

AMERICAN STATE PAPERS.

DOCUMENTS,

LEGISLATIVE AND EXECUTIVE,

OF THE

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,

FROM THE FIRST SESSION OF THE FIRST TO THE THIRD SESSION OF THE
THIRTEENTH CONGRESS, INCLUSIVE:

COMMENCING MARCH 3, 1789, AND ENDING MARCH 3, 1815.

SELECTED AND EDITED, UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF CONGRESS,

BY WALTER LOWRIE, *Secretary of the Senate,*

AND

MATTHEW ST. CLAIR CLARKE, *Clerk of the House of Representatives.*

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No. 87.

[1st Session.]

PUBLIC DEBT.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JAN. 4, 19, AND FEB. 3, 1796.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, December 31st, 1795.

SIR:

Agreeably to what was proposed by the committee of the House of Representatives at the conference with them on the 26th instant, I have now the honor to present a statement of the debts of the United States, with a view of the sums which will be annually requisite for discharging them.

1st. Of the debts due in Amsterdam and Antwerp, for loans obtained under the late and present Governments. The amount of these loans, exclusive of certain premiums with which one of them is charged, amounted, on the first of January, 1795, to thirty millions and five hundred thousand guilders, equal, at the exchange of forty cents per guilder, to \$12,200,000.

The annexed statement, marked A, shews, in detail, the several loans which constitute this description of debt, the rates of interest payable thereon, and the sums which, according to existing contracts, are reimbursable in each year. It is to be observed, however, that the sums stated in dollars, are calculated at par, or forty cents per guilder; the sums which may be really necessary to effect reimbursements, cannot be ascertained, and will vary, from time to time, according to the course of exchange.

2d. Of the domestic funded debt, bearing a present interest of six per centum per annum.

This debt, on the 31st of December, 1794, amounted to \$29,046,730 62, but, by subscriptions under the supplementary funding act, passed on the 28th of January, 1795, it had increased, on the 30th of September, 1795, to \$29,310,856 86.

In this last capital is included the sum of \$1,167,164 58, which has been purchased or redeemed; the interest of which is vested in the commissioners of the sinking fund; also the stock created by funding the balances due to certain States, in consequence of the report of the late board of commissioners in their favor; which balances originally amounted to \$2,345,056.

By the act of the last session, providing for the redemption of the public debt, the commissioners of the sinking fund are instructed to commence the reimbursement of the six per cent. stock, bearing a present interest on the first of January ensuing, and to continue the same annually, until the said stock is fully redeemed. The sum placed to the credit of the sinking fund, and the balances standing to the credit of certain States, in consequence of the report of commissioners in their favor, are, however, excepted by the law from reimbursement.

The annexed statement, marked B, shews the annuity necessary to complete the payment of the stock subscribed on the 30th of September; other subscriptions, though not to any great amount, have been, and will continue to be, made, until the close of the present year.

The interest and redeeming annuity, exclusive of the sum funded in favor of certain States, will require

\$2,274,624 13
But to reimburse the said balances to States, there would be necessary the further sum of 46,901 12
Amounting to 2,321,525 25

It is proper, however, to observe, that, by a law passed on the 2d of January, 1795, the balances due to States are, on certain conditions, not now controllable by the United States, subject to be transferred, at any time before the 2d of January, 1797, and that said balances, when so transferred, are subject to reimbursement.

As the redeeming annuity is, therefore, unsusceptible of calculation at present, and may, with the interest, amount to \$2,321,525 25, this last sum is assumed, in the general statement which is annexed, as the annual charge upon the revenue.

This annuity will be necessary for the object before stated, until the end of the year 1817. During the year 1818 it will decline to \$1,862,501 63, and will then be liberated by the extinguishment of the debt.

3d. Of the funded domestic debt, bearing interest of six per centum per annum, after the year 1800.

This debt, on the 31st of December, 1794, amounted to \$14,523,365 45; but on the 30th of September, 1795, it had increased by additional subscriptions to \$14,561,934 41.

In the capital last mentioned, is included the sum of \$929,220 14, which has been placed to the credit of the sinking fund, and a sum of \$1,172,528, arising from balances due to certain States, in consequence of the report of the late board of commissioners in their favor.

The interest on this debt will commence on the first of January, 1801; the first reimbursement of principal is to be made on the first of January, 1802; the credit to the sinking fund, and the balances due to certain States, which may remain untransferred, are not subject to reimbursement.

The interest and redeeming annuity, exclusive of the balances originally funded in favor of certain States, will require

\$1,122,919 78
And to redeem the balances originally credited to certain States, the further annuity of 23,450 56
Amounting to 1,146,370 34

It being very uncertain whether any part of the balances due to States will remain untransferred till the year 1802, and there being important reasons in favor of a reimbursement of the whole debt on uniform principles, the sum last stated is assumed as what will probably be the annual charge upon the revenue.

This annuity will continue from the year 1801 to the year 1823; during the year 1824, it will fall to \$924,020 76, and will then be liberated.

4th. Of the domestic funded debt, bearing interest at 3 per centum per annum.

This debt, on the last day of December, 1794, was \$19,484,840 68; on the 30th of September, 1795, it had increased by new loans to \$19,569,909 63.

The sum purchased or redeemed, and passed to the credit of the sinking fund, was \$607,097 27.

Notwithstanding this debt is redeemable at the pleasure of the United States, and though funds are, by the act of March 3d, 1795, eventually destined for that purpose, yet, as the appropriation is conditional and revocable by Congress, nothing more is stated as a charge upon the revenue, than the annual interest, being \$587,097 28.

5th. Of the domestic funded debt, bearing interest at five and one half per centum per annum.

This debt has lately been created by a subscription at the treasury, of that part of the loans obtained of France during the late war, which remained unpaid, and which bore interest at five per centum per annum, and amounts to \$1,848,900.

This species of debt is liable to be increased by subscriptions of the debt due in Holland, bearing five per cent. interest; but any increase will operate an equivalent reduction of the foreign debt; the interest is payable quarterly, from and after the first of January, 1796, the annual sum requisite for this object is \$101,669 50.

6th. Of the domestic funded debt, bearing interest at 4½ per centum per annum.

This, like the debt last mentioned, has been produced by a subscription of a part of the sum due to France, and arises from the loans which bore an interest of 4 per centum; the amount is \$176,000.

To discharge the interest, there will be required annually the sum of \$7,920.

7th. Of the unfunded debt, contracted during the late war.

This debt is composed of loan office and final settlement certificates, indents of interest, certificates of the Register of the Treasury, credits on the public books, and unliquidated claims. The amounts cannot be precisely ascertained, but, on the principles of former estimates, which cannot be materially erroneous, the principal is stated at

	\$984,811 09
And the arrearages of interest, prior to 1791, at	398,026 28
Amounting to	<u>\$1,382,837 37</u>

Agreeably to the contracts expressed in the certificates of unfunded debt, the principals bear an interest of 6 per centum per annum; the arrearages of interest, prior to the year 1791, on being subscribed to the loan opened for the domestic debt, become 3 per cent. stock.

As yet, however, the acts of Congress have contained no provision for the payment of interest on this debt, except on that part which has been registered at the treasury, and then only for a payment on account of interest, equivalent to what would be payable in consequence of a subscription to the loan.

On the principles which have governed former appropriations, there would be necessary, until, and including, the year 1800, the sum of \$51,333 22, and after the year 1800, the sum of \$71,029 44.

As, however, the amount of the unfunded debt is uncertain, and as no principles for the reimbursement thereof have been established, the sum last stated is assumed as the annual charge proper to be estimated for this object.

8th. Of the domestic loans, obtained under authority of the present Government.

The annexed statement, marked C, shews, in detail, the several loans which had been obtained on the 30th of September, 1795, amounting to \$5,700,000. A further sum of \$500,000 will be obtained at the close of the present year, which will increase this description of debt to \$6,200,000.

In this sum is included one million four hundred thousand dollars, being the amount of the instalments which remain unpaid of two millions, had of the Bank of the United States, for an equal sum of the capital stock of the said bank; according to contract, this loan bears an interest of six per centum per annum, and is reimbursable in instalments of \$200,000 at the close of the years, from 1795 to 1801 inclusive.

There is also included in the aggregate amount before stated, the sum of one million of dollars, borrowed of the Bank of the United States and the Bank of New York, for expenses incident to the intercourse of the United States with foreign nations; four hundred thousand dollars of this loan will fall due in the year 1796, and the remainder at the close of the years 1797, 1798, and 1799, in equal instalments of two hundred thousand dollars each.

The other loans, with that to be made at the close of the present year, will require provision in the course of 1796.

It being evident that these loans, especially those which will fall due in the course of the ensuing year, must be continued by new contracts, the annual interest only is introduced into the general statement which is annexed; this interest, for reasons which will be developed in a subsequent part of this communication, is calculated at 6 per centum, or three hundred and seventy-two thousand dollars.

The several sums before stated have been brought into an aggregate view in the annexed table, marked D, the last column of which exhibits the sums which are estimated as being necessary to be provided in addition to the ordinary expenses of Government.

If a revenue adequate to the payment of the sums included in this estimate were to be established, the following reductions of the public debt might be effected.

At the close of the year 1809, the whole foreign debt, amounting to twelve millions two hundred thousand dollars, would be discharged, and an annuity of \$573,632 02, now required for the payment of interest, would revert to the public.

At the close of the year 1818, the funded domestic debt, bearing a present interest of 6 per cent., would be discharged. This debt amounts to \$29,310,856 86 the annuity then liberated would be \$2,321,525 25.

At the close of the year 1824, the funded 6 per cent. stock, bearing a future interest, amounting to \$14,561,934 41, would also be reimbursed, when a further annuity of \$1,146,370 34 would be liberated.

The act of the last session provides fully for the fulfilment of the two last mentioned objects, by an absolute appropriation of revenue.

After the reimbursement before mentioned, there would still remain the following sums of the existing debt:

The stock bearing 3 per cent. interest, being	\$19,569,909 63
The stock bearing 5½ per cent. interest	1,848,900 00
The stock bearing 4½ per cent. interest	176,000 00
The capital of the present unfunded debt, with the arrearages of interest prior to 1791, estimated at	1,382,837 37
And the capital existing in loans of the Bank of the United States and Bank of New York,	<u>6,200,000 00</u>

Amounting, in the whole, to \$29,177,647 00

But, if a revenue were to be established, equal to what will be requisite to satisfy the public engagements upon the scale of expenditure which will be necessary in the year 1801, the whole of the public debt might be extinguished, by payment or purchase, at or before the close of the year 1824, as also a very considerable additional debt, if any such should arise, out of future contingencies.

This view of the public engagements will, it is presumed, demonstrate to the committee, that, in the arrangements which have been hitherto made, an attention has not been wanting to secure a right of reimbursing the debt, fully, if not more than equal, to what the United States can exercise, and that the unforeseen events which have lately happened in Europe, render it necessary to combine some efficacious plan for obtaining loans, with any augmentation of the revenue which it may now be judged expedient to establish.

After a full consideration of different expedients, it has appeared to me most eligible to propose a commutation of the whole debt due to the Bank of the United States, into a funded domestic stock, bearing interest at six per centum per annum, transferable at the treasury and loan offices, respectively, and irredeemable for such a period as will invite purchases at par.

Considering the great capitals which will soon be demandable, or which are in a train of reimbursement in consequence of the act of the last session, it is evident that, if the proposed new stock were to be declared irredeemable for a period of twenty or twenty-five years, still the purchase or redemption of the remaining debt would be sufficient for the employment of any revenues which can readily be acquired. It will also appear, from the table marked D, that such an arrangement would leave it in the power of the United States to reimburse the proposed new stock at a favorable period, by the application of revenue which will then be liberated, in consequence of the final reimbursement of the 6 per cent. stock, bearing a present interest.

The utility of the proposed measure can, I presume, receive but little illustration, beyond that afforded by a naked exhibition of the public engagements.

It is, indeed, very probable that the final payment of the public debt, instead of being postponed by any existing stipulations which forbid reimbursements, will, in fact, be rendered additionally burdensome, if it be not somewhat retarded by those conditions which require repayments at fixed periods.

The difficulties which are now experienced, in respect to the foreign debt, effectually demonstrate the impolicy of unnecessarily contracting engagements which cannot be satisfied directly from the proceeds of the revenue. At no time will those who negotiate loans for the public be able to calculate the value of money, or the probability of an increase or reduction of the rate of interest, with greater precision than those who lend. At all times must the borrower be exposed to certain expenses, risks, and embarrassments, for which no equivalent can be obtained.

Among the reasons which recommend a commutation of the temporary debt due to the Bank of the United States, the following deserve notice:

1st. That this debt was contracted for the very beneficial consideration of an equal sum of the capital stock of that institution, or, it consists of sums advanced for the public service, in anticipation of the revenue. In these respects the debt due to the bank may be fairly considered as first in merit and importance.

2d. That the proposed commutation will enable the bank to grant such further loans as the public exigencies may require, without exposing the United States to certain expenses which are always incident to loans had of individuals.

3d. That, through the agency of the bank, sales of stock can be made to the best possible advantage, and the benefit of any premium which can be obtained, be secured to the United States.

This last consideration is of much importance: for, though the proposed stock might not, in the present moment of commercial enterprise, command a premium, yet there can be but little doubt that it would bear a price considerably above par, at no distant period. While, therefore, any present exigencies would be supplied on the most favorable terms, a certainty would remain, that the real value of the stock would accrue to the public.

I have the honor to be, with perfect respect, sir, your obedient servant,

OLIVER WOLCOTT, Jun. *Secretary of the Treasury.*

To the Hon. WILLIAM SMITH, Esq.

*Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means
of the House of Representatives.*

A.

A general statement of the foreign debt of the United States on the 31st December, 1795, with a schedule of the parts of principal which, by the terms of the several loans, became annually payable, together with the interest, premiums, gratifications, and commissions, thereon, until its final extinction in the year 1809.

PRINCIPAL OF THE FOREIGN DEBT.	Guilders.	Guilders.	Dolls. at 40 cts. per guilder.
Loan of 5,000,000 guilders, effected at Amsterdam by the late Government, per contracts of 11th June, 1782, at 5 per cent. interest per annum, remaining unpaid on the 31st December, 1795,	3,000,000		
Loan of 2,000,000 ditto, per contract of March 9th, 1784, at 4 per cent. per annum,	2,000,000		
Loan of 1,000,000 ditto, per contract of June 1st, 1787, at 5 per cent. per annum,	1,000,000		
Loan of 1,000,000 ditto, per contract of March 13th, 1788, at 5 per cent. per annum,	1,000,000		
Total amount of loans effected by the late Government, -		7,000,000	2,800,000
Loans effected by the present Government, viz:			
<i>At Amsterdam.</i>			
Loan of 3,000,000, per contract of February 1, 1790, at 5 per cent. interest per annum,	3,000,000		
Loan of 2,500,000, per contract of March 2, 1791, at 5 per cent. interest per annum,	2,500,000		
Loan of 6,000,000, per contract of December 14, 1791, at 5 per cent. interest per annum,	6,000,000		
Loan of 3,000,000, per contract of December 24, 1791, at 4 per cent. per annum,	3,000,000		
Loan of 3,000,000, per contract of August 9, 1792, at 4 per cent. per annum, whereof only received -	2,950,000		
Loan of 1,000,000, being a reloan of the first instalment due on the 1st June, 1793, on the loan of 5,000,000, per contracts of 11th June, 1782, at 5 per cent. per annum, -	1,000,000		
Loan of 3,000,000, per contract, dated 10th April, 1794, at 5 per cent. per annum, -	3,000,000		
<i>At Antwerp.</i>			
Loan of 3,000,000, per contract, dated 30th November, 1791, of which loan 950,000 have been suppressed, at 4½ per cent. interest per annum, -	2,050,000		
Total amount of loans effected under the present Government, -		23,500,000	9,400,000
Total amount of the principal of the foreign debt unpaid on the 31st December, 1795, exclusive of 467,500 guilders, being the premiums and gratifications on the loan of March 9, 1784, -	-	30,500,000	12,200,000

STATEMENT A—Continued.

Schedule of the Foreign Debt, shewing the period of its redemption, with the annual interest, premiums, gratifications, and commissions, payable thereon, until its final extinction.

