



## POETICAL ASYLUM,

### THE CHILD OF SORROW.

The sun has set—and cloudless skies  
Foretell a fair to-morrow:  
But, ah! on me 'twill mournful rise,  
For I'm the child of sorrow.

A sudden melancholy gloom  
Obscures each bright to-morrow,  
And gives to fate's relentless doom,  
Another child of sorrow.

No happier morn of greatful joy  
Can welcome my to-morrow,  
Till grief's consuming cares destroy  
The hapless child of sorrow.

Then will that Pow'r who dwells above,  
Ordain a fair to-morrow  
And shed a beam of heav'nly love  
To cheer the child of sorrow,

May hope's illusive, greatful ray  
Thus gild the future morrow,  
And at the close of life's sad day,  
Inspire each child of sorrow.

## MISCELLANY.

### DESCRIPTION OF A HUSBAND.

By his wife.

This lady composed the following vocabulary to express the character of a husband from her own experience, and which proves how copious our language is on that article:—He is—An abhorred, abominable, acrimonious, angry, arrogant, austere, awkward, barbarous, bitter, blustering, boisterous, boorish, brawling, brutal, bullying, capricious, captious, careless, choleric, churlish, clamorous, contumelious, crabbed, cross, curdled, detestable, disagreeable, dismal, dreadful, drowsy, dry, dull, dirty, Envious, execrable, Fastidious, fierce, fretful, forward, fropish, furious, Grating, growling, gross, gruff, grumbling, Hard-hearted, hasty, hateful, hectoring, horrid, huffy, humorous, illiberal, ill-natured, implacable, inattentive, incurragible, inflexible, injurious, insolent, intractable, irascible, irreful, Jealous. Keen, Loathsome, Magotty, malevolent, malicious, malignant, murdering, mischievous, morose, murmuring, Naufous, nekarious, negligent, noisy, Obstinate, obtrusive, odious, offensive, opinionated, oppressive, outrageous, overbearing, Passionate, peevish, perivacious, perverse, perplexing, pettish, petulant, plaguy, Quarrelsome, queasy, queer, Raging, restless, rigid, rigorous, roaring, rough, rude, rugged, Saucy, savage, severe, sharp, shocking, sluggish, snappish, snarling, sneaking, sour, spiteful, splenetic, squeamish, Stern, stubborn, stupid, sulky, swollen, furry, suspicious, Tantalizing, tart, teasing, terrible, testy, tiresome, tormenting, touchy, treacherous, troublesome, turbulent, tyrannical, Uncomfortable, ungovernable, unfuitable, unpleasant, uppish, Vexatious, violent, virulent, Wallowing, worrying, wrangling, wrathful, Yarring, yelping dog in

a manger, who neither eats himself, nor will let others eat.

## REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

In obedience to the directions of the act supplementary to the act, intituled "An act to establish the Treasury Department," the Secretary of the Treasury respectfully submits the following.

### REPORT AND ESTIMATES.

The nett revenue arising from duties on merchandise and tonnage which accrued during the year 1806, amounted to dol. 16,615,430

And that which accrued during the year 1807, amounted, as will appear by the statement (A) to 16,059,924

The same revenue, after deducting that portion which arose from the duty on salt, and from the additional duties, constituting the Mediterranean fund, amounted during the year 1806, to 14,848,784

And during the year 1807, to 14,375,855 But it is ascertained that the nett revenue which accrued during the three first quarters of the year 1808, did not exceed eight millions of dollars, and is daily decreasing.

The statement (B) exhibits in detail the several species of Merchandize and other sources, from which that revenue was collected during the year 1807.

It appears by the statement (C) that the sales of public lands have during the year ending on the 30th of Sept. 1808 amounted to about 200,000 acres—and the payments by purchasers to near 550,000 dollars. The proceeds of sales in the Mississippi Territory, being, after deducting the surveying and other incidental expenses, appropriated in the first place, to the payment of a sum of 1,250,000 dollars to the State of Georgia, are distinctly stated.

It appears by the statement (D) that the payments on account of the principal of the public debt, have, during the same period, amounted to only 2,335,000 dollars. But the payments from the treasury, for the annual reimbursement of the six per cent, and deferred stocks, and for the final reimbursement of the eight per cent, stock, will (exclusively of a sum of 730,000 dollars already in the hands of the treasurer, as agent for the commissioners of the sinking fund) amount during the last quarter of this year to 5,376,000 dollars: making the total of public debt reimbursed from the 1st of April, 1801, to the 1st of January, one thousand eight hundred and nine, about thirty-three millions six hundred thousand dollars, exclusively of more than six millions paid during the same period, in conformity with the provisions of the treaty and convention with Great Britain, and of the Louisiana convention.

The public debt will, on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and nine, amount to 56,647,663 dollars, consisting of the following items.

Old six per cent stock nominal amount 20,706,603 22

—unredeemed dol. 11,919,877 57

Deferred stock nominal amount 11,717,476 92

—unredeemed 9,386,627 94

New six per cent, stock exchanged at par for old six and deferred 5,993,343 50

New do. do. arising from conversion of three per cent. stock at sixty five new six for 100 three per cent. stock 1,859,770 70

1796 six per cent. stock 80,000

Louisiana do. 11,250,000

Total six per cent. stock 40,489,618 83

Three per cent. stock 16,158,044 42

56,647,663 27

The interest on the whole debt, and the annual reimbursement on the six per cent, and deferred stocks, will for the ensuing year, amount to 4,226,000 dollars, leaving in order to complete the annual appropriation of eight millions of dollars, a sum of 3,774,000 dollars applicable to the reimbursement of the new exchanged six per cent. stock. The whole of that, and of the other new six per cent, arising from the

conversion of three per cent. stock, amounting together to 7,853,000 dollars, would thus be reimbursed within two years. And after the first day of January, 1811, the whole annual amount payable on account of the interest and annual reimbursement, could not during the seven ensuing years, exceed 3,756,000 dollars.—But under existing circumstances, it is believed that the reimbursement of that new six per cent. stock will be nominal, and must be effected by incurring a new debt to an equal amount.

