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National Intelligencer.

REPORT

Of the commissioners of the sinking fund, accompanied with sundry statements, exhibiting the proceedings which have been authorised by the board since their report, dated the 4th of February, 1804.

The commissioners of the Sinking Fund respectfully report to Congress as follows:

That the measures which have been authorised by the board subsequent to their report of the 4th of February, 1804, so far as the same have been completed, are fully detailed in the report of the secretary of the treasury to this board, dated the fourth day of the present month; and in the statements therein referred to, which are herewith transmitted, and prayed to be received as part of this report.

A. BURR, President of the Senate.
J. MARSHALL, Chief Justice of U. S.
A. GALLATIN, Secretary of the Treasury.
Washington, Feb. 5, 1805.

The Secretary of the Treasury respectfully reports to the commissioners of the sinking fund,

That the balance remaining unexpended at the close of the year 1802, and applicable to payments falling due after that year, which balance as appears by the statement (F) annexed to the last annual report amounted to two millions, six hundred and fifty-six thousand, nine hundred and thirty-three dollars, and eight cents, *Dolls. Cts.* 2,656,933 8

Together with the disbursements made during the year 1803, out of the treasury on account of the principal and interest of the public debt, which disbursements, as appears by the statement (G) annexed to the last annual report, amounted to seven millions, three hundred and twenty-seven thousand, seven hundred and twenty-one dollars, and fifty-nine cents, 7,327,721 59

And amounting altogether to nine millions, nine hundred and eighty-four thousand, six hundred and fifty-four dollars, and sixty-seven cents, 9,984,654 67

Have been accounted for in the following manner, viz.

I. There was repaid into the treasury, during the year 1803, on account of the principal of protested bills, and of advances made to commissioners of loans, as appears by the statement (I) annexed to the last annual report, a sum of thirteen thousand, one hundred and seventeen dollars, and forty eight cents. 13,117 48

II. The sums actually applied during the same year to the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt, as ascertained by accounts rendered to the treasury department, amount, as will appear by the statement (A) to eight millions, six hundred and twenty-two thousand, four hundred dollars, and sixty-eight cents, viz.

1. Paid in reimbursement, of the principal of the debt, 4,727,788 44
2. Paid on account of the interest and charges on the same, 3,894,612 24 — 8,622,400 68

III. The balance remaining unexpended at the close of the year 1803, and applicable to payments falling due after that year, as ascertained by accounts rendered to the treasury department, amounted, as will appear by the statement (B) to one million, three hundred and forty-nine thousand, one hundred and thirty-six dollars, and fifty-one cents, 1,349,136 51

9,984,654 67

That during the year 1804, the following disbursements were made out of the treasury on account of the principal and interest of the public debt, viz.

I. On account of the reimbursement and interest of the domestic funded debt, 4,612,171 6

II. On account of domestic loans obtained from the bank of the U. States, viz.

On account of the principal, 250,000
Do. do. interest, 60,593 68 — 310,593 68

III. On account of the domestic unfunded debt, 653 37

IV. On account of the principal and interest of the foreign debt and of the interest on the Louisiana stock, 3,336,427 44

Amounting altogether, as will appear by the annexed list of warrants, (C) to eight millions, two hundred and fifty-nine thousand, eight hundred and forty five dollars, and fifty-five cents, 8,259,845 55

Which disbursements were made out of the following funds, viz.

I. From the monies appropriated by the third section of the act of 10th November, 1803, for paying the interest accruing on the Louisiana stock to the end of the year 1803, 22,499 93

II. From the funds constituting the annual appropriation of 8,000,000 dollars for the year 1804 viz.

From the fund arising from interest on the debt transferred to the commissioners of the sinking fund as per statement (I) 366,223 50

From the funds arising from the sales of public lands being the amount of monies paid into the treasury from the first of October, 1803 to the 30th June, 1804, as per statement, (K) 324,021 66

From the proceeds of duties on goods, wares, and merchandise imported and on the tonnage of ships or vessels, 6,556,518 44

Amounting altogether to 7,246,763 60

Which sum of 7,246,763 60 together with the sum advanced during the year 1803, on account of the appropriation for the year 1804, and amounting as appears by the last annual report, to 753,236 40

Makes in the whole the annual appropriation of dollars for the year 1804. 8,000,000

III. From the proceeds of duties on goods, wares and merchandise imported, and on the tonnage of ships or vessels advanced in part, and on account of the annual appropriation for the year 1805, 829,901 59

IV. From repayments in the treasury on account of remittances purchased for providing for the foreign debt and of advances made to commissioners of loans, as will appear from the statement (E) viz.