Payable in the year	Capital upon which interest is payable in each year.	Interest, premiums, gratifications, and commissions.	Annual payments thereof.	Instalments becoming due in each year.	Annual amount thereof.	Amount in dolls. at 40 cents per guilder, of the annual paym'ts of interest, &c.	Amount in dollars of the annual instalments.	Total amount in dollars, payable in each year.
1795.	One year's interest on Premium on loan of 9th March, 1784, Commissions on 2,555,250,	30,500,000 \$1,435,250 120,000 25,552 10	\$1,580,802 10			\$632,321	\$400,000	\$1,032,321
1796.	Third instalment of 5,000,000 loan, of 11th June, 1782, One year's interest on Commissions on 2,385,250,	29,500,000 1,385,250 23,852 10	1,409,102 10	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	563,641	400,000	963,641
1797.	Fourth instalment of 5,000,000 loan, of 11th June, 1782, One year's interest on Premium on loan of 9th March, 1784, Commissions on 2,535,250,	28,500,000 1,335,250 200,000 25,352 10	1,560,602 10	1,000,000	1,000,000	624,241	400,000	1,024,241
1798.	Last instalment of 5,000,000 loan, of 11th June, 1782, One year's interest on Commissions on 1,485,250,	27,500,000 1,285,250 14,852 10	1,300,102 10	200,000	200,000	520,041	80,000	600,041
1799.	First instalment of 1,000,000 loan, of 1st June, 1787, One year's interest on Commissions on 1,675,250,	27,300,000 1,275,250 16,752 10	1,292,002 10	200,000 200,000	400,000	516,801	160,000	676,801
1800.	Second instalment of 1,000,000 loan, of 1st June, 1787, First instalment of 1,000,000 loan, of 13th March, 1788, One year's interest on Commissions on 2,255,250,	26,900,000 1,255,250 22,552 10	1,277,802 10	200,000 200,000 600,000	1,000,000	511,121	400,000	911,121
1801.	One year's interest on Gratifications on loan of 9th March, 1784, Commissions on 2,465,250,	25,900,000 1,205,250 10,000 24,652 10	1,239,902 10	250,000 200,000 200,000 600,000	1,250,000	495,961	500,000	995,961
1802.	First instalment of 2,000,000 loan, of March 9th, 1784, Fourth instalment of 1,000,000 loan, of June 1st, 1787, Third instalment of 1,000,000 loan, of March 13th, 1788, Second instalment of 3,000,000 loan, of February 1st, 1790, One year's interest on Gratifications on loan of 9th March, 1784,	24,650,000 1,145,250 12,500						

	Commissions on 4,707,750,	-	-	47,077	10	1,204,827	10	-	-	481,931		
	Second instalment of 2,000,000 loan, of 9th March, 1784,	-	-	-	-	-	-	250,000	-	-	-	-
	Last instalment of 1,000,000 loan, of 1st June, 1787,	-	-	-	-	-	-	200,000	-	-	-	-
	Fourth instalment of 1,000,000 loan, of 13th March, 1788,	-	-	-	-	-	-	200,000	-	-	-	-
	Third instalment of 3,000,000 loan, of 1st February, 1790,	-	-	-	-	-	-	600,000	-	-	-	-
	First instalment of 2,500,000 loan, of 2d March, 1791,	-	-	-	-	-	-	500,000	-	-	-	-
	First instalment of 6,000,000 loan, of 14th December, 1791,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200,000	-	-	-	-
	First instalment of 3,000,000 loan, of 30th Nov. 1791, 950,000 whereof suppressed,	-	-	-	-	-	-	600,000	3,550,000	-	1,420,000	1,901,931
1803.	One year's interest on	-	21,100,000	973,250								
	Gratifications on loan of 9th March, 1784,	-	-	15,000								
	Commissions on 6,538,250,	-	-	65,382	10	1,053,632	10	-	-	421,453		
	Third instalment of 2,000,000 loan, of 9th March, 1784,	-	-	-	-	-	-	250,000	-	-	-	-
	First instalment of 3,000,000 loan, of 24th December, 1791,	-	-	-	-	-	-	600,000	-	-	-	-
	First instalment of 3,000,000 loan, of 9th August, 1792, 50,000 whereof not received,	-	-	-	-	-	-	600,000	-	-	-	-
	Last instalment of 1,000,000 loan, of 13th March, 1788,	-	-	-	-	-	-	200,000	-	-	-	-
	Fourth instalment of 3,000,000 loan, of 1st February, 1790,	-	-	-	-	-	-	600,000	-	-	-	-
	Second instalment of 2,500,000 loan, of 2d March, 1791,	-	-	-	-	-	-	500,000	-	-	-	-
	Payment of 1,000,000 loan, per contract of first June, 1793,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000,000	-	-	-	-
	Second instalment of 6,000,000 loan, of 14th December, 1791,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200,000	-	-	-	-
	Second instalment of 3,000,000 loan, of 30th November, 1791, 950,000 whereof suppressed,	-	-	-	-	-	-	600,000	5,550,000	-	2,220,000	2,641,453
1804.	One year's interest on	-	15,550,000	713,250								
	Gratifications on the loan of March 9th, 1784,	-	-	17,500								
	Commissions on 5,080,750,	-	-	50,807	10	781,557	10	-	-	312,623		
	Fourth instalment of 2,000,000 loan, of 9th March, 1784,	-	-	-	-	-	-	250,000	-	-	-	-
	Second instalment of 3,000,000 loan, of 24th December, 1791,	-	-	-	-	-	-	600,000	-	-	-	-
	Second instalment of 3,000,000 loan, of 9th Aug. 1792, 50,000 whereof not received,	-	-	-	-	-	-	600,000	-	-	-	-
	Last instalment of 3,000,000 loan, of 1st February, 1790,	-	-	-	-	-	-	600,000	-	-	-	-
	Third instalment of 2,500,000 loan, of 2d March, 1791,	-	-	-	-	-	-	500,000	-	-	-	-
	Third instalment of 6,000,000 loan, of 14th December, 1791,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200,000	-	-	-	-
	Third instalment of 3,000,000 loan, of 30th November, 1791, 950,000 whereof suppressed,	-	-	-	-	-	-	600,000	4,350,000	-	1,740,000	2,052,623
1805.	One year's interest on	-	11,200,000	513,250								
	Gratifications on the loan of March 9th, 1784,	-	-	20,000								
	Commissions on 4,533,250,	-	-	45,332	10	578,582	10	-	-	231,433		
	Fifth instalment of 2,000,000 loan, of 9th March, 1784,	-	-	-	-	-	-	250,000	-	-	-	-
	Third instalment of 3,000,000 loan, of 24th December, 1791,	-	-	-	-	-	-	600,000	-	-	-	-
	Third instalment of 3,000,000 loan, of 9th Aug. 1792, 50,000 whereof not received,	-	-	-	-	-	-	600,000	-	-	-	-
	Fourth instalment of 2,500,000 loan, of 2d March, 1791,	-	-	-	-	-	-	500,000	-	-	-	-
	Fourth instalment of 6,000,000 loan, of 24th December, 1791,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200,000	-	-	-	-
	First instalment of 3,000,000 loan, of 10th April, 1794,	-	-	-	-	-	-	600,000	-	-	-	-

STATEMENT A—Continued.

Payable in the year	Capital upon which interest is payable in each year.	Interest, premiums, gratifications, and commissions.	Annual payment thereof.	Instalments becoming due in each year.	Annual amount thereof.	Amount in dolls. at 40 cents per guilder, of the annual paym'ts of interest, &c.	Amount in dollars of the annual instalments.	Total amount in dollars, payable in each year.	
1806.	Last instalment of 3,000,000 loan, of 30th Nov. 1791, 950,000 whereof suppressed,	- - -	- - -	- - -	250,000	- - -	- - -	- - -	
	One year's interest on Gratifications on the loan of 9th March, 1784, Commissions on 4,051,500,	7,200,000	329,000 22,500 40,515	- - -	- - -	4,000,000	- - -	1,600,000	
1807.	Sixth instalment of 2,000,000 loan, of 9th March, 1784, Fourth instalment of 3,000,000 loan, of 24th December, 1791, Fourth instalment of 3,000,000 loan, of 9th Aug. 1792, 50,000 whereof not received, Last instalment of 2,500,000 loan, of 2d March, 1791, Last instalment of 6,000,000 loan, of 14th December, 1791, Second instalment of 3,000,000 loan, of 10th April, 1794,	- - -	- - -	392,015	- - - 250,000 600,000	- - -	156,806	- - -	
	One year's interest on Gratifications on the loan of 9th March, 1784, Commissions on 2,508,000,	3,500,000	158,000 50,000 25,080	- - -	- - -	3,700,000	- - -	1,480,000	
1808.	Last instalment of 2,000,000 loan, of 9th March, 1784, Last instalment of 3,000,000 loan, of 24th December, 1791, Last instalment of 3,000,000 loan, of 9th August, 1792, 50,000 whereof not received, Third instalment of 3,000,000 loan, of 10th April, 1794,	- - -	- - -	233,080	- - - 500,000 600,000	- - -	93,232	- - -	
	One year's interest on Commissions on 660,000,	1,200,000	60,000 6,600	- - -	- - -	2,300,000	- - -	920,000	
1809.	Fourth instalment of 3,000,000 loan, of 10th April, 1794, One year's interest on Commissions on 630,000,	- - -	- - -	66,600	- - - 600,000	- - -	26,640	240,000	
	Last instalment of 3,000,000 loan of 10th April, 1794,	600,000	30,000 6,300	- - -	- - -	600,000	- - -	240,000	
				36,300	- - -	- - -	14,520	240,000	
					600,000	- - -	- - -	254,520	
				\$14,006,912 10		\$30,500,000	\$5,602,765	\$12,200,000	\$17,802,765

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, 31st December, 1795.

B.

Statement of the Domestic Debt of the United States.

	Six per cents.	Three per cents.	Deferred.
Amount of the assumed debt, January 1st, 1795, - -	8,120,836 23	6,090,560 67	4,060,417 84
Do domestic do do do - - -	20,925,894 18	13,394,279 92	10,462,947 48
Funded, from January 1st, to September 30th, 1795, - -	264,126 45	85,069 04	38,569 09
Total of capital stock, September 30th, 1795, - - -	29,310,856 86	19,569,909 63	14,561,934 41
Of the above capital, there has been placed to the credit of certain States, agreeably to act of Congress, and the report of the commissioners, - - -	2,345,056 00	703,516 80	1,172,528 00
And to the credit of the commissioners of the sinking fund; the treasurer, as agent for said commissioners; and, the treasurer, in trust for the United States, - - -	1,167,164 58	607,097 27	929,220 14
And, to the credit of individuals, - - -	25,798,636 28	18,259,295 56	12,460,186 27
	29,310,856 86	19,569,909 63	14,561,934 41

2d.

Schedule of the annual sums requisite to discharge the interest and principal of the debt bearing six per cent. interest.

The debt bearing a present interest of six per cent. exclusive of the balances originally credited to certain States, amounted, on the 30th September, 1795, to 25,798,636 dollars and 28 cents, on which an annuity of 8 per cent. per annum is payable, from the close of the year 1795 to the close of the year 1817, inclusive; and, during the year 1818, an annuity of 6.369 per cent. which will complete the reimbursement: Therefore,

The sinking fund, - - - - -	8 per cent. on 25,798,636 28	is	2,063,890 90
The balances originally credited to certain States, - - -	1,167,164 58, at 6 per cent.	do.	70,029 87
	2,345,056 00		140,703 36
Annual sum necessary, on the principles above stated, from the year 1795, to the year 1817, inclusive, and, according to the act of March 3d, 1795, supposing no part of the balances, due to States, to be transferred, - - - - -			2,274,624 13
Annuity of 6.369 per cent. necessary to complete the reimbursement in the year 1818, on the principles before stated, - - - - -			1,853,848 37
But, to redeem the balances placed to the credit of certain States, an additional sum of \$46,901 12, will be necessary, from the year 1795 to 1817, inclusively, making the whole annuity, during the said period, equal to - - - - -			2,321,525 25
And, during the year 1818, when the said annuity would decline to 6.369 per cent. on the whole capital, exclusive of the sinking fund, a sum of - - - - -			1,862,501 63

3d.

Schedule of the annual sums requisite to discharge the interest and principal of the debt bearing six per cent. interest, from the close of the year 1800.

The debt bearing interest at six per cent. from the close of the year 1800, exclusive of the balances originally credited to certain States, amounted, on the 30th September, 1795, to 12,460,186 dollars and 27 cents; on which an annuity of 8 per cent. per annum is payable, from the close of the year 1801, to the close of the year 1823, inclusive, and, during the year 1824, an annuity of 6.369 per cent., which will complete the reimbursement: Therefore,

The sinking fund, - - - - -	8 per cent. on 12,460,186 27	is	996,814 90
The balances originally credited to certain States, - - -	929,220 14, at 6 per cent.	do	55,753 20
	1,172,528 00		70,351 68
Annual sum necessary, on the principles above stated, from the year 1801 to the year 1823, inclusive, and according to the act of March 3d, 1795, supposing no part of the balances due to States to be transferred, - - - - -			1,122,919 78
Annuity of 6.369 per cent. necessary to complete the reimbursement in the year 1824, on the principles before stated, - - - - -			919,694 14
But, to redeem the balances placed to the credit of certain States, an additional sum of \$23,450 56, will be necessary from the year 1801, to 1823, inclusive, making the whole annuity, during said period, equal to - - - - -			1,146,370 34
And, during the year 1824, when the said annuity would decline to 6.369 per cent. on the whole capital, exclusive of the sinking fund, a sum of - - - - -			924,020 76

4th.

OF THE THREE PER CENT. DEBT.

Annual sum necessary to discharge the interest on \$19,569,909 63, 3 per cent. stock, is - - - - - 587,097 28

Funded domestic debt, subscribed before the 30th September, 1795, under the act of March 3d, 1795, providing for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt, viz:

5th.

Arising from subscriptions of that part of the debt due to France, which bore an interest at 5 per cent. and which has been converted into stock, bearing interest at 5½ per cent. - - - - - 1,848,900 00
Annual interest on the 5½ per cent. stock, from and after 1st January, 1796, - - - - - 101,689 50

6th.

Arising from subscriptions of that part of the debt due to France, which bore an interest at 4 per cent. and which has been converted into stock, bearing interest at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	-	-	176,000 00
Annual interest on the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. stock, from and after 1st January, 1796,	-	-	7,920 00
			<u>183,920 00</u>

7th.

UNFUNDED DEBT.

This debt consists in certificates issued by the Register of the Treasury, loan office and final settlement certificates, indents of interest, credits at the treasury, and unliquidated claims, estimated, on the first of January, 1795, as follows, viz:

Debt due to foreign officers, for which an appropriation has been made, and which, of course, has been vested in the sinking fund. the principal being.	-	-	186,988 23
And the interest, to the end of 1790,	-	-	22,438 58
			<u>209,426 81</u>
The registered debt, and other objects before mentioned,	-	-	1,184,323 40
The arrearages of interest, to the end of the year 1790, which become 3 per cent. stock, on being funded,	-	-	376,851 74
			<u>1,561,175 14</u>
			1,770,601 95
But this debt has, by subscriptions, and conversions into funded debt, between the 1st January and the 30th September, 1795, been diminished the sum of	-	-	387,764 58
			<u>1,382,837 37</u>
Leaving the unfunded debt, on the 30th of September, 1795, on the principles of former estimates, the sum of	-	-	
This sum, on being subscribed to the loan, would, according to former estimates, produce—			
Funded 6 per cent. stock, bearing present interest,	-	-	656,540 71
Funded 6 per cent. stock, bearing interest after 1800,	-	-	328,270 38
Funded 3 per cent. stock, bearing present interest,	-	-	398,026 28

If the unfunded debt were all subscribed on the principles before stated, the following annuities would be requisite:

To discharge the interest on the 6 per cent. stock, bearing a present interest,	-	-	39,392 44
To discharge the interest on the 6 per cent. stock, bearing interest after 1800,	-	-	19,696 22
To discharge the interest on the 3 per cent. stock, bearing a present interest,	-	-	11,940 78
			<u>\$71,029 44</u>

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, 31st December, 1795.

C.

A statement of the domestic loans on the 30th September, 1795, shewing the periods at which the same become redeemable according to contracts.