The actual receipts into the treasury during the year ending on the 30th September 1808, as they principally arose from the revenue accrued during the preceeding year, (and the payments on account of drawback having been diminished by the embargo,) have been greater than those of any preceeding year, and

amounted to dol. 17,952,419 90

And the specie in the treasury on the 1st October 1807, amounted to 8,529,573 08

Making together 26,481,992 90

The disbursements during the same period have amounted to dol. 12,635,275 46

consisting of the following items;

Civil department and miscellaneous expenses 1,258,967, 18

Foreign intercourse and payment of American claims assumed by the Louisiana convention 406,499 37

Military and Indian departments, including fortifications, and the expenses of the new army 3,023,759 55

Naval department, including the appropriation of dollars 677,064 47,

to cover the deficit of the preceeding year 2,257,064 47

Public debt, principal and interest (the greater part of the payments for the year 1808, falling as already stated, in the last quarter) have amounted only to 5,688,984 89

—12,635,275 46

Leaving a balance in the treasury; on the 30th Sept. 1808 of 13,846,717 25

dol. 26,481,992 90

The cash in the hands of collectors and receivers, and the outstanding revenue bonds which will almost altogether fall due prior to the 1st of January 1810, may after deducting the debentures, yet unpaid, and the expenses of collection, be estimated to have amounted on the 30th Sept 1808 to dol. 10,500,000

Making together with the balance in the treasury on that day, of 13,846,000

An aggregate of 24,346,000

Although the expenses of the present quarter cannot at present be precisely ascertained, they will not including the reimbursement of 5,376,000 dollars on account of the principal of the public debt, exceed 8,346,000

Leaving on the 1st of January 1809, a sum of dol. 16,000,000

Sixteen millions of dollars in cash or bonds payable during the year 1809, and applicable to the expenses of that year.

It is presumed that the receipts arising from importations and payments for lands subsequent to the 30th September 1808, will not be greater than the deductions on account of bad debts, and of the extension of credit on certain articles.

The expenses of the year 1809, would according to the appropriations already made, and to the usual annual estimates, amount to thirteen millions of dollars, consisting of the following items.

1. Civil list and miscellane-

ous expenses 900,000

2. Foreign intercourse 200,000

3. Grants by congress and other miscellaneous unforeseen demands 150,000

4. Military and Indian departments 2,736,000

5. Naval department 1,014,000

6. Annual appropriation for the publick debt 8,000,000

dol. 13,000,000

Leaving a surplus of only three millions of dollars for defraying all the expenses for fortifications, military stores, increase of the army and navy, or otherwise incident to a state of actual war or of preparation for war.

The annual appropriations on account of the publick debt, amounting to eight millions, and the interest for the year 1809, being less than three millions of dollars, an authority to borrow five millions, would only create a new debt equal to the principal of old debt reimbursed during that year, and appears sufficient to provide for any deficiency arising from the extraordinary expenses which may be thus authorized by congress.

It thus appears, that notwithstanding the general warfare of the belligerent powers against neutral nations, and the consequent suspension of commerce which took place in the latter end of the year 1807, and notwithstanding the increased rate of expenditure naturally arising from that state of things; the ordinary revenue will have been sufficient to defray all the expenses of the years 1808 and 1809, including for 1808 a reimbursement of debt exceeding six millions of dollars, and without making any addition to that debt in 1809.

The measures necessary to be adopted in order to make a timely provision for the service of the ensuing years, depend on the course which the U. States will pursue in relation to foreign aggressions. And that being yet unascertained, it becomes necessary to examine the several alternatives left to the choice of congress.

Either the navigation of the ocean will be abandoned by the U. States; or it will be resumed.

The first supposition is that of continuance of the embargo of the vessels of the United States, and admits of two alternatives.

1. Either a provision generally forbidding exportations, may continue to make part of the system, in which case, importations, whether expressly interdicted or not, must, for want of the means of payment, be also discontinued.

2. Or exportations and corresponding importations may be permitted in foreign vessels.

The second supposition also offers two, and only two alternatives. It may indeed be admitted that the decrees of France can be enforced only in her own territories, and in those of her allies; that however efficient in preventing any commerce between the United States and herself, those decrees cannot materially effect that between her enemies and the United States, and may therefore in that respect be disregarded. But Great Britain having the means of enforcing her orders on the ocean, the navigation of that element cannot be resumed without encountering those orders; and they must either be submitted to or resisted. There can be no middle way between those two courses.

3. Either America must accept the portion of commerce allotted to her by the British edicts, and abandon all that is forbidden, (and it is not material whether this be done by legal provisions limiting the commerce of the United States to the permitted places, or, by acquiescing in the capture of vessels, stepping beyond the prescribed bounds.

4. Or the nation must oppose force to the execution of the orders of England; and this, however done, and by what name called, will be war

(To be continued.)

WANTED,

A BOY between 14 & 16 years of age as an apprentice to the printing business at this office.

FROM THE PRESS OF

E. STOUT.

PRINTER TO THE TERRITORY AND OF

THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.