Repayment of the purchase money and advances, 121,446 51
Damages and int. recovered, 32,370 91 — 153,817 42

V. From the monies appropriated by law for paying commissions to agents employed in the purchase of remittances for the foreign debt, being the amount paid at the treasury during the year 1804, for that object, and will appear by the statement (C) 6,863 1

8,259,845 55

That the abovementioned disbursement together with the above stated balance of dollars, 1,349,136 51

Which remained unexpended at the close of the year 1803, and with a further sum arising from profit on remittances purchased in the year 1804, and amounting, as will appear by the statement (D) to 45,049 25

And amounting altogether to nine millions, six hundred and fifty-four thousand thirty-one dolls. and thirty-one cents, 9,654,031 31

Will be accounted for in the next annual report in conformity with the accounts which shall then have been rendered to the treasury department.

That in the mean while the manner in which the said sum has been applied is estimated as follows, viz.

I. The repayments in the treasury on account of principal have during the year 1804, amounted as by the above-mentioned statement (E) to 121,446 51

II. The sums actually applied during the year 1804, to the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt are estimated as followeth, viz.

1. Paid in reimbursement of the principal of the public debt, 3,205,248 52
2. Do. on account of interest and charges on the same, 4,006,799 69 — 7,212,048 21

As will appear by the estimate (F)

III. The balance remaining unexpended at the close of the year 1804, and applicable to payments falling due after that year, is estimated as per estimate (G) at 2,320,536 59

9,654,031 31

That no purchases of the debt of the United States have been made since the date of the last report to Congress.

And that the statement (H) exhibits the amount of stock transferred to the commissioners of the sinking fund in trust for the United States, to the 31st Dec. 1804, including the sum of 12,730 dolls. and 27 cents, being the aggregate of the several species of stock transferred in the year 1804, in payment for public lands.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ALBERT GALLATIN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 4th,* 1805.

KENTUCKY.

The following resolution passed both houses of the legislature of this state at their late session, and has been transmitted by the governor to the executives of the other states.

Resolved, That in a confederation of states, the principles by which they shall be governed, are a subject of agreement between the contracting parties, and that the constitution of the United States was therefore agreed on by the whole, and ratified by each of the states.

That several of the provisions of that instrument being adapted to the peculiar situation of some of the states, and intended to protect their interests, which might otherwise have been neglected or forgotten, were conditions without which these states would not have acceded to the union.

That the mode of representation prescribed by the constitution of the United States, was a condition on which the states holding slaves, became parties in the confederation, and that it is just in itself, and not oppressive to any of the states—because, as the states, which permit the existence of slavery, had authorised the introduction of slaves nearly from the time of their establishment, and had thereby lessened the number of free persons they would otherwise have contained while they increased the productions and consequently the wealth of the country; it would be unjust to consider them as possessing no other population, but the number of free persons they now contain. The influence of the eastern states in the national government, cannot be diminished by the number of slaves who may be employed in the cultivation of the southern and western parts of the union, and of Louisiana, the population of a country will depend on the extent and fertility of its soil; and were these countries cultivated by freemen instead of slaves, their relative weight in the union would be increased, and that of the others proportionally diminished.

And the states holding slaves support their just share of the public burthens—In direct and capital taxes, the proportion paid by each state, is regulated by its representation: and the duties upon articles imported, although advanced by the merchant, are ultimately paid by the consumer. The demand for the produce of foreign countries by these states is considerable; their own capitals are employed in the cultivation of the soil, and without importing extensively themselves, they afford an advantageous market for the importations of other parts of the union.

For these reasons, and because the change proposed by the state of Massachusetts might endanger the harmony now subsisting between the several states composing the union, which it is the interest, and we hope the wish of all to maintain and support—it is further

Resolved, That the senators in congress from this state be, and they are hereby instructed, and the representatives of this state in congress are also requested to oppose the alteration in the federal constitution proposed by the state of Massachusetts; and the governor of this state is hereby requested to transmit to each senator and representative in congress from this state; and also the chief magistrates of the different states this expression of our opinion on the subject, and request their concurrence in opposing the contemplated measure.

WILLIAM LOGAN, S. H. R.
THOMAS POSEY, S. S. P.
December 19, 1804—Approved.
Christopher Greenup, Governor of the commonwealth of Kentucky.

FOREIGN NEWS.

STATE PAPER.