\$1,400,000, Remaining unpaid of \$2,000,000 borrowed under the act, entitled "An act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States," bearing interest at six per cent. per annum, payable by instalments on the 31st December, of the several years 1795 to 1801, inclusive, of \$200,000 each.			
300,000, Remaining unpaid, of \$400,000 borrowed under the act, entitled "An act for raising a further sum of money for the protection of the frontiers, and for other purposes therein mentioned," bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum, and payable by instalments.			
	On the 1st November, 1795,	\$100,000	
	1st December, 1795,	100,000	
	1st January, 1796,	100,000	
			<u>\$300,000</u>
1,000,000, Borrowed under the act authorizing the loan of \$2,000,000, bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st January, 1796.			
200,000, Borrowed of the Bank of New York, under the act of the 20th March, 1794, bearing interest at 5 per cent., payable on the 8th June, 1796.			
1,000,000, Borrowed under the act authorizing the loan of \$2,000,000, bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st April, 1796.			
800,000, Borrowed under the act, entitled "An act for the reimbursement of a loan authorized by an act of the last session of Congress," bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum, and payable by instalments on the			
	31st December, 1796,	\$200,000	
	31st December, 1797,	200,000	
	31st December, 1798,	200,000	
	31st December, 1799,	200,000	
			<u>\$800,000</u>
500,000, Borrowed under an act making further appropriations for the military and naval establishments, and for support of Government, passed 3d March, 1795, bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum, from 1st April, 1795, payable 1st April, 1796.			
500,000, Borrowed under the aforesaid act of 3d March, 1795, bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum, payable 1st October, 1796.			
<u>\$5,700,000</u>	Amount of domestic loans on the 30th September, 1795.		

NOTE.—An additional loan, of \$500,000, will be made at the close of the year 1795.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, 31st December, 1795.

D.

An aggregate statement of the sums which will be requisite for the payment of interest, and certain reimbursements of the public debt, from the year 1795, to the year 1824, inclusive.

In the year	(1.) Sums required for principal and interest of the foreign debt.	(2.) Sums required for the principal and interest of the 6 per cent. stock, bearing a present interest.	(3.) Sums required for the principal and interest of the 6 per cent. stock, bearing a future interest.	(4.) Sums required for the interest of the 3 per cent. stock.	(5.) Sums required for the interest of 5½ per cent. stock.	(6.) Sums required for the interest of the 4½ per cent. stock.	(7.) Sums required for the interest of the unfunded debt.	(8.) Interest on the domestic loans as proposed.	Total sums requisite in each year, on the principle of this statement.
1795	1,032,321	2,321,525 25	- - -	587,097 28	101,689 50	7,920	71,029 44	372,000	4,338,972 97
1796	963,641	2,321,525 25	- - -	587,097 28	101,689 50	7,920	71,029 44	372,000	4,424,902 47
1797	1,024,241	2,321,525 25	- - -	587,097 28	101,689 50	7,920	71,029 44	372,000	4,485,502 47
1798	600,041	2,321,525 25	- - -	587,097 28	101,689 50	7,920	71,029 44	372,000	4,061,302 47
1799	676,801	2,321,525 25	- - -	587,097 28	101,689 50	7,920	71,029 44	372,000	4,138,062 47
1800	911,121	2,321,525 25	- - -	587,097 28	101,689 50	7,920	71,029 44	372,000	4,372,382 47
1801	995,961	2,321,525 25	- - -	587,097 28	101,689 50	7,920	71,029 44	372,000	5,603,592 81
1802	1,901,931	2,321,525 25	1,146,370 34	587,097 28	101,689 50	7,920	71,029 44	372,000	6,509,562 81
1803	2,641,453	2,321,525 25	1,146,370 34	587,097 28	101,689 50	7,920	71,029 44	372,000	7,249,084 81
1804	2,052,623	2,321,525 25	1,146,370 34	587,097 28	101,689 50	7,920	71,029 44	372,000	6,660,254 81
1805	1,831,433	2,321,525 25	1,146,370 34	587,097 28	101,689 50	7,920	71,029 44	372,000	6,660,254 81
1806	1,636,806	2,321,525 25	1,146,370 34	587,097 28	101,689 50	7,920	71,029 44	372,000	6,439,064 81
1807	1,013,232	2,321,525 25	1,146,370 34	587,097 28	101,689 50	7,920	71,029 44	372,000	6,244,437 81
1808	266,640	2,321,525 25	1,146,370 34	587,097 28	101,689 50	7,920	71,029 44	372,000	5,620,863 81
1809	254,520	2,321,525 25	1,146,370 34	587,097 28	101,689 50	7,920	71,029 44	372,000	5,620,863 81
1810	Extinguished.	2,321,525 25	1,146,370 34	587,097 28	101,689 50	7,920	71,029 44	372,000	4,874,271 81
1811	- - -	2,321,525 25	1,146,370 34	587,097 28	101,689 50	7,920	71,029 44	372,000	4,862,151 81
1812	- - -	2,321,525 25	1,146,370 34	587,097 28	101,689 50	7,920	71,029 44	372,000	4,607,631 81
1813	- - -	2,321,525 25	1,146,370 34	587,097 28	101,689 50	7,920	71,029 44	372,000	4,607,631 81
1814	- - -	2,321,525 25	1,146,370 34	587,097 28	101,689 50	7,920	71,029 44	372,000	4,607,631 81
1815	- - -	2,321,525 25	1,146,370 34	587,097 28	101,689 50	7,920	71,029 44	372,000	4,607,631 81
1816	- - -	2,321,525 25	1,146,370 34	587,097 28	101,689 50	7,920	71,029 44	372,000	4,607,631 81
1817	- - -	2,321,525 25	1,146,370 34	587,097 28	101,689 50	7,920	71,029 44	372,000	4,607,631 81
1818	- - -	1,862,501 63	1,146,370 34	587,097 28	101,689 50	7,920	71,029 44	372,000	4,148,608 19
1819	- - -	Extinguished.	1,146,370 34	587,097 28	101,689 50	7,920	71,029 44	372,000	372,000
1820	- - -	- - -	1,146,370 34	587,097 28	101,689 50	7,920	71,029 44	372,000	2,286,106 56
1821	- - -	- - -	1,146,370 34	587,097 28	101,689 50	7,920	71,029 44	372,000	2,286,106 56
1822	- - -	- - -	1,146,370 34	587,097 28	101,689 50	7,920	71,029 44	372,000	2,286,106 56
1823	- - -	- - -	924,020 76	587,097 28	101,689 50	7,920	71,029 44	372,000	2,286,106 56
1824	- - -	- - -	Extinguished.	587,097 28	101,689 50	7,920	71,029 44	372,000	2,063,756 98

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, 31st December, 1795.

[Presented to the House the 19th of January, 1796.]

A statement shewing the final liquidation of the French Loans, and their full reimbursement at the treasury, upon the principles of the loan opened for the Foreign Debt, under the act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the Public Debt.

	Livres. s. d.	Livres. s. d.	Livres. s. d. Cents.	Dollars.
Balance due to France, on the 31st December, 1794, agreeably to the printed statement for that year, payable at different future periods, ascertained by contracts, dated July 16, 1782, and February 25th, 1783, - - - - -	-	-	12,188,040 12 2, a 18.15	is 2,212,129 37
Debt due to the Farmers General of France, upon a contract made 3d June, 1777, with Messrs. Franklin & Deane, as agents of the United States: Amount of the loan, - - - - -	-	1,000,000		
Deduct remittances made by the late Government - - - - -	-	153,229 5 7		
Interest arising, in the year 1795, on the instalments becoming payable by contract, after 31st December, 1794, viz:			846,770 14 5, at do.	153,688 89
One year's interest, due the 3d September, 1795, on six millions, being the residue of the loan of eighteen millions livres, at five per cent. per annum, - - - - -	300,000			
Ditto, due the 4th November, 1795, on two millions of livres, being the residue of the loan of ten millions, at four per cent. per annum - - - - -	80,000			
Ditto, due the 31st December, 1795, on the entire loan of six millions, at five per cent. per annum, - - - - -	300,000			
Interest, from September 3d, to December 31st, 1795, on 4,500,000, remaining of the loan of eighteen millions, after paying 1,500,000, the instalment of 3d September, 1795, - - - - -	73,750			
Interest, from November 4th, to December 31st, 1795, on one million of livres, remaining of the loan of ten millions, after paying one million, the instalment of 4th November, 1795, - - - - -	6,333 6 7			
For amount of interest relinquished, which had been charged in the account settled to the 31st December, 1794, upon moneys advanced by the United States, on account of instalments becoming due, - - - - -	-	104,462 2 5		
For amount of interest on 846,770.14.5, being the balance due to Farmers General, from 3d September, 1783, to 31st December, 1793, ten years, three months, and twenty-eight days - - - - -	-	437,262 19 10		
			1,301,808 8 10, at do.	236,278 23
			14,336,619 15 5, a 18.15	\$2,602,096 49
<i>The United States have reimbursed the French Government the full amount of the above, viz:</i>				
By payments made at the treasury, for the discharge of the instalments of the 3d September, and 4th November, 1795, \$453,750, at 18.15 cents, - - - - -	-	-	2,500,000	a do. 453,750 00
By amount of supplies furnished, during the late war, to the marine of France, under the agency of John Holker, Esq. Consul General, as settled at the treasury, viz:				
Principal sum, - - - - -	-	448,471 14 8		
Interest thereon, from September 3d, 1783, to December 31st, 1793, - - - - -	-	231,585 16 4		
			680,057 11 0, a do.	123,430 45
Subscribed to the loan opened for the foreign debt, and for which certificates of domestic debt were issued in favor of James Swan, Esq. agent, duly authorized by the Committee of Public Safety, of the National Convention:				
Certificates, bearing interest at 5½ per cent. per annum, from 1st January, 1796, to amount of - - - - - \$1,848,900	-	10,186,776 17 2		
Ditto, bearing interest at 4½ per cent. per annum, from same period, - - - - - 176,000	-	969,696 19 5		
			11,156,473 A 16 7, a do.	2,024,900 00
Payment to the said agent, by treasury warrant, No. 5,132, dated 22d July, 1795, for sixteen dollars and four cents, being the balance due the Republic of France, on loan of money and other supplies obtained by the United States, of the Government of France, during the late war, - - - - -	-	-	88 7 10, a do.	16 04
			Livres, 14,336,619 15 5, at 18.15	\$2,602,096 49

NOTE REFERRED TO IN THE PRECEDING STATEMENT.

A. This subscription is in discharge of the residuary instalments, which had not become due on the 31st December, 1795, viz:

Three, of one million five hundred thousand, each, of the loan of eighteen millions, at five per cent. per annum,	4,500,000
Six, of one million, each, of the loan of six millions, at do.	6,000,000
	10,500,000

Deduct so much paid in advance, on account of the instalment becoming due on the 3d September, 1796,	313,223 2 10
	10,186,776 17 2

One, of one million, of the loan of one million, at four per cent. per annum,	1,000,000
Deduct so much, paid in advance, on account of the instalment becoming due on the 4th of November, 1796,	30,303 0 7
	969,696 19 5
	Livres, 11,156,473 16 7

[Presented to the House of Representatives, February 3, 1796.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, 26th January, 1796.

SIR:

The object of this communication is to represent to the Committee of Ways and Means that certain additional provisions appear to be advisable, in order to a due execution of the act, passed during the last session of Congress, entitled "An act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt."

The eleventh section of the recited act directs, *that the commissioners of the sinking fund shall cause to be paid yearly, such sums as, according to the right for that purpose reserved, may rightfully be paid for and towards the reimbursement or redemption of the debt or stock, bearing or to bear an interest of six per centum per annum.*

In respect to the stock bearing a present interest, it was directed that the reimbursement should commence on the first day of January, 1796. Upon the stock which will bear interest after the year 1800, the reimbursement is to continue on the first day of January, 1802.

The sum which may rightfully be paid in one year, is eight per centum per annum, upon the original capital debt or stock.

As the injunctions of the law upon the commissioners of the sinking fund are unconditional, and as permanent funds have been vested and appropriated, it is conceived that a successive reimbursement annually, of the debts before mentioned, has become an irrevocable stipulation with the creditors. The stock bearing a present interest has, therefore, by the act of the last session, been converted from an annuity of six per centum per annum, for an indefinite period, into an annuity of eight per centum per annum, for a period of somewhat less than twenty-four years, commencing with the year 1795.

The stock upon which interest was to commence in 1801, is a like annuity from that period.

But a stipulation in the fourth section of the act, entitled "An act making provision for the debt of the United States," requires a *quarter yearly* payment of interest, and this stipulation remains in force; a distribution of the annuity of eight per centum per annum, into four quarter yearly dividends, is, therefore, necessary to satisfy the contract with the creditors.

If the dividends on the last days of March, June, and September, in each year, were to be confined to a simple payment of interest upon the *unredeemed capital*, the contract would be strictly satisfied; the fourth quarterly dividend, or that to be made on the last day of December, annually, might, in this case, be calculated at such a rate, as would complete the sum of eight per centum, for each entire year; this appears to have been the design of the law, in contemplating a distinction between the payments on account of *principal* and those on account of interest.

The effect of such a distribution of the annuity of eight per centum, is exhibited in the annexed table, which shews the dividends of interest, for the first three quarters of a year, in a decreasing ratio, proportioned to the reduction of *capital* by reimbursement; while the dividends to be made at the end of the year, for *principal and interest*, are represented as increasing by the amount of liberated interest; the dividends for the entire year being uniformly eight per centum upon the original capital.

Upon this statement, it may be observed, that it has been the established practice at the treasury and loan offices, to suspend all transfers for fourteen days preceding the expiration of each quarter; that time being found by experience to be indispensably necessary for the purposes of balancing the books, and calculating the dividends upon the stock held by individual creditors: a view of the annexed table will, however, prove, that the labor of stating the dividends must be immensely increased, if a distinction between the payments on account of interest and those on account of principal is to be preserved. But the trouble and expense which would be created in the public offices, would not be the only or greatest inconvenience. Such a system of reimbursement would, after a few years, render it necessary to accumulate in the treasury, and suspend from circulation, very considerable sums; the effects of such an accumulation might be inconvenient to commerce, and could not be materially advantageous to the public. As the rates of the dividends would vary from year to year, the true value of the stock could only be ascertained by intricate calculations, to which many of the creditors would be incompetent. Moreover, the rates of the dividends, for interest for several of the last years, would, upon small sums, be too inconsiderable to induce the creditors to a cheerful compliance with certain forms which have been established with reference to the public security, and the responsibility of the public officers. This last objection is very important; as every degree of loss and vexation to the creditors, would not fail to produce a corresponding injury to the public credit.

Notwithstanding it is believed that the powers granted by the seventeenth section of the act of the last session might be justifiably construed in such a manner as would obviate some, if not all the inconveniences which have been stated, yet, in a matter of importance like the present, the decision of the Legislature is desirable. It is, therefore, proposed, that the rates of the quarterly dividends, until the final reimbursement of the six per cent. stock, bearing interest at present, and after the year 1800, be now declared and established by law.

Two propositions are submitted for consideration:

1st. That, in respect to the stock bearing a present interest, it be declared, that there shall be dividends made on the last days of March, June, and September, from the present year to the year 1818, inclusive, at the rate of one and one half per centum upon the original capital; that there be dividends made on the 1st days of December, from the present year to the year 1817, inclusive, at the rate of three and one half per centum upon the original capital, and that a dividend be made, on the last day of December, in the year 1818, of one dollar eighty six cents and nine mills per centum, upon the original capital, in full of said stock.

Or, 2d. That, in respect to said stock, bearing a present interest, the following dividends be established, namely: from the present year to the year 1806, inclusive, a dividend of one and one half per centum, on each of the last days of March, June, and September, upon the original capital; and upon each of the last days of December, during the said period, a dividend of three and one half per centum upon the original capital; from the year 1807, to the year 1818, inclusive, a dividend of one per centum, on each of the last days of March, June, and September, upon the original capital; from the year 1807, to the year 1817, inclusive, on each of the last days of December, a dividend

of five per centum, and upon the last day of December, in the year 1818, a dividend of three dollars, thirty-six cent s and nine mills per centum, upon the original capital, in full of said stock.

If either of these propositions shall be adopted, in respect to the stock bearing a present interest, it will be proper to establish the same rule for reimbursing the stock upon which interest will commence after the year 1800.

