 2 instead of 13 per cent. which they formerly cost, when brought to their highest degree of improvement. In estimating the charges on the direct tax at 15 per cent. 5 per cent have been allowed for the assessment, 5 per cent for the collection, and 5 per cent for losses. This last item is principally on account of losses on unseated lands; on some remote districts of country, and is not susceptible of much reduction. That for assessment may be lessened in those states where the objects of taxation do not require an annual valuation, or where the state or county assessments may be used. The expence of collection proper may be also in some degree lessened in cities and populous districts, and by uniting it with that of the internal taxes. It is however necessary, that the compensation of the collectors be sufficient to command the services of men properly qualified, and in every respect worthy of the trust.

The late enquiry of the committee relates principally to the terms on which loans amounting to at least ten millions of dollars per annum, may be obtained, and to the plan proper to be adopted for the reimbursement of such loans. The terms on which annual loans to that amount may be obtained can be ascertained only by experiment: Government has never since its organization, obtained considerable loans within the U. States, at the rate of six per cent. a year, except from the Bank of the U. States; and these on a capital of ten millions, never amounted to seven millions in the whole. In proportion to the amount wanted for the service of the year, and to the increase of stock of the public debt at market, the terms must naturally become less favorable. It must also be recollected, that in addition to the sum wanted to defray the extraordinary expences of war, an annual loan equal to the annual reimbursement of the six per cent. and deferred stocks prescribed by law, will also be required. This, together with the reimbursement of the residue of the converted stock, amounting to 565,000, dolls. will for this year amount, as has been stated in the annual report, to 2,135,000 dolls. As the interest on the existing debt is included in the "current expences," the loan necessary for the reimbursement of the six per cent. and deferred stocks will, for each subsequent year, amount only to 1,570,000 dollars. The loans for those sums, will indeed create no additional to the amount of the debt, but will nevertheless, increase the total sum to be annually borrowed. It must also be observed, that if the price of stocks should sink below par, the commissioners of the sinking fund are bound, by the existing laws, to apply the residue of the annual appropriation of eight millions a year to the purchase of stock; and that residue will this year amount to 3,640,600 dolls. which in that case must also be borrowed. It is a view of those several considerations, which has created an apprehension that loans to such large amount might not perhaps be obtained on as favorable terms as under other circumstances, and with the

powerful assistance of a national bank, had been formerly anticipated.—The same view of the subject has most forcibly impressed a conviction of the necessity of an additional revenue. For if further loans be also resorted to for defraying the ordinary expences and the interest, they must, if at all practicable, be obtained on most ruinous terms. Excluding that odd, and embracing only the loans which are absolutely necessary, it appears to me more prudent not to limit the rate of interest by law. A discretionary power in that respect, so far as relates to the executive, altogether ineligible; but is preferable to the risk of leaving the public service unprotected for. It is also for the same reason requisite that the loans may be made on a term of not less than ten years. In a former communication to the committee of ways and means, it was suggested, that "treasury notes," bearing interest, might, to a certain extent, be issued, and to that extent diminished the amount to be directly borrowed.—The advantage they would have would result from their becoming a part of the circulating medium, and taking, to a certain degree, the place of bank notes. It is evident, however, that for the same reason the issue must be moderate, and never exceed the amount which may circulate without depreciation.

The loans necessary for the present year, are; 1st. A sum equal to that which may, during the year, be reimbursed on account of the principal of the debt. 2dly. The amount of expences which have been or may be authorised by Congress and are not included in the annual estimates.

The first sum will certainly amount to 2,135,000 dollars, and may be greater, if the stock should sink below par.

The second sum cannot yet be stated, since the extent of the expences which may be authorized is not yet ascertained, and as the estimates for the additional army, already authorised, have not yet been received by the treasury department.

The deficit of 1,200,000 dollars (on the peace re-establishment) is not included as absolutely necessary, although its payment will, as stated in the annual report, leave in the treasury a smaller balance than, under existing circumstances, is eligible.

It may be proper to repeat, that so long as the public credit is preserved, and a sufficient revenue is provided, no doubts are entertained of the possibility of procuring, on loan, the sums wanted to defray the extraordinary expences of a war; and that the apprehensions expressed, relate solely to the terms of the loans, to the rate of interest at which they can be obtained.

The reimbursement of the new debt which may be created, must ultimately depend on the respective revenue and expence of the U. States after the restoration of peace. No artificial provisions, no appropriations or investments of particular funds in certain persons, no nominal sinking fund, however constructed, will ever reduce a public debt. Those who create the debt can only estimate what the peace revenue and expence will be, and presume that the supposed surplus will be faithfully and perseveringly applied to the payment of the principal.

The current or peace expences have been estimated at nine millions of dollars. Supposing the debt contracted during the war not to exceed fifty millions, and its annual interest to amount to three millions, the aggregate of the peace expence would be no more than 12 millions. And as the peace revenue of the U. States may at the existing rate of duties be fairly estimated at fifteen millions, there would remain the first outset a surplus of three millions of dollars applicable to the redemption of the debt. So far therefore, as can be now foreseen, there is the strongest reason to believe, that the debt thus contracted will be discharged with facility, and as speedily as the terms of the loans will permit. Nor does any other plan in that respect appear necessary than to extend the application of the annual appropriation of eight millions, & which is amply sufficient for that purpose, to the payment of interest and reimbursement of the principal of the new debt. No doubt can be entertained of that mode being sufficiently efficacious, since by that plan alone forty-six millions of the public debt have been reimbursed during the last eleven years. If the national revenue exceeds the national expence, a simple appropriation for the payment of the principal of the debt, and co-extensive with the object, is sufficient, and will infallibly extinguish the debt. If the expence exceeds the revenue, the appropriation of any specific sum, and the investment of the interest extinguished, or of any other fund, will prove altogether nugatory; and the national debt will, notwithstanding that apparatus, be annually