Note of Mr. Jackson, delivered to the Prussian Ministry. Oct. 28.

"The undersigned, envoy extradinary and minister plenipotentiary of his Britannic majesty, addresses himself, this day, to his excellency the Baron de Hardenbergh, minister of State and of the Cabinet of his Prussian majesty, upon the subject of an event, which, for the importance of the considerations which it involves, does not yield in the smallest degree to the most revolting acts with which the history of the civilised world has made us acquainted—an event, which, however afflicting it may be to acknowledge, is not without example in the annals of the French revolution, and which cannot be described in its proper colours without recalling that period, so fertile in crimes and misfortunes of every species. It has, however, been reserved for the First Consul of the French Republic to give to Europe the mournful spectacle of repeated violations of those laws and usages, which, till his own time, have governed the correspondence of nations.

"He has caused to be carried off, by an armed force, in the night between the 24th and 25th of this month, Sir George Rumbold, his Britannic majesty's *Charge des Affaires* to the Circle of Lower Saxony, resident in the city of Hamburgh. This minister has been seized in the very territory of that city, and afterwards carried off to Hamburg previous to some further disposition of his person.

"The minister of state and of the cabinet is already informed in detail of the circumstances attending this enormity, and the undersigned would feel wanting in what he owes to the sentiments of frankness and generosity which distinguish the Sovereign to whom he has the happiness of being accredited, if he were to take pains to excite an indignation, which doubtless will of itself at the simple relation of what has taken place.

"But the undersigned finds himself compelled, by the duties of his ministry, to claim the intervention of his Prussian majesty, in his qualities of director of the Circle of Lower Saxony, and of friend and ally of his master, interested, like himself, in the maintenance of the rights of nations and of public justice.

"The undersigned congratulates himself upon having already received very recently in his conferrences with M. le Baron De Hardenberg, such positive assurances of the protection which Prussia would grant to the neutrality and independence of the North of Germany and especially of the Hanseatic towns, that he is able to appeal with perfect confidence, in the name of the king his master, and in the name of the public law, outraged in the person of his minister, to the equity as well as the power of his Prussian majesty.

"He claims the intervention of that monarch with the French government, to obtain the liberation of Sir George Rumbold, as a minister accredited to his august person; and he is happy to think, that, under such happy auspices, an end will at last be put to a state of things, which if suffered for any length of time, would throw back the relations of the state of Europe to the times of the most barbarous nations.

"The undersigned is eager to renew to the Baron De Hardenberg the assurances of his high consideration.

(Signed) "F. J. JACKSON."
Berlin, Oct. 28, 1804.

STOCKHOLM, November 9.

When the states of Pomerania were assembled at Stralsund, on the 8th of October, his Swedish majesty met them in person, and addressed them in the following speech:

"I have caused you to be convoked, my faithful states, in order to express to you, in the customary manner, through my governor general, and the government, my sentiments and will, with respect to certain important occurrences. But as I have now the pleasure to see you assembled in my presence, I wish likewise to have the satisfaction to signify to you, personally, my views and intentions, and the grounds of the measures I have taken. This my resolution is founded on the confidence which ever ought to obtain, between the sovereign and the subjects.

"In the course of the present year, occurrences took place, which, with reason, attracted general attention, on account of the danger to which the North of Germany was exposed; and I immediately took the most effectual measures to place the fortifications of this city in a proper state of defence. This situation of affairs have hitherto by no means changed in a favorable manner; but, rather, circumstances have arisen which require redoubled precaution for the safety of the country. As, therefore, the wants thus produced demand extraordinary supplies, I have sought the necessary aids in every way, and with the assistance of Sweden, have supported the credit and resources of my chamber of Pomerania. But as that kingdom is already burthened with extraordinary taxes, and must encounter others for public purposes, the present happy constitution of this country, without the assistance of the states, may be changed into a very critical and dangerous situation. From this cause, I apply to you for aid and support in the present necessity.

"Convinced that my faithful states will perceive and acknowledge the justice of my proposal, I have only to add, that I rely with full confidence on a speedy, explicit, and satisfactory answer, which the state of affairs, especially on the approach of the unfavourable season of the year urgently demands. The states are, at least so I expect, fully convinced, that I require their support only from the most important reasons.—They must have seen and known, that I have refrained as long as possible from making a proposition which the wants of the state now render indispensibly necessary.

"As I cannot doubt that my subjects repose the most entire confidence in me, that all the aids which the necessities of the state require will be employed by me to the true benefit of the country: it is a pleasure to me to permit that one or two deputies from among