Either of the plans proposed will admit of an easy execution in the public offices, and either of them may be adopted consistently with the public engagements. The first proposition would be most favorable to an equal and regular circulation of the public revenue, and would serve to impress upon the stock the most uniform value. It is liable, however, in a greater degree than the second, to what may be deemed an objection common to both; namely, that of requiring an expenditure of money before the time actually stipulated for payment, by the existing contract. The considerations of public utility, which have been stated, will, however, it is presumed, more than counterbalance the objection.

It is further proposed, as an amendment to the act of the last session, that provision be made for reimbursing the balances, bearing and to bear interest at six per centum, due to certain States, which were funded in consequence of an act passed May 31st, 1794. These balances, at present, constitute a part of the domestic funded debt, and unless they shall be reimbursed in course with the residue of said debt, it is apprehended that a degree of complexity will be introduced into the public accounts, unfavorable to a regular and satisfactory administration of the business of the treasury.

In deciding on the manner of executing the law, it has been judged inexpedient to renew the certificates in consequence of the annual reimbursements. It was, indeed, doubted, whether the operation would be practicable; at any rate, the expense to the public, and the trouble which would be produced to the creditors, were deemed insuperable objections. Accordingly, the creditors have been notified, that their certificates will not be recalled, and that transfers will be continued upon the original capital stock. The value of the stock will, therefore, be hereafter a matter of calculation, depending on the term for which the annuity of eight per centum per annum is to continue.

To guard purchasers against deception, an intimation of the arrangement which has been adopted, is expressed in the certificates which have been issued since the commencement of the present year.

It is, however, essential to the preservation of order in the public accounts, and to the security of negotiations of this description of stock, that all the certificates which may, at any time, be in a course of transfer, should possess a uniform character and value. That this uniformity will, in fact, be preserved, cannot be rendered sufficiently certain, unless the whole debt is subject to a regular reimbursement. It is now ascertained, that a considerable portion of the balances due to States, will not be transferred within the time limited by the act of January 2, 1795. Unless, therefore, a provision is made for reimbursing these balances in their present form, one of two consequences must follow: the United States must, hereafter, refuse to permit transfers to be made, however pressing the emergencies of the creditor States may be; or, two new denominations of funded stock must be admitted into circulation. It is conceived, that neither the magnitude of these debts, nor any objects of public utility, require that the exemption from reimbursement, contained in the act of the last session, should be continued. If, however, the proposition now made should be adopted by Congress, it will be proper that an option should be reserved to the States to receive or reject, at their pleasure, a reimbursement equivalent to that made on the residue of the six per cent. stock, at the commencement of the present year. It may, however, be safely presumed that each of the creditor States will readily comply with a measure obviously tending to produce an accommodation to the Government.

It is conceived to be a true construction of the law, that the annual reimbursement upon any stock, which may be in a state of transition to, or from, the loan offices or treasury respectively, and, on that account, not in a state to be included in a dividend at the usual period, may be lawfully made at the end of the ensuing quarter, at the office where the stock may then remain.

This construction is necessary to a due and regular execution of the law, and is supposed not to be inconsistent with the limitation which forbids the reimbursement of a greater sum than eight per centum, on account of principal and interest, in one year. It would be unreasonable if an act of the creditor were to be construed to preclude the right of the public to discharge the annuity at the regular period. If, however, any doubt should exist, as to the powers of the treasury upon this point, a legislative explanation will be advisable.

The trusts vested in the commissioners of the sinking fund, in respect to the reimbursement of the public debt, and for other purposes, are, at present, of high responsibility and importance, and such as will require frequent decisions upon representations from the Treasury Department. It is, in every sense, proper, that the documents received by the commissioners, and their determinations thereon, should be fully recorded, and carefully preserved, by some confidential person, to be appointed by them. An annual provision, of a sum not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars, for the services of a secretary, will be sufficient for the object, and is advisable.

It is already known to the committee, that the proposal for converting the foreign debt into a funded domestic stock, has not been accepted by the creditors in Amsterdam and Antwerp. It was foreseen, that the trouble of maintaining a distant correspondence, the necessity of employing agents in this country, the chances of exchange, and the charges of insurance and commissions, would powerfully operate to deter the creditors from acceding to any commutation of their contracts, on the principles proposed. The additional interest of one half per centum was intended to counterbalance these inconveniences, which were, accordingly, estimated on a scale liberal for the creditors; whether the allowance will be considered by them as an adequate compensation, is uncertain. As, in accomplishing the object of a re-loan, the United States will necessarily have to oppose many interests, and some prejudices, it is desirable to render the proposal of the Government free from all *real* objections; that which has been urged with the most force, arises from the redeemable quality of the new stock.

The documents in the possession of the committee contain data, upon which an opinion is now expressed, that a renunciation of the right of redemption, until the year 1819, would be attended with no inconvenience to the United States, by prolonging the existence of the public debt.

Considering the great amount of the debt in Holland, the unsettled state of that country, and the extensive operations which either a re-loan or direct reimbursement must occasion, it is conceived to be advisable that a discretionary power, of appointing a commissioner or agent to superintend the foreign expenditures, should be vested in the President.

Though it is not certain that such an appointment will be necessary, yet there are sufficient grounds to recommend a provision for such a contingency.

I have the honor to be, with perfect respect, sir, your most obedient servant,

OLIVER WOLCOTT, Jun. *Secretary of the Treasury.*

The Hon. WILLIAM SMITH,

Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives.

Statement exhibiting the operation of the act, entitled "An act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt," in respect to the reimbursement of the six per cent. stock, bearing a present interest.

Term, being the close of the year	Rates per centum, due on the original capital in each year, after the payments made, to the end of the preceding years, are deducted.			Rates per centum, due for interest in the 1st, 2d, and 3d quarters of each year.		Rates per centum, payable at the end of the 4th quarter of each year, on account of principal and interest.	
	Years.	Dollars.	Parts.	Dollars.	Parts.	Dollars.	Parts.
1795	1	100	- -	1	.50	3	.50
1796	2	98	- -	1	.47	3	.59
1797	3	95	.880	1	.439	3	.683
1798	4	93	.632	1	.405	3	.785
1799	5	91	.250	1	.369	3	.893
1800	6	88	.725	1	.331	4	.007
1801	7	86	.049	1	.291	4	.127
1802	8	83	.212	1	.249	4	.253
1803	9	80	.205	1	.203	4	.391
1804	10	77	.017	1	.156	4	.532
1805	11	73	.638	1	.105	4	.685
1806	12	70	.056	1	.051	4	.847
1807	13	66	.260	- -	.994	5	.018
1808	14	62	.236	- -	.934	5	.198
1809	15	57	.969	- -	.870	5	.390
1810	16	53	.448	- -	.802	5	.594
1811	17	48	.654	- -	.730	5	.810
1812	18	43	.574	- -	.654	6	.038
1813	19	38	.188	- -	.573	6	.280
1814	20	32	.480	- -	.488	6	.536
1815	21	26	.428	- -	.397	6	.809
1816	22	20	.014	- -	.301	7	.097
1817	23	13	.215	- -	.199	7	.403
1818	24	6	.008	- -	.091	6	.096

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, January 26th, 1796.

4th CONGRESS.]

No. 88.

[1st SESSION.

REMISSION OF DUTIES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JANUARY 11, 1796.

Mr. GOODHUE, from the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures, to whom were referred the petitions of John Devereux, of William and Archibald McNeal, of Moses Myers, and of Wright White, severally praying for a remission of the duties on certain imported articles, which were afterwards destroyed by fire, and other casualties, made the following report:

Wright White states, that, in September last, he imported into New York, in the brig Polly, a quantity of sugar, from the West Indies, which was there landed, and the duties secured according to law; and that, afterwards, he re-shipped the said sugars, in the said brig, coastwise, from New York to Fairfield, and on the passage she was overset by a sudden squall, and the sugar nearly all lost; he, therefore, prays for a remission of the duties on the same.

John Devereux states, that he imported into the port of Newbern, in May last, a quantity of salt, which was landed, and the duties thereon secured according to law; and that, in August following, the whole of the said salt was destroyed by a violent storm; he, therefore, prays for a remission of the duties on the same.

William and Archibald McNeal, state, that they imported into Boston, in November, 1793, a quantity of hemp, which was landed, and the duties thereon secured according to law; that, in the July following, their ropewalk, together with the said hemp, was destroyed by fire; they, therefore, pray for a remission of the duties on the same.

The object, and ground of application, in those three petitions, being similar, the Committee would observe, that, however our feelings of compassion may be interested, in affording relief to the unfortunate, it becomes impracticable, if, to attain it, we must have recourse to principles which may lead us into endless difficulties and embarrassments; and, upon inquiring into the equity of claims of this nature, and the consequences that might follow, should they be admitted, the Committee are led to the following reflections:

That, whatever duty is imposed on an imported article, the duty becomes incorporated into the price or value of that article, after it is landed, and in the possession of the owner, in degree equally as much, as its first purchase money; and whether the duty be actually paid, or only secured, can make no difference; and if so, there seems to be no reason why the United States should be held, in cases where such goods are afterwards lost by accident, to remit the duty, any more than they should be to reimburse the amount of the first purchase: for, in no respect, ought the United States to be considered in the light of insurers of private property; and should the principle of accountability, on the part of the United States, be admitted in the case of those petitioners, who were the importers, there appears no reason why it should not extend to all cases of such loss, be the time ever so long from the time of importation, or the changes of ownership of such goods ever so frequent: besides, the evidence of the amount of such losses could not, from the nature of the circumstances usually attending them, be such as to secure the public from innumerable impositions. The Committee, therefore, (though with reluctance) are compelled to declare, as their opinion, that the prayer of the petitions of Wright White, John Devereux, and William and Archibald McNeal, cannot be granted, and that they respectively have leave to withdraw the same.

Moses Myers states, that he imported into the port of Norfolk, a quantity of coffee, of a very inferior quality; he, therefore, prays for an abatement of the duty, on that account.

The Committee would observe, that provision is already made by law, where goods have received damage, during the voyage, for an abatement of the duty; but no provision is made, nor ever ought to be made, for an abatement of any specific duty, on account of the article being of an inferior quality; they, therefore, are of opinion, that the prayer of the petition of Moses Myers cannot be granted, and that he have leave to withdraw the same.

4th CONGRESS.]

No. 89.

[1st SESSION.]

PUBLIC CREDIT.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEBRUARY 4, 1796.

Mr. WILLIAM SMITH made the following report:

The Committee of Ways and Means, to whom it was referred to report, whether further measures are necessary to reinforce the existing provisions for the public debt, having considered a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, of the 26th of last month, on the subject of additional provisions, in order to a due execution of the act of the last session, entitled "An act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt," recommend the following resolutions, viz:

1st. *Resolved*, That, in respect to the funded stock of the United States, bearing a present interest of six per cent., there shall be dividends made on the last days of March, June, and September, from the present year to the year 1818, inclusive, at the rate of one and one half per centum upon the original capital; that there be dividends made on the last days of December, from the present year to the year 1817, inclusive, at the rate of three and one half per centum upon the original capital; and that a dividend be made on the last of December, in the year 1818, of one dollar eighty-six cents and nine mills per centum, upon the original capital, in full of said stock.

2d. *Resolved*, That provision ought to be made for reimbursing, in the same proportions as the other six per cent. stock, the balances bearing and to bear interest, at six per centum, due to certain States, which were funded, in consequence of an act, passed May 31st, 1794.

3d. *Resolved*, That the commissioners of the sinking fund be authorized to appoint a secretary, for the purpose of recording and preserving their proceedings and documents; and that a sum, not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars, be annually allowed the said secretary, for his services.

4th CONGRESS.]

No. 90.

[1st SESSION.]

DRAWBACK AND REMISSION OF DUTIES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEBRUARY 8, 1796.

Mr. GOODHUE, from the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures, to whom were referred the several petitions of Israel Loring, sundry merchants of the cities of Philadelphia and New York, Joze Roiz Silva, Nehemiah Somes, and James Strange, made the following report:

Joze Roiz Silva states, that, in June, 1793, he imported into New York, in the brigantine Mary, from the island of Graciosa, one hundred and ninety-seven pipes and seven quarter casks of wine, subject to a duty of forty per centum ad valorem; that the said wine was duly inspected, and bonds given for the payment of the duties; but that the amount of duties could not then be ascertained, for want of an invoice, which, by some mistake, did not accompany the said wine.

That, about eleven months afterwards, the invoice arrived from Graciosa, which he presented to the collector of the district of New York, for the ascertainment of the amount of the duties payable thereon, but was informed by the said collector, that, in the statements of his accounts to the treasury of the United States, he had rated the duty on the said wines at twenty cents per gallon; and, although it appeared he had overrated the duties, inasmuch as he had transmitted his accounts to the treasury, the same must be discharged, and that he must look for relief from Congress. Accordingly, he paid the amount of duties thus overrated. In doing which, he states, that he paid two thousand five hundred and twenty-one dollars and sixty cents more than he ought to have paid, had the duties been estimated by the invoice, agreeably to law. He, therefore, prays for a reimbursement of the same.

The committee, under a persuasion that no fraud was intended by the petitioner, and the collector of the district of New York having certified that he should have corrected the error complained of, if application had been made to him therefor, before the transmission of his accounts to the treasury, as stated in the petition, do recommend the following resolution:

Resolved, That the collector of the district of New York be authorized, at any time within sixty days, to receive from Joze Roiz Silva, of the city of New York, merchant, invoices and other proofs respecting the value of a cargo of wines by him imported into the said district, in, or about the month of June, 1793, in the brig Mary, William Hopper, master, from the island of Graciosa; and if it shall appear, to the satisfaction of the said collector, that the said cargo, or any part thereof, was subject to a less duty than that charged to, and paid by, the said Joze Roiz Silva, therefor, then, and in such case, the said collector is hereby required to allow or refund to the said Joze Roiz Silva, such excess or sum as shall appear to have been overcharged and paid on the same, in like manner as if such invoices and proofs had been produced in due time.

James Strange and Nehemiah Somes, each, state, that they have lost a quantity of salt, the former on board of a vessel going from Norfolk to Richmond, by a violent gust of wind; and the latter in a store which was consumed by fire. They therefore pray for a remission of the duties on the same.

The committee having adopted principles in their report upon the petitions of Wright White and others, which were agreed to by the House, and which embraced these two cases, do, in conformity thereto, report, that the prayer of the petitions of James Strange and Nehemiah Somes ought not to be granted, and that they have leave to withdraw the same.

Israel Loring states that, in July, 1794, he imported into the port of New York, in the brig Diana, a quantity of indigo, from New Orleans, on which the duties were secured according to law, and that, in August following, he re-shipped the said indigo, on board the brig Lydia, John H. Shackerly, master, for Amsterdam, under the inspection of one of the officers of the port, and his return was duly made to the custom house; and that, in the transaction of this business, every requisite was complied with, except that of giving bond and taking the oath prescribed by law, that the indigo should not be re-landed in the United States; that the omission was in consequence of the great number of persons who were in the office at the time he went to give bond and take the oath; and that the hurry of business he was then engaged in, and also conceiving that it might be done as well, at any other time; by means of which omission, the drawback on the exportation is not allowed, notwithstanding he has all the necessary proofs to show that the said indigo was, bona fide, landed and sold at Amsterdam.

He, therefore, prays for the interposition of Congress, and that the drawback on the said indigo may be allowed.

The committee, in considering this case, where proof is brought that the goods shipped underwent the inspection of the proper officer, before the shipment, and they were actually landed in a foreign port, are of opinion that relief ought to be granted to the petitioner, and, for that purpose, recommend the following resolution:

Resolved, That the collector of the district of New York be authorized to allow the drawback upon such a quantity of indigo as was imported into New York, from New Orleans, on the 10th of July, 1794, by Israel Loring, in the brigantine Diana, Allen Hill, master, and which was, on the 19th of August following, entered for exportation, on board the brig Lydia, John H. Shackerly, master, for Amsterdam, notwithstanding bonds were not given, and an oath was not taken, at the time of exportation: *Provided*, That every other requisite has been complied with, relative thereto, which, by law, is required, to entitle him to the same.

Sundry merchants of Philadelphia and New York, represent, by their petitions, that they are owners of ships entitled to the benefits or privileges of ships or vessels of the United States, and that registers have been obtained for them, agreeably to law; but that those registers have become invalid, in consequence of all the owners not having taken the oath required by the act concerning the registering and recording of ships or vessels, and transmitted the same, within ninety days, to the collector granting such registers, agreeably to the terms of the fifth section of the said act; by which means, their ships and cargoes are subject to the same duties as though their ships were foreign, and that such omissions were, in some cases, unavoidable, from the absence of some of the owners; in others, from ignorance of any such requisite; but in none, from wilful negligence. They, therefore, pray for relief from the very heavy extra duty, which, from that cause, they are subjected to.

The committee, taking into consideration the applications that have heretofore been made, as well as those now made, for relief, in the cases of invalid registers, are of opinion, that the several omissions, have, in a great measure, proceeded from this circumstance: that the former registering law had no such requisite as the present one has, and that this has been the chief source of the errors. They, therefore, willing to give relief, and, at the same time, to avoid a repetition of acts which have already been passed, for granting relief in similar cases, recommend the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be empowered to allow to such vessels and their cargoes, whose registers have already, or that may, before the close of the present session of Congress, become invalid, by reason of a non-compliance with the terms of the fifth section of the act concerning the registering and recording of ships or vessels, the same privileges and benefits they would have been entitled to, if no such invalidity had taken place: *Provided*, It shall appear to him that such non-compliance did not proceed from wilful negligence, or an intention of fraud.

4th CONGRESS.]

No. 91.

[1st SESSION.]

INTERNAL REVENUES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEBRUARY 23, 1796.

Mr. WILLIAM SMITH made the following report:

The Committee of Ways and Means having taken into their consideration the subject of Internal Revenues, and the provisions requisite for improving the same, and for more effectually securing the collection thereof, recommend to the House the following resolutions viz:

1st. *Resolved*, That it will be expedient to abolish the tax laid on spirits distilled from materials of the growth or produce of the United States, at any other place than a city, town, or village, or at any distillery in a city, town, or village, at which there shall be one or more stills, which, singly, if only one, or together, if more than one, shall be of less capacity than four hundred gallons; and to collect this branch of the revenue from a tax on the capacity of the stills.

2d. *Resolved*, That the officers of the revenue ought to be authorized, by law, to require of the city distillers, and the refiners of sugar, the verification on oath of their books, once a quarter, and that it ought to be made the constant duty of such distillers and refiners, to exhibit their books if required.

3d. *Resolved*, That a time ought to be limited, within which the exporter of spirits, distilled within the United States, shall be entitled to a drawback; and that the drawback ought not to be granted, unless where the exportation is from the district or State where the same are distilled, or the next adjoining district or State.

4th. *Resolved*, That it would be expedient to modify the act imposing duties on licences to retailers of liquors, so as that the said retailers should pay in proportion to the amount of sales, so far as to divide them into three or four classes.

5th. *Resolved*, That it would be expedient, after demand made of any tax, (except on goods imported) and a neglect or refusal to pay, to authorize a collection thereof by distress.

6th. *Resolved*, That it would be expedient, after demand made of any such tax, and a neglect or refusal to pay, to allow the officer employed to collect the same, a certain mileage for his travel out to collect such tax, over and above the commission which he may be entitled to by law.

7th. *Resolved*, That provision ought to be made for allowing drawbacks upon spirits exported (via Mississippi) in vessels of less than thirty tons.

4th CONGRESS.]

No. 92.

[1st SESSION.]

REMISSION OF DUTIES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, MARCH 4, 1796.

Mr. GOODHUE, from the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures, to whom was referred the petition of Henry Messonnier, praying to be refunded a sum of money erroneously paid as duties on a quantity of coffee imported by him, made the following report:

Henry Messonnier states that, in February 1794, he made an entry at the port of Baltimore, of two hundred and sixty six hogsheads of coffee, imported in the French ship Paccareau, Captain Latour, of which quantity there were two hundred and fifty-two hogsheads on his own account, and the remaining fourteen hogsheads for account of

Champayne and Deyme; that the said Champayne and Deyme, by mistake, bonded for fourteen hogsheads of the wrong marks, in the amount of six hundred and fifty-five dollars and ninety cents; but, on finding their error, they gave a new bond for seven hundred and seven dollars and forty-three cents, being the amount of duty arising on the fourteen hogsheads of coffee, actually their own property, but omitted to cancel the former bond; that those bonds bear the same date, and were given to Otho H. Williams, then collector for the port of Baltimore; that, when the same became due, Mr. Robert Purviance had become collector, and had no power to grant relief to the petitioner.

The Committee, under the persuasion that duties have twice been paid on the same fourteen hogsheads of coffee, do recommend the following resolution:

Resolved, That the collector for the port of Baltimore do pay to Henry Messonier six hundred and fifty-five dollars and ninety cents, being the amount of duties paid on fourteen hogsheads of coffee, more than was imported, in the ship Paccareau, Captain Latour, in February, 1794.

4th CONGRESS.]

No. 93.

[1st SESSION.]

INTERNAL REVENUE.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, MARCH 7, 1796.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 5th*, 1796.

SIR:

I have the honor to transmit, herewith, certain statements, which have been prepared by the Commissioner of the Revenue, in pursuance of the resolutions of the House of Representatives, passed on the 2d day of March 1795, and the 26th day of February 1796, with a report explanatory thereof, by that officer.

I have the honor to be, &c.

OLIVER WOLCOTT, *Jun. Secretary of the Treasury.*

The Honorable the SPEAKER of the House of Representatives.

A report of the Commissioner of the Revenue, required by the order of the House of Representatives of the 2d day of March, 1795, concerning the internal revenues of the United States.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Revenue Office, February 29th*, 1796.

The order of the House of Representatives having been made at the expiration of its last term, a report could only be made to the present House. On the day following the receipt of the order, circular letters, communicating the substance thereof, were transmitted to the supervisors. These letters contained also explicit and particular instructions, intended to ensure the requisite attention to punctuality and to the necessary details, as will appear from the annexed copy. With a view to expeditious and easy communications from the supervisors to the inspectors, printed copies were transmitted to the former, for all of the inspectors of surveys as well as for themselves. As circumstances immediately preceding the order of the House had convinced those who had to pay the tax, that the revenue laws would be executed in future, and had removed some of the difficulties which had impeded and greatly disordered the antecedent business; it appeared expedient to reinforce, by the influence of this legislative call, the injunctions which had been previously given to settle and return, as far as was then possible, all that remained in arrear. To prevent inconvenience from accidents, and to increase impression, duplicates of those letters were also transmitted.

One of the acts concerning snuff and snuff mills, requiring an annual report of the revenue from that object to be made to Congress, a special circular letter upon that subject was transmitted to the supervisors, shortly after the circular communication above mentioned, and nearly six months before the expiration of the first year of the operation of the snuff tax.

Immediately before the time when the five new duties would have existed an entire year, other letters were transmitted to the supervisors, calculated to promote their attention to the objects required by the House, and requesting them immediately to furnish, for legislative and executive use, anticipated estimates of what each of the internal revenues might be expected to produce in the year 1796.

Other letters, partially circular, have been transmitted, at different times, to those supervisors who continued to be most in arrear as to these and their other returns. Besides which, special letters, as frequent, and in terms as urgent, as circumstances required and admitted, have been addressed to some of the supervisors, and indeed to other officers of the revenue, who, from considerations of weight, cannot be instructed immediately from the treasury on ordinary occasions.

But, although a perfect respect to the order of the House, and the proper duties of this office, have produced these early and repeated communications to the supervisors, it is not intended to convey the idea, that they, or the other officers of the revenue, have made less exertions than any other description of persons in the public service. For, it is believed, that a comparative view of their services and duties would produce different impressions. It is, however, true, that the embarrassments and difficulties of the revenue business have been met by inadequate exertions in some instances. These cases have been the subjects of explicit communications with the proper officers. But it is doubted whether a complete remedy can be applied without transferring the tax upon spirits to the stills.

When the order of the House was received at this office, the reflection occurred, that the first year of the five internal revenues established in 1794, would not terminate until the 30th of September, 1795; and that the revenues from both kinds of domestic distilled spirits and from stills, would have their nearest annual period on the 30th of June, following the receipt of the order. It was only on the same 30th of June, that the existing arrangement of officers and compensations would have been in operation for an entire year in relation to all the revenues which are considered as parts of the system of internal taxation. It appeared desirable, therefore, and indeed necessary, to make preparation for statements, which should respectively terminate on those two days of June and September 1795, and a return of officers and compensations, as of the first of those days being the middle of the year. When, however, it is remembered, that the statements of the familiar and unembarrassed business of the customs, concentrated as they are, in each instance, in a single port and post-town, cannot be conveniently made up at the treasury, for any year, until near the close of the year following, much longer time will appear necessary in the case of the internal revenues. Some of these are new, one litigated, and the largest of them has been the subject of forcible opposition and coercion. They are, moreover, so scattered, that one or the other of them accrues in every county, and in almost every township of the United States.

The following statements, A, B, C, D, E, F, and G, contain an exhibition of all the returns, whether formal or irregular, which have been yet received at the treasury. To those papers are added such supplementary estimates as we possess materials to justify. The paper H contains a list of the officers, with their compensations. The paper I is a copy of the act of the President, establishing those compensations. The paper K is the general statement of those revenues, with all the expenses of collection. The drawbacks are inserted in the particular statements of the several revenues, so far as they are ascertained. These statements are accompanied with some remarks, which may contribute to place the subject within the view of the Legislature.

1. *The gross revenue from spirits distilled from domestic materials and from stills* appears, by the accompanying statement and estimate A, to amount to 218,036 dollars and 16½ cents, for one year, ending on the 30th of June, 1795.

The two earliest and largest estimates of that branch of the spirit tax, which were made in December 1790, resulted in a gross amount of \$270,000

But, since the passing of the law of 1791, which was predicated on those estimates, the duty on spirits from domestic materials has been reduced from nine to seven cents, being two-ninth parts of the whole; for which, of course, there is to be deducted from the estimate, \$60,000

The yearly duty upon the capacity of the still has also been reduced, from sixty to fifty-four cents, since the passing of the act of 1791. This difference, taken upon only one fifth part of the whole 270,000 dollars, gives the sum of 5,400

Since that year, monthly licences, not contemplated by the estimates, have been allowed by law, and an opinion is held at the treasury, grounded on a report made upon experiments by distillers, that, in consequence of that allowance, the duty, in the case of stills employed on grain, may be easily reduced from seven cents to four cents and one half, and in the case of fruit, from seven cents to four cents per gallon. If this be taken at the minimum of two cents and one half per gallon, it will justify a deduction of 37,500

102,900

And the sum of \$167,100 will be left as the just and true residuum, after thus deducting from the original estimate, the aggregate of those excisions from this duty, which have been actually made by the law of 1792. Instead of that sum, there can be no doubt, from the face of the statement A, that a larger amount has accrued and will be collected. And if the statutes concerning this branch of the revenue had not been greatly frustrated by the unavoidable want of a law officer, to prosecute the pleas of the United States in a productive district, a confident belief is entertained, that it would have yielded a sum nearly one third larger than the residuum above stated.

To collect, with an effect really equal to previous estimates, so very small a revenue, over the face of an extensive and sparsely-peopled country, under the disadvantages of necessarily imperfect and untried laws, of prejudice, and even opposition, will be considered as favorable to the general character of the revenue officers in the districts. It is, moreover, to be remembered, that there are some occasional circumstances, which might have been expected to produce a defalcation of the duties upon spirits from domestic materials. The excessive prices of grain, of marketable and exportable fruit, and of cider, have deprived the distillers of a very large portion of the means to employ their stills. In all places, the inducements to distil have been greatly diminished by the increased competition of the miller and merchant for every species of grain. It might have been supposed, too, that the great additional importations of foreign spirits*, of low priced wines†, and of malt liquors‡, with the multiplication and extension of the manufactories of the latter, concurring with those circumstances, would have reduced the revenue on spirits from domestic materials, far below all former expectation. Yet this does not appear to be the case. It is worthy of remark here, that, on a calculation predicated upon the premised facts, *the quantity* of spirits, from fruit and grain only, which have been subjected to the revenue, in the United States, in the reported year, appears to be greater than the average of the same branch in England, during the last thirty years, notwithstanding the more strict and rigorous nature of their laws. If these objects have produced there a greater sum, it is because the duty is much higher. A comparison with the same revenue, under the laws of certain of the States, would be still more favorable to the operation by the United States. Pennsylvania, for example, collected, in the year 1790, from an excise of eight cents and eight ninths, upon *foreign* and *domestic* spirits and upon *all kinds of wine*, much less than is now collected from spirits made from *domestic materials only*, though her territory is crowded with emigrants consuming her produce, and she contributed very largely to the supply of the Western and militia armies out of the crop of 1794.

2. The tax upon spirits distilled from foreign materials appears, by the same accompanying statement A, to amount to 141,989 dollars 15½ cents, for one year, ending likewise on the 30th day of June, 1795.

The estimates of 1790, already referred to, resulted, in regard to the tax on spirits from molasses, in the gross, amount of \$385,000 00

But, since the passing of the first law, in 1791, which was predicated on those estimates, the duty on this kind of spirits has been reduced from eleven to nine cents per gallon. Wherefore, there are to be deducted two eleventh parts of 385,000 dollars, being 70,000 00

315,000 00

Allowances for leakage and for prompt payment were also made, for both of which there is yet to be deducted about 6,662 50

\$308,337 50

The revenue from spirits distilled from foreign materials, in the year ending with June, 1795, was, according to statement and estimate A, \$141,989 15. The defalcation of this branch of the revenue appears, therefore, \$166,348 35. But the importation of molasses, in the year 1794, was less than that in 1791, by 3,700,000 gallons. Allowing something extraordinary for the portion which would not have been used in distillation, the duties on the remainder, at nine cents per gallon, would more than counterbalance that sum. To this deficiency in the supply of molasses, it is probable that something might be added for the increased consumption of it in substance, on account of the high price of sugar. These circumstances not only explain the defalcation of the tax on spirits distilled in the United States from *foreign* materials, but afford ground of conviction, that a great revenue from this source has been prevented *only* by the extraordinary nature of the war in the West Indies. As to the future course of the business, there appears little uncertainty in the expectation that the restoration of the molasses trade, the reduction of the prices of grain abroad and at home, and the increase of fruit, or even the two latter, should molasses continue to fail, will render the revenue from domestic spirits highly valuable, especially if further modified by the Legislature.

The estimates of *the duties on sales at auction, snuff and snuff mills, refined sugar, carriages, and licences to retail wines and foreign distilled spirits*, were formed upon grounds which are unknown at the treasury, having been made by a committee of the House of Representatives. It appears highly probable, however, that any informa-

* The quantity of foreign distilled spirits, imported in the year ending on the 30th September, 1790, was 3,678,199 gallons. That in 1794, was 5,699,369 gallons.

† The quantity of wines, other than those of Madeira, imported in the year ending on the 30th of September, 1790, was 607,561 gallons: That in 1794, was 1,336,076 gallons.

‡ The quantity of beer, ale, and porter, imported in the year ending on the 30th September, 1790, was 70,564 gallons. That in 1794, was 331,458 gallons.

tion which could have been attainable at that time, must have been very imperfect and uncertain, and it is to be remembered, that alterations in the bills, which produced diminutions in the product, were made during their passage through the Legislature. On these five duties, the following observations occur:

1. *The auctioneers' tax*, according to the statement B, amounts to 31,593 dollars 23½ cents, and falls considerably short of the estimate referred to. It is conceived, that the numerous and extensive exemptions in the proviso to the first section of the law; the very increased agency of brokers, instead of auctioneers, in the business of the seaport towns, and the multiplication of the various objects, which now form our circulating medium, have greatly affected this revenue.

2. *The taxes on snuff and snuff mills* amount, according to the statements C and D, to 9,511 dollars 8½ cents, and have proved apparently the least conformable with the committee's estimate, though it is not known what proportion they expected from manufactured tobacco. This article, which is of much greater consumption than snuff, was not subjected to duty, as proposed by the committee. An opinion prevails, and it is believed on just grounds, that the existing law, relative to this branch of the public revenues, is either constructed upon wrong principles, or is very defective in its provisions. It is understood, also, that the productiveness of this tax has been diminished by extraordinary, though very natural exertions of the manufacturers of snuff to increase the stock on hand, before the operation of the duty; and it is represented, that, since the alteration of the principle of the law, the larger mills, with great powers of water and capital, have been able to make snuff, by licence, so as to reduce the contribution on the pound of the manufactured commodity to a much less rate than eight cents.

3. *The refined sugar tax* amounts to 34,527 dollars 86 cents, and appears also, by the statement E, to fall short of the original estimate; but additions will be made when all the returns shall be received. The defalcation may be owing not more to the imperfection of the materials, which the committee could obtain, to govern their opinions, than to the increased use of the fine Muscovadoes and of the clayed and powdered white sugars, which are understood to have been imported in a greater degree than formerly. These have facilitated a prudent economy, to which the prices of many of the necessaries of life have invited the consumer.

4. *The tax upon carriages for the conveyance of persons* appears, by the statement F, to have produced 41,421 dollars 17 cents. The members of the Legislature are generally informed, that a question has been raised, in an extensive State, about the constitutionality of the law which imposes it. That circumstance is conceived not only to have diminished the revenue in that district, but in some other places. As it was, for obvious reasons, highly desirable to have this point immediately settled, every exertion was made, short of precipitating the decision, to bring it early before the district court. The judges of that tribunal were divided, and the case was carried by appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. It was endeavored, on the part of the Government, to have the question finally argued in August last, but, from circumstances on the side of the defendant, it became necessary to acquiesce in a postponement, until the February term. It is understood that the revenue of the current year will be farther diminished by the unavoidable delay of a decision.

5. The statement G exhibits the gross revenue from licences to retail wines and foreign distilled spirit, at 54,731 dollars and 54 cents, so far as returns have been received at the treasury. It was to be expected that the amount would fall considerably below the original estimate, because the spirit licences were confined to the retailers of foreign spirits, contrary to what seems to have been the first intention of the committee. This not only diminished greatly the number of licences, but is supposed to have facilitated evasions of the law. It is not doubted, that the occurrence of the month of entry (September) so soon after the passing the licence act, may have prevented that timely promulgation of it, which was necessary to the perfect collection of this tax. A similar reflection arises with greater force in regard to the carriage tax; and, indeed, the arrangements necessary to carry into execution the several laws concerning the five new duties, required more time than intervened between the beginning of June and the month of September.

The paper H contains the names of nearly all the officers employed in the business of the internal revenues throughout the United States. Judging by a comparison with facts in the scene most adjacent to the seat of Government, these are less numerous than the corresponding officers of the States. *The collectors*, alone, of the revenues of the State of Pennsylvania, all of which are of course internal, are believed to be very many more in number, as well in fact as in proportion to the respective aggregates of the taxes, than all the officers of every description employed in that district to superintend and collect the six duties of the United States, which are the subjects of this communication. Throughout the eastern parts of the Union it is understood that there is a collector of their taxes in every township, which must give a number greater, in that quarter alone, than that of all the officers of the internal revenues of the United States. In the other parts of the Union, it is believed that there is considerably more than the proportion of one collector of the State dues in each county, on a medium. It is certain that the internal revenue officers of every class, upon the federal establishment, are fewer in number, although one description of them (the auxiliary officers) has been appointed for the sole purpose of bringing conveniently near to the payers of certain of the taxes, an office of entry and application.

The apparent emoluments of the officers, and the expenses of collection, though not higher than has been expected, if accurately considered, must be taken in conjunction with several connected circumstances.

Some of the supervisors and inspectors have allowances for preparing or signing certificates for foreign distilled spirits, wines, and teas, which, not being conveniently separable, appear, in their general mass of charges, on the internal revenues. They are, however, not considerable. For the important service of checking, on land, the great import duties on those three articles, these revenue officers receive no other than the very small allowance which is just referred to. A puncheon of spirits, worth one hundred dollars, yields to some one of them, in a district, no more than two cents and one half; and a cask of wine, worth forty dollars, yields, in like manner, but a single cent. The supervisors and inspectors' office rent, fuel, and clerk hire, the value, or hire, of the collectors' horses, and their keeping, together with their own expenses when on the road, are deductions from their emoluments. The postages of letters and packets, which greatly contribute to swell the incidental expenses, are all returned into the public treasury, except the allowances to the post officers. Most of the supervisors, and several of the inspectors, perform necessary and important duties, auxiliary to some of the officers of the several Executive departments, on terms very far, indeed, below what would be accepted by any special agent, public or private.

The statements and estimates accompanying this report, contain the substance of all the returns and documents concerning the internal revenues for the year to which they relate. Such papers as may be received during the course of the session, are proposed to be digested into a supplementary statement.

FENCH COXE, *Commissioner of the Revenue.*

[CIRCULAR.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REVENUE OFFICE, *May 16th, 1795.*

GENTLEMEN:

I have been obliged to postpone, until this day, a communication to you concerning a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 2d of March last. It did not reach my hands till yesterday afternoon. The resolution requires, that there be laid before the next Congress, "such a statement of the internal revenues as will ascertain, with precision, the nett product thereof, and the expense of collection;" also, "a list of all the officers employed in that service, and the compensations allowed to each of them."

Completely to effect these several objects, and as the basis of the relative observations and explanations which should accompany the statements from the treasury, it is necessary that early and particular attention be paid to the following points:

1. The completion of all the returns and abstracts relative to retailers' licences, sales at auction, carriages, refined sugar, and snuff and snuff mills, until the 30th of September next, on which day the first year of those revenues will end.
2. The completion of all the returns and abstracts relative to the distillation in cities, towns, and villages, and from foreign materials, from the first day of July, 1791, until the 30th day of September, 1795, the return for each quarter, now unreturned, to be transmitted to the treasury, as soon as completed.
3. The completion of all the returns and abstracts relative to the distillation from domestic materials, in places other than cities, towns, and villages, and to stills, as far as the same can, by every exertion in your power, be completed. From the first day of July, 1791, to the last day of December, 1794, they should be made up by the close of the current quarter, the 30th of June next. These, also, should be immediately sent forward, as each shall be completed. I recommend, too, such exertion as will possess the treasury of the abstract, relative to the half year, now current, by the close of the year 1795.
4. The completion of the quarterly accounts current, with the proper accompaniments, from July 1st, 1791, to the 30th day of September, 1795, and the transmission of each of them, which is, at this time, incompletd, as soon as it shall be made up.
5. A complete list of all the inspectors of surveys, inspectors of the revenue for the ports, collectors of the revenue, auxiliary officers, and deputies of the inspectors of the revenue for the ports, as the same shall stand in the month of June, 1795, exhibiting the salary allowed to each, and an estimate of the commissions, fees for marking stills, &c. &c.; also the surveys, divisions, and counties. To these you will prefix a similar exhibition of all the emoluments of the supervisors.

Should any thing further occur, likely, in your opinion, to give to the Legislature a perfect view of the revenue service, and of its results, you will be pleased to add such information.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

TENCH COXE, *Commissioner of the Revenue.*

The Supervisors of the Revenue.

A.—A Statement of the Revenue arising from stills, and from spirits distilled in the United States during one year, commencing on the first day of July, 1794, and ending on the thirtieth day of June, 1795, so far as returns have been received at the Treasury, with an estimate of such as are deficient.

In what District.	Supervisors' names.	Number of gallons distilled in cities, towns, and villages.		Number of gallons distilled from domestic materials, in the country.	Whole number of gallons distilled in each district.	Gross amount of duties in cities, towns, and villages, from foreign and domestic materials.	Gross amount of duties on spirits distilled in the country from domestic materials, and on stills.	Total gross amount of duties.	Abatements for leakage, at two per cent.	Discount allowed for prompt payment.	Amount of duty collected in each district.	Drawbacks allowed on spirits from foreign materials.	Drawbacks allowed on spirits from domestic materials.	REMARKS.
		Foreign materials.	Domestic do.											
N. Hampshire, do.	J. Wentworth, do.	-	-	2,299½	2,299½	-	\$160 99	\$160 99	\$3 08	-	\$157 91	\$67 16	-	<p>†But one half yearly abstract has been received from New Jersey. The other half year is from an estimate furnished by the supervisor, founded principally on the collector's returns.</p> <p>‡But one quarterly return from the city business.</p> <p>§This return of the country business is taken from partial statements, furnished by the supervisor.</p> <p>¶But one half yearly abstract has been received from Delaware. The other half year is on a statement furnished by the supervisor.</p> <p>||No regular half yearly abstracts for the year here returned, have yet been received from Virginia. The sum here stated for the country business, is taken from an estimate made by the supervisor, who is of opinion it will be fully realized.</p> <p>¶¶The district of Ohio consists of the State of Kentucky, and the territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio. It was erected into an entire new district on the 20th August, 1794, and the supervisor was appointed the 22d of the same month. No returns of revenue have yet been received from it.</p> <p>α The district of Tennessee consists of the territory south of the Ohio; it was erected on the 20th August, 1794; the person for the office of supervisor was not determined upon until February, 1795. No returns of revenue have yet been received from this district.</p> <p>β No returns of the country business are received from the first survey.</p>
Massachusetts, do.	Nathl Gorham, do.	630,589¾	1,445¾	240	632,275½	\$63,302 18	16 80	63,318 98	1,265 97½	\$47 39½	61,988 80¾	8,861 46	\$18 11	
Rhode Island, do.	John S. Dexter, do.	242,299	28,234¼	-	270,533¼	33,111 99½	-	33,111 99½	662 24	-	32,449 75¾	19,143 85	583 40	
Connecticut, do.	John Chester, do.	41,457	7,334¾	-	48,791¾	4,443 67½	1,065 65	5,509 32½	88 87½	67	4,354 13¼	195 86	-	
Vermont, do.	Nathan Brush, do.	-	-	4,566	4,566	6,020 72	*415 96	415 96	-	-	415 96	-	-	
New York, do.	Nicholas Fish, do.	55,232¾	10,601	13,624	79,457¾	62 93	2,375 34	8,396 06	120 16	15 88	5,884 68	1,453 90	-	
New Jersey, † do.	Aaron Dunham, do.	-	899	33,632	34,531	827 42	-	10,277 79½	18 96	-	2,356 38	-	39 00	
Pennsylvania, † do.	Henry Miller, do.	-	-	210,834¾	210,834¾	-	53,504 15	54,331 57	1 25	1 80	59 88	-	-	
Delaware, § do.	Andrew Barratt, do.	-	-	6,951	6,951	5,537 54¾	1,201 33½	1,201 33½	47 68½	-	10,167 18	30 00	30 75	
Maryland, do.	George Gale, do.	53,421	-	-	53,421	-	-	-	26 45	-	810 90	-	-	
Virginia, || do.	Ed. Carrington, do.	1,958	1,294	-	3,252	88 86	64,174 17	64,263 03	110 72½	-	5,426 82½	2,158 79	-	
Ohio, ¶ do.	Thos. Marshall, do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 57	-	87 29	238 36	-	
Tennessee, α do.	John Overton, do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64,174 17	-	-	
N. Carolina, do.	William Polk, do.	327	70	-	397	36 22½	-	36 22½	65½	-	35 57	-	-	
S. Carolina, β do.	Daniel Stevens, do.	23,808	-	62,235½	86,043½	2,057 60	*7,541 30½	9,598 90½	41 20	-	2,016 40	308 26	-	
Georgia, do.	John Mathews, do.	-	-	5,863	5,863	-	*1,149 00	1,149 60	-	-	7,541 30½	-	-	
		1,049,092½	49,876¾	352,321¾	1,451,293	115,489 15¼	141,820 16¾	257,309 31¾	2,420 25¾	65 74½	254,823 31½	32,457 64	749 53	

*The allowance for leakage in the country business in Vermont, Virginia, South Carolina, and Georgia, having been deducted by the collectors of the revenue, the supervisors did not introduce it in their half yearly abstracts, wherefore the gross amount of duties from country stills ought to be two per cent. more. This, however, will not vary the nett revenue.

STATEMENT A—Continued.

Additional estimate, in lieu of such returns as are deficient.

	Gross amount of duties in cities, towns, & villages, from foreign and domestic materials.	Gross amount of duties on spirits distilled in the country, from domestic materials, & on stills.	Total gross amount of duties.	Abatements for leakage, at two per cent.	Discount allowed for prompt payment.	Amount of duty collected in each district.	Drawbacks allowed on spirits from foreign materials.	Drawbacks allowed on spirits from domestic materials.
<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$115,489 15¼	\$141,820 16½	\$257,309 31¾	\$2,420 25¾	\$65 74½	\$254,823 31½	\$32,457 64	\$749 53
Massachusetts—the amount of one quarterly abstract, estimated as nearly equal to the corresponding quarter of the preceding year,	25,000 00	- -	- -	- -	- -	25,000 00	- -	- -
Ditto of one half yearly abstract, estimated by the preceding return,	- -	16 00	25,016 00	- -	- -	16 00	- -	- -
Pennsylvania, do. of three quarterly abstracts,	1,500 00	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,500 00	- -	- -
Ditto of additional two half yearly do. for a part of the country business,	- -	25,000 00	26,500 00	- -	- -	25,000 00	- -	- -
Maryland, do. of two half yearly do.	- -	14,000 00	14,000 00	- -	- -	14,000 00	- -	- -
Ohio, do. of two half yearly do. which, if the law could be executed, would be equal to the fourth survey of Pennsylvania,	- -	20,000 00	20,000 00	- -	- -	20,000 00	- -	- -
North Carolina, do. of two quarterly do.	- -	15,200 00	15,200 00	- -	- -	15,200 00	- -	- -
Do. do. of two half yearly do.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
South Carolina, do. of additional half yearly do. for the country business of the first survey,	- -	1,000 00	1,000 00	- -	- -	1,000 00	- -	- -
Georgia, do. of one half yearly do.	- -	1,000 00	1,000 00	- -	- -	1,000 00	- -	- -
Amount of revenue payable, carried to the general statement K,	141,989 15¼	218,036 16½	360,025 31¾	2,420 25¾	65 74½	357,539 31½	32,457 64	749 53

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Revenue Office, March 3d, 1796.*

TENCH COXE, *Commissioner of the Revenue.*

B.

A Statement of the Revenue arising on Sales at Auction within the United States, for one year, commencing on the first day of October, 1794, and ending on the thirtieth day of September, 1795, so far as returns have been received at the Treasury.

In what district:	Names of Supervisors.	Amount of purchase money at one-fourth per cent.	Amount of duties thereon at that rate.	Amount of purchase money at one-half per cent.	Amount of duties thereon at that rate.	Total amount of duties.	Auctioneers' commission thereon at one per cent.	The amount of duties payable.
New Hampshire,	Joshua Wentworth,	12,480 10½	31 19½	8,124 10¾	40 63	71 82½	71½	71 11¾
Massachusetts,	Nathl Gorham, (a)	35,104 50	87 76½	486,086 32½	2,430 41½	2,518 17¾	25 17¾	2,493 00
Rhode Island,	John S. Dexter, (b)	-	-	-	-	60 85	-	60 85
Connecticut,	John Chester,	2,742 10	6 86½	7,173 10¾	35 87	42 73¼	42¾	42 30½
Vermont,	Nathaniel Brush,	-	-	128 43	64	64	64	63½
New York,	Nicholas Fish,	605,444 66	1,513 53	1,496,137 15	7,480 52	8,994 05	89 59½	8,904 49
New Jersey,	Aaron Durham, (c)	-	-	-	-	17 49	-	17 49
Pennsylvania,	Henry Miller, (d)	-	-	-	-	5,212 76	51 04½	5,161 71½
Delaware,	An'w Barratt, (e)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland,	George Gale, and } John Kilty,	158,517 67	396 24	1,326,599 92	6,632 90	7,029 14	70 27	6,958 87
Virginia,	Ed. Carrington, (f)	27,007 69½	67 72	241,044 72½	1,205 17	2,270 72	12 57	2,258 15
Ohio,	Thos. Marshall, (g)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee,	John Overton, (g)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Carolina,	William Polk, (g)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Carolina,	Daniel Stevens,	110,398 72	275 96	1,019,801 56	5,098 89	5,374 85	53 55½	5,321 29½
Georgia,	John Mathews,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		\$951,695 45	\$2,379 27	\$4,585,095 32½	\$22,925 03¼	\$31,593 23¼	\$303 35¼	\$31,289 91¾

- (a) For two quarters only.
- (b) From an estimate of the supervisor, no abstract having yet been received.
- (c) From an estimate furnished by the supervisor, no abstract having yet been received.
- (d) From informal returns for three quarters, from the city of Philadelphia.
- (e) The supervisor reports that there will be nothing.
- (f) The amount of duty for one quarter's return, is on estimate of the supervisor.
- (g) No returns are received.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Revenue Office, March 3d, 1796.

TENCH COXE, Commissioner of the Revenue.

C.

A Statement of the Revenue arising on Snuff manufactured within the United States, paying duty by the pound, or quantity manufactured, for six months, commencing on the first day of October, 1794, and ending on the 31st day of March, 1795, so far as returns have been received at the treasury.

In what District.	Names of Supervisors.	Quantity of snuff manufactured. Pounds.	Gross amount of duties.	Discount allowed for prompt payment, at 6 per centum.	Drawbacks allowed on exportation	Nett amount of duties.
New Hampshire,	Joshua Wentworth.	32,007½	\$1,555 30	\$44 67½	-	\$1,510 62½
Massachusetts,	Nathaniel Gorham,					
Rhode Island,	Joshn S. Dexter, (a)	9,451 00	756 08	-	-	756 08
Connecticut,	John Chester,					
Vermont,	Nathaniel Brush,	618 00	119 44	-	-	119 44
New York,	Nicholas Fish,					
New Jersey,	Aaron Dunham,	125 00	7 46	44	-	7 02
Pennsylvania,	Henry Miller, (b)					
Delaware,	Andrew Barratt, (c)	74 00	5 92	-	-	5 92
Maryland,	George Gale,					
Virginia,	Edward Carrington, (d)	Amount of duty re- turned under the act of June, 1794, lay- ing a duty upon the manufacture, }	\$2,444 20	\$45 11½	-	\$2,399 08½
Ohio,	Thomas Marshall, (c)					
Tennessee,	John Overton, (c)					
North Carolina,	William Polk,					
South Carolina,	Daniel Stevens,					
Georgia,	John Mathews,					

- (a.) No abstract or estimate of this revenue has been received, but a report that one mill only was worked.
 (b.) From an informal return of the inspector of the third survey; no return from any other part of district.
 (c.) No return. (d.) The supervisor reports that there will not be any thing.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Revenue Office, March 3, 1796.

TENCH COXE, Commissioner of the Revenue.

D.

A Statement of the Revenue arising on mills employed in the manufacture of Snuff, within the United States for six months, commencing on the first day of April, and ending on the thirtieth day of September, 1795, so far as returns have been received at the treasury.

In what district.	Names of Supervisors.	Number of snuff mills.	DESCRIPTION OF MACHINERY.					Gross amount of duties.		Discounts allowed for prompt payment, at six per centum.		The amount of duties payable.	
			Mortars in mills worked by water.	Pairs of mill stones employed in the manufacture of snuff.	Pestles in mills not worked by hand.	Pestles in mills worked by hand.	Mills worked by stampers and grinders.	Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.
			\$560 each.	\$560 each.	\$140 each.	\$112 each.	\$2240 each.						
New Hampshire, - - - - -	Joshua Wentworth.												
Massachusetts, - - - - -	Nathaniel Gorham, (a.)												
Rhode Island, - - - - -	John S. Dexter, (b.)	1	-	-	-	-		\$280 00	-			\$280 00	
Connecticut, - - - - -	John Chester.												
Vermont, - - - - -	Nathaniel Brush.												
New York, - - - - -	Nicholas Fish,	2	5	-	-	-		1,400 00	-			1,400 00	
New Jersey, - - - - -	Aaron Dunham, (c.)	1	-	-	-	-		280 00	-			280 00	
Pennsylvania, - - - - -	Henry Miller, (d.)	5	11	-	-	-		4,200 00	-			4,200 00	
Delaware, - - - - -	Andrew Barratt, (e.)	2	3	-	-	-		840 00	-			840 00	
Maryland, - - - - -	John Kilty,	2	-	-	-	2		112 00	-			112 00	
Virginia, - - - - -	Edward Carrington, (f.)												
Ohio, - - - - -	Thomas Marshall, (g.)												
Tennessee, - - - - -	John Overton, (h.)												
North Carolina, - - - - -	William Polk.												
South Carolina, - - - - -	Daniel Stevens, (i.)												
Georgia, - - - - -	John Mathews.												
Total of machinery, and of duty returned under the act of March, 1795, } laying a duty on the mill machinery, implements, &c. for six months, }		13	19	-	-	2	1	\$7,112 00	-			\$7,112 00	

Amount of duty on snuff, brought from statement C, for six months, - - - - - \$2,399 08½

Total amount of duty on snuff and snuff mills, for one year, - - - - - \$9,511 08½

(a.) No returns. (b.) On an informal statement of the supervisor. (c.) On an informal statement of the supervisor.
 (d.) On an informal and incomplete statement. (e.) On an informal report of the supervisor. (f.) The supervisor reports that no duty has accrued.
 (g.) No return. (h.) No return.
 (i.) One small mill was worked in South Carolina, under the first act, but was discontinued on the change of the law.

394 FINANCE. 1796.

E.

A statement of the Revenue arising on Sugar refined within the United States, for one year, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1794, and ending on the 30th day of September, 1795, so far as returns have been received at the treasury.

In what district.	Names of Supervisors.	Quantities of sugar refined.	Gross amount of duties.	Discounts allowed for prompt payment, at six per centum.	Drawbacks allowed on exportation.	The amount of duties clear of drawbacks.
New Hampshire,	Joshua Wentworth.	lbs. 14,476 $\frac{3}{4}$	\$1,245 46	\$17 07	- -	\$1,228 39
Massachusetts,	Nathaniel Gorham, (a.)		1,208 20	- -	\$124 35	1,083 85
Rhode Island,	John S. Dexter, (b.)	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Connecticut,	John Chester.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Vermont,	Nathaniel Brush.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
New York,	Nicholas Fish, - -	478,055	11,984 90	163 32	- -	11,821 58
New Jersey,	Aaron Dunham.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Pennsylvania,	Henry Miller, (c.)	- -	13,139 08	148 98	- -	12,990 10
Delaware,	Andrew Barrat, (d.)	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Maryland,	George Gale and } John Kilty, }	85,868	6,950 22	210 20 $\frac{3}{4}$	51 75	6,688 26 $\frac{1}{4}$
Virginia,	Edward Carrington, (d.)	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Ohio,	Thomas Marshall, (e.)	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Tennessee,	John Overton, (e.)	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
North Carolina,	William Polk.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
South Carolina,	Daniel Stevens, (e.)	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Georgia,	John Mathews.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
		lbs. 578,939 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$34,527 86	\$539 57 $\frac{3}{4}$	\$176 10	\$33,812 18 $\frac{1}{4}$

(a.) For one quarter only.

(b.) From an informal statement of the supervisor.

(c.) From an informal return of the supervisor, for three quarters only.

(d.) The supervisor reports that no duty has accrued.

(e.) No return.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REVENUE OFFICE, March 3d, 1796.

TENCH COXE, Commissioner of the Revenue.

F.

Statement of the Revenue arising on Carriages for the conveyance of persons within the United States, for one year, commencing on the first day of October, 1794, and ending on the thirtieth day of September, 1795, so far as returns have been received at the treasury.

In what district.	Names of supervisors.	Coaches at ten dollars.	Chariots at eight dollars.	Phaetons at six dollars.	Coaches at six dollars.	Other four wheel carriages at two dollars.	Two wheel top carriages at two dollars.	Other two wheel carriages at one dollar.	Amount of duties.
New Hampshire,	Joshua Wentworth, -	3	8	7	9	5	331	17	\$879 67
Massachusetts,	Nathaniel Gorham, -	6	31	19	8	66	1,940	119	4,601 00
Rhode Island,	John S. Dexter, (a.) -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	876 00
Connecticut,	John Chester, -	1	1	6	1	55	596	599	1,966 50
Vermont,	Nathaniel Brush, -	-	-	2	1	1	16	15	67 00
New York,	Nicholas Fish, -	35	79	116	94	104	226	1,512	4,444 50
New Jersey,	Aaron Dunham, (b.) -	-	15	15	28	787	549	1,032	4,401 50
Pennsylvania,	Henry Miller, (c.) -	33	38	37	166	173	913	142	4,285 00
Delaware,	Andrew Barrat, -	1	4	13	16	36	825	119	2,067 50
Maryland,	George Gale and } John Kilty, }	14	122	81	153	11	1,473	349	5,906 50
Virginia,	Ed. Carrington, (d.)	15	237	135	174	266	224	1,439	6,835 00
Ohio,	Thomas Marshall, (e.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -
Tennessee,	John Overton, (e.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -
North Carolina,	William Polk, -	1	23	41	36	24	50	830	1,634 00
South Carolina,	Daniel Stevens, (f.) -	37	99	47	33	17	296	748	3,016 00
Georgia,	John Matthews, -	1	10	10	6	13	48	133	441 00
		147	667	529	725	1,558	7,487	7,054	41,421 17

(a.) From an informal statement of the supervisor, no abstract having yet been received.

(b.) Part of this sum is on an estimate of the supervisor, for want of a few of the collector's returns.

(c.) The returns from two surveys, and part of a third, are not received.

(d.) A small part of this sum is founded on an estimate of the supervisor.

(e.) No return.

(f.) One survey yet unreturned.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Revenue Office, March 3d, 1796.

TENCH COXE, Commissioner of the Revenue.

G.

A statement of the revenue arising on licences granted to retailers of Wines, and foreign distilled Spirits, within the United States, for one year, commencing on the first day of October, 1794, and ending on the 30th day of September, 1795, so far as returns have been received at the treasury.

In what district.	Names of supervisors.	Wine licences.	Spirit licences.	Am't of duties.
New Hampshire, - -	Joshua Wentworth, - -	122	517	\$2,836 20½
Massachusetts, - -	Nathaniel Gorham, (a) - -	471	1,696	10,833 75
Rhode Island, - -	John S. Dexter, (b) - -	- -	- -	1,590 00
Connecticut, - -	John Chester, (c) - -	347	903	5,646 46½
Vermont, - -	Nathaniel Brush, - -	49	187	1,180 00
New York, - -	Nicholas Fish, - -	720	1,452	10,094 82
New Jersey, - -	Aaron Dunham, (d) - -	161	254	2,409 06
Pennsylvania, - -	Henry Miller, (e) - -	424	480	4,673 53
Delaware, - -	Andrew Barratt, - -	90	170	1,203 45
Maryland, - -	George Gale and John Kilty, - -	296	567	4,301 14
Virginia, - -	Edward Carrington, (f) - -	308	739	6,445 00
Ohio, - -	Thomas Marshall, - -	- -	- -	- -
Tennessee, - -	John Overton, (g) - -	- -	- -	- -
North Carolina, - -	William Polk, - -	68	186	1,233 12¼
South Carolina, - -	Daniel Stevens, (h) - -	106	230	1,680 00
Georgia, - -	John Mathews, - -	41	80	605 00
		3,203	7,461	\$54,731 54½

(a) A further return is expected, but will be inconsiderable.

(b) From an informal statement of the supervisor, no abstract having yet been received.

(c) One small return is yet wanting.

(d) Part of the sum here stated, is from an estimate of the supervisor.

(e) Returns are wanting from two surveys, and a part of a third.

(f) One quarterly return of the duty is on an estimate furnished by the supervisor; the number of licences does not appear.

(g) No returns.

(h) Part of the returns are not received.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Revenue Office, March 3d, 1796.

TENCH COXE, Commissioner of the Revenue.

H.

A list of the officers employed in the collection of the Internal Revenues of the United States, and in all other services relative thereto, on the 1st day of July, 1795, with their several denominations, and the compensations allowed to each of them, so far as the returns or other documents have been received at the treasury.

No. 1.

A LIST OF THE SUPERVISORS.

The names of the Supervisors.	District.	Compensation.	Remarks.
Joshua Wentworth, -	New Hampshire, -	\$563 51	Noah Smith having resigned, was succeeded by Nathaniel Brush. The compensations of both, for the year, are included in this sum.
Nathaniel Gorham, -	Massachusetts, -	2,500 00	
John S. Dexter, -	Rhode Island, -	1,054 59	
John Chester, -	Connecticut, -	876 77	
Nathaniel Brush, -	Vermont, - -	514 54	George Gale resigned, and was succeeded by Mr. Kilty. The compensations of both, for the year, are included in this sum.
Nicholas Fish, -	New York, - -	2,098 36	
Aaron Dunham, -	New Jersey, -	834 39½	
Henry Miller, -	Pennsylvania, -	- -	
Andrew Barrat, -	Delaware, - -	540 19½	A part of this, the supervisor receives as inspector of the first survey, but he has not separated it in his statement.
John Kilty, - -	Maryland, - -	1,372 12½	
Edward Carrington, -	Virginia, - -	2,495 88	
Thomas Marshall, -	Ohio, - -	- -	
John Overton, -	Tennessee, -	- -	
William Polk, -	North Carolina, -	1,294 62	
Daniel Stevens, -	South Carolina, -	1,410 39	
John Mathews, -	Georgia, - -	551 50	
		\$16,106 87½	

No. 2.

A LIST OF THE INSPECTORS OF SURVEYS.

The names of the Inspectors.	District.	Survey.	Compensation.	Remarks.
John Frothingham, Jonathan Jackson, Leonard Jarvis	New Hampshire,	First and only,	\$9 82	{ The duty is performed by the supervisor.
	Massachusetts,	First,	500 00	
	do.	Second,	1,392 47½	
	do.	Third,	1,392 47½	
	Rhode Island,	First and only,	191 39	
	Connecticut,	First and only,	62 25½	
	Vermont,	First and only,	- -	
William Nicholls, John Boyd, Edward Hand, John Neville,	New York,	First and only,	786 94	{ The duty is performed by the supervisor.
	New Jersey,	First and only,	- -	
	Pennsylvania,	First,	- -	
	do.	Second,	- -	
	do.	Third,	- -	
	do.	Fourth,	- -	
	Delaware,	First and only,	- -	
Phillip Thomas, William Richardson, Drury Ragsdale, Edward Stevens, Mayo Carrington, James Gibbon, Edward Smith, James Breckenridge,	Maryland,	First,	95 36	{ The duty is performed by the supervisor. The emoluments are estimated, but on certain ground. This is partly on estimate.
	do.	Second,	640 25	
	do.	Third,	528 44½	
	Virginia,	First,	589 65	
	do.	Second,	693 78	
	do.	Third,	649 02	
	do.	Fourth,	669 85	
	do.	Fifth,	928 78	
	do.	Sixth,	607 61	
	Ohio,	First, Second,	- -	
Ebenezer Sproat,	Tennessee,	First and only,	- -	{ The duty is performed by the supervisor.
	North Carolina,	First,	573 82½	
Thomas Overton,	do.	Second,	725 17	{ He also performs the duty of collector of a division; his compensation for both services, is included in this sum. The duty is performed by the supervisor.
Hardy Murfree,	do.	Third,	18 15	
	do.	Fourth,	561 16	
John Whitaker,	do.	Fifth,	694 68	{ He also performs the duty of collector of a division; his compensation for both services, is included in this sum. The duty is performed by the supervisor.
Daniel McKissach,	do.	First,	- -	
	South Carolina,	Second,	536 82	
	do.	Third,	580 00	
Benjamin Cudworth, Silvanus Walker,	Georgia,	First and only,	- -	{ The duty is performed by the supervisor.
			\$13,427 90	

No. 3.

A LIST OF THE COLLECTORS OF THE REVENUE.

Names.	District.		Names.	District.	
George Wentworth,	New Hampshire.	\$128 82½	Thomas Burnham,	Massachusetts,	48 88
William Simpson,	do.	126 11½	Moses Moody,	do.	35 67
Daniel Epes, (a.)	Massachusetts.	79 60	Timothy Osgood,	do.	95 28½
Joseph Tucker, (a.)	do.	32 76	William West,	do.	116 29½
Francis Cook, (a.)	do.	35 72	Ezra Newhall,	do.	306 41
John Lee, (a.)	do.	27 18	George Osburn,	do.	194 51
William Wier,	do.	190 83½	William Rogers,	do.	52 46½
William Farnham,	do.	245 90	Samuel Swan,	do.	716 89½

(a.) These are also officers of the revenues of impost and tonnage.

A List of the Collectors of the Revenue—continued.

Names.	District.		Names.	District.	
Ebenezer Kent, -	Massachusetts,	253 66 $\frac{3}{4}$	Daniel St. Clair, (e.) -	Pennsylvania,	
Jonathan Kittell, -	do.	249 49 $\frac{1}{2}$	Abraham Dubois, -	do.	
Abraham Lincoln, -	do.	102 52 $\frac{1}{4}$	John Whitman, -	do.	
Abel Whitney, -	do.	97 08 $\frac{3}{4}$	Jacob Eyerly, Jr., -	do.	
Henry W. Dwight, -	do.	53 07	Thomas Hamilton, -	do.	
Asa Leach, -	do.	85 66	Peter Grubb, -	do.	
William Hichborn, -	do.	302 27 $\frac{1}{2}$	John Ewing, -	do.	
William Bradford, -	do.	724 85 $\frac{1}{2}$	Jacob Humphreys, -	do.	
Samuel Moore, -	do.	444 72 $\frac{1}{2}$	Frederick Hubly, -	do.	
Foster Cruft, -	do.	332 08	Conrad Laub, -	do.	
Isaac Codman, -	do.	512 80	John Hughes, -	do.	
Nathan Davies, -	do.	126 43 $\frac{1}{4}$	John Webster, -	do.	
David Cheever, -	do.	499 90 $\frac{1}{2}$	Benjamin Wells, -	do.	
Thomas Clarke, -	do.	77 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Robert Johnston, -	do.	
William Goodwin, -	do.	89 36 $\frac{3}{4}$	William Meetkirk, -	do.	
Hodijah Baylies, (a.) -	do.	52 43 $\frac{3}{4}$	John Wells, -	do.	
Joseph Otis, (a.) -	do.	47 68 $\frac{3}{4}$	James Mills, -	Delaware,	163 17
John Pease, (a.) -	do.	16 21 $\frac{1}{2}$	William Grey, -	do.	340 50
Stephen Hussey, (a.) -	do.	19 53 $\frac{1}{4}$	Thomas Jeffrey, -	Maryland,	179 26
Samuel Foster, -	do.	21 28	Isaac Dickson, -	do.	212 40
George Sears, -	Rhode Island,	404 57 $\frac{1}{2}$	Joseph Forman, (f.) -	do.	906 21
Daniel S. Dexter, -	do.	532 18	Richard Marshall, -	do.	176 12
Paul Allen, -	do.	343 32	John Hanson, -	do.	106 90 $\frac{1}{2}$
Samuel Bosworth, -	do.	164 30 $\frac{1}{2}$	Joseph Ford, -	do.	175 63 $\frac{1}{2}$
Shubael Breed, (b.) -	Connecticut,	92 73	Daniel Reintzel, (g.) -	do.	107 27
Dyer White, -	do.	100 03	John Ritchie, -	do.	362 57
Jesse Root, (c.) -	do.	300 81	Samuel Price, (h.) -	do.	414 00
Robert Warner, -	do.	124 16	Samuel Selby, -	do.	140 00
Enoch Smyth, -	do.	57 94	Thomas D. Woolford, -	do.	120 00
Alexander Catlin, -	do.	135 18	Francis Rose, -	do.	121 57 $\frac{1}{2}$
Elijah Brush, (d.) -	Vermont,	140 89 $\frac{1}{2}$	Samuel W. Pitt, (i.) -	do.	100 00
Jonathan Ware, -	do.	145 56	John Dickenson, -	do.	90 25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Joseph Crook, -	New York,	238 72	John Thomas, (j.) -	do.	170 61
Frederick Weissenfels, -	do.	124 70	Jeremiah Nichols, (a.) -	do.	114 07
Aquila Giles, -	do.	53 88	James Rowland, -	do.	125 50
Isaac Smith, -	do.	74 12	Humphrey Hill, -	Virginia,	101 83
Henry P. Dering, (a.) -	do.	56 61	John Priddy, -	do.	94 74
Terence Reily, -	do.	78 04	Charles Grimes, -	do.	98 12
James Forsyth, -	do.	63 26	William Parish, -	do.	119 46
Asa Steward, -	do.	105 47	Wilson Allen, -	do.	124 20
Robert Williams, -	do.	67 91	Meaux Thornton, -	do.	96 57
Abraham A. Low, -	do.	66 62	Thomas Bagby, -	do.	95 90
J. C. Ten Broeck, (a.) -	do.	60 24	William Smith, -	do.	71 34
Henry I. Bogart, (b.) -	do.	160 60	John Tribble, -	do.	79 25
Alexander Turner, -	do.	42 35	Martin Tapscot, -	do.	55 27
Nathaniel Christie, -	do.	47 27	Clement Shakelford, -	do.	60 43
David Henry, -	do.	51 81	Joseph Locke, -	do.	84 01
John Bleeker, -	do.	45 67	Randolph Segar, -	do.	72 94
John Post, -	do.	47 08	John Lovel, -	do.	51 99
Joshua Dervey, -	do.	50 96	Thomas L. Allison, -	do.	330 57
Melancthon Woolsey, -	do.	40 70	Francis Adams, -	do.	230 61
John L. Mercereau, -	do.	59 07	Vincent Gray, -	do.	57 96
Thaddeus Chapin, -	do.	64 59	Mathew Rodes, -	do.	117 97
Abiatha Hull, -	do.	40 00	Samuel Overton, -	do.	137 24
John Philips, -	New Jersey,	220 62	William C. Brown, -	do.	285 20
Thompson Darrah, -	do.	57 59	Robert H. Saunders, -	do.	155 10
John Burr, -	do.	111 05	Reuben Austin, -	do.	195 81
James Hedden, -	do.	126 85	John Higginbotham, -	do.	127 81
James R. English, -	do.	149 92 $\frac{1}{2}$	Robert Snoddy, -	do.	134 72
Moses Estey, -	do.	156 51 $\frac{1}{2}$	William Armstrong, -	do.	73 16
Thomas Olden, Jr., -	do.	112 31	Reuben Payne, -	do.	126 80
Elisha Clarke, -	do.	63 95	William M' Craw, -	do.	167 80
Robert Campbell, -	do.	46 30 $\frac{3}{4}$	Thomas Clarke, -	do.	144 78
Samuel Annin, -	do.	119 82 $\frac{1}{2}$	Peter Stokes, -	do.	125 35
William Wilson, -	do.	69 32	Francis Gooch, -	do.	136 07
Joseph Buck, -	do.	59 86	Robert Twiford, -	do.	140 62
Nezer Swain, -	do.	30 43	William Graves, -	do.	171 81
John Bray, -	do.	29 21	Thomas Swepson, -	do.	115 46

(a.) These are also officers of the revenues of impost and tonnage.

(b.) Thomas Coit and Robert Hallam resigned, and were succeeded by Shubael Breed; this sum includes all the emoluments of the collectorship for the year.

(c.) William Adams died the 23d of June, 1795, and was succeeded by Jesse Root; the sum here set down includes all the emoluments of the collectorship for the year.

(d.) Serenus Swift having resigned was succeeded by Elijah Brush; the emoluments of both, for the year, are included in this sum.

(e.) The duties of the collectorship of the city of Philadelphia are performed by the inspector of the first survey.

(f.) Resigned, and was succeeded by Nicholas Donnellan in the collectorship; the whole emoluments of which are included in this sum.

(g.) Resigned, and was succeeded by George Magruder in the collectorship; the whole emoluments of which, for the year, are included in this sum.

(h.) Resigned, and was succeeded by George Price in the collectorship; the whole emoluments of which, for the year, are included in this sum.

(i.) Resigned, and was succeeded by Thomas Corse; the emoluments of both, for the year, are included in this sum.

(j.) Resigned, and was succeeded by James Bowdle in the collectorship; the whole emoluments of which, for the year, are included in this sum.

A List of the Collectors of the Revenue—continued.

Names.	District.	.	Names.	District.	
Joshua Forte, -	Virginia,	279 56	George Alexander, -	North Carolina,	216 64 $\frac{1}{2}$
David Mason, -	do.	181 19	Richard King, -	do.	417 93 $\frac{1}{2}$
Joseph Saunders, -	do.	197 83	James Hunter, -	do.	90 00
James Gibbon, -	do.	127 47	Eli B. Whitaker, -	do.	90 80
Edward Friend, -	do.	94 12	John J. Jackson, -	do.	82 49
George Thornton, -	do.	392 61	Allen Mann, -	do.	66 85
George Luid, -	do.	250 05	John Lockart, -	do.	80 11
Asher Waterman, -	do.	191 02	Henry Hunter, -	do.	56 84
James Cochran, -	do.	244 12	Patrick Walker, -	do.	62 46
Abraham Smith, -	do.	79 75	William Ransom, -	do.	51 37
Samuel Ball, (a.)	do.	127 75	Philip Merony, -	do.	62 57
Miles Lewis, (a.)	do.	127 75	William Owen, -	do.	72 66
Baldwin Weaver, (a.)	do.	127 75	George Sims, -	do.	63 77
Zachariah Biggs, (a.)	do.	127 75	Barnaby Bunnow, -	do.	50 91
John Snider, -	do.	112 88	James Patterson, -	do.	77 30
John Hays, -	do.	98 12	John Maderais, -	do.	45 00
Nicholas Orick, -	do.	359 62	John Clixby, -	do.	45 41
John M'Kees, -	do.	169 58	Lemuel Moore, -	do.	116 98
John Gofford, -	do.	151 16	William Reynolds, -	do.	139 84
William Ward, -	do.	146 84	Francis Mulligan, -	South Carolina,	254 13
William Davidson, -	do.	129 34	Robert Henderson, -	do.	85 80
William Drope, -	do.	136 80	Henry Gray, -	do.	85 24 $\frac{1}{2}$
Isaac Watkins, -	do.	117 23	John Adcock, -	do.	140 42 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nathan Ellington, -	do.	96 76	Thomas G. Scott, -	do.	130 00
James Bryan, -	North Carolina,	55 40	Gasper Trotte, -	do.	100 00
Benajah White, -	do.	110 53	Joseph Davie, -	do.	171 08
Kenan Love, -	do.	201 04	David Evans, -	do.	72 85
David Slocumb, -	do.	173 28 $\frac{1}{2}$	William Barnet, -	do.	49 24
Samuel Halliday, -	do.	57 18 $\frac{1}{2}$	Joshua Benson, -	do.	163 49
Duncan M'Rea, -	do.	84 00	Robert Carlos, -	do.	124 10
John Storm, -	do.	139 61	Jabez Porter, -	do.	125 00
John Gilchrist, -	do.	104 87 $\frac{1}{2}$	John Wright, -	do.	350 00
Isaac Lenier, -	do.	49 51	Silvanus Walker, jr.	do.	90 00
Thomas P. Williams, -	do.	54 89	Joshua Houton, -	Georgia,	109 70
Enoch Dailey, -	do.	55 07	Dudley Jones, -	do.	37 00
William Bruer, -	do.	58 89	Christopher Clarke, -	do.	71 50
Stephen Skinner, -	do.	58 14	John Graves, -	do.	103 70
John Armistead, -	do.	45 75	Yancie Sanders, -	do.	58 00
John Norcum, -	do.	58 46	William Wynn, -	do.	43 50
Thomas Marshal, -	do.	138 79	John Berrien, (b.)	do.	75 00
William Benson, -	do.	117 14	Thomas Collive, (b.)	do.	49 32
Thomas Jordan, -	do.	94 28			
Josiah Lawrence, -	do.	105 84			
					\$30,601 80

(a.) A gross sum of 511 dollars is carried out by the supervisor, for these four collectors; one-fourth of it is, therefore, set against each name.
 (b.) These are officers of the revenues of impost and tonnage.

No. 4.

AUXILIARY OFFICERS.

Daniel Warner, -	New Hampshire,	60 00	Matthew Wilson, -	Virginia,	20 00
Samuel Crosby, -	do.	62 55	Isaac Oley, -	do.	20 00
Jonathan Thompson, -	do.	30 00	Samuel Clarke, -	do.	20 00
Nathaniel Cushing, -	Rhode Island,	81 62	James W. Williams, -	do.	20 00
Daniel E. Updike, -	do.	19 50	Edward Daniel, -	do.	20 00
Thomas Arnold, -	do.	20 32	John Wily, -	do.	20 00
Edmund Badger, -	Connecticut,	30 00	William White, -	do.	20 00
Jared Cone, -	do.	30 00	Frederick Jole, -	do.	20 00
S. Smedly, -	do.	30 00	John Reed, -	do.	20 00
S. Rowland, -	do.	30 00			(a.) 200 00
Ben. B. Blydenburgh, -	New York,	30 00	Edward Waine, -	North Carolina,	10 00
Perez Jones, -	Vermont,	30 00	Fergie Campbell, -	do.	10 00
Samuel Prentiss, -	do.	30 00	Edward Yarborough, -	do.	15 00
Philander Vaughan, -	do.	30 00	Jacob Blume, -	do.	10 00
Elnathan Keys, -	do.	30 00	John Hunt, -	do.	15 00
Nathaniel Fullerton, -	do.	30 00	Andrew Smith, -	South Carolina,	20 00
William Graves, -	Virginia,	20 00	John P. Rushing, -	do.	10 00
John Cann, -	do.	20 00	David M'Caleb, -	do.	14 00
Morris Langhorn, -	do.	20 00	David Goodlet, -	do.	14 00
John Hardiman, -	do.	20 00	John Lancaster, -	do.	14 00
John Lawson, -	do.	20 00	James Posh, -	do.	14 00
William Horner, -	do.	20 00	Thacker Vivion, -	Georgia,	24 00
Henry Peal, -	do.	20 00	Richard Worsham, -	do.	39 90
James Fraser, -	do.	20 00	Nathan Ryan, -	do.	39 00
Andrew Shepherd, -	do.	20 00	Joshua Meals, -	do.	36 00
Richard Trett, -	do.	20 00			(b.) 24 00
Patrick Napier, -	do.	20 00			
William F. Davenport, -	do.	20 00			
					\$1,501 99

(a.) The supervisor of Virginia makes provision, in his return, for ten more auxiliary officers, whose names are not mentioned, at twenty dollars each, per annum.
 (b.) The supervisor of Georgia makes provision, in his return, for another auxiliary officer, whose name is not mentioned.

RECAPITULATION OF THE FOREGOING LISTS.

DISTRICT.	Persons filling the office of supervisor, including, in some instances, the office of inspector.	Inspectors of surveys, not being also supervisors.	Collectors of the Revenue.	Auxiliary officers.	Total amount of compensations, subject to the expenses of office rent, fuel, candles, clerkship, horse-hire, office furniture, and menial services, in the care of the apartments, fires, &c. all which are paid thereout by the several officers.
New Hampshire, -	1	-	2	3	980 82
Massachusetts, -	1	3	34	-	12,071 51
Rhode Island, -	1	-	4	3	2,811 80
Connecticut, -	1	-	6	4	1,878 84
Vermont, -	1	-	2	5	950 99½
New York, -	1	-	22	1	4,554 97
New Jersey, -	1	-	14	-	2,188 15½
Pennsylvania, -	1	4	16	-	(b.) 12,500 00
Delaware, -	1	-	2	-	1,043 86½
Maryland, -	1	2	17	-	6,259 01
Virginia, -	1	6	57	31	15,502 51
Ohio, -	1	1	-	-	(c.) 3,840 00
Tennessee, -	1	-	-	-	-
North Carolina, -	1	4	38	5	7,580 23
South Carolina, -	1	2	14	6	4,554 67
Georgia, -	1	-	8	5	1,261 22
Total,	16	22	(a.) 236	63	\$77,978 59½

(a.) Of this number fourteen are also officers of the revenues of impost and tonnage.

(b.) The amount of salaries in this district is ascertained. The commissions are on estimate in this office.

(c.) This sum would be the utmost expense if the whole revenue was collected. But the collected product and the expenses of the revenue in Ohio, will fall very short of the statements.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Revenue Office, March 3d, 1796.*

TENCH COXE, *Commissioner of the Revenue.*

I.

An Act of the President of the United States, to consolidate and establish the allowances of compensations, and for contingent expenses in the revenue service.

Section 1. Whereas the Legislature of the United States has made further provision for services and expenses in the collection and securing the revenues thereof, and it has, therefore, become necessary to revise and enlarge some of the allowances heretofore made for the same: it is hereby declared and established by the President of the United States, that the following compensations shall be granted and paid to the several officers employed in the supervision, inspection, and collection of the revenues accruing upon spirits distilled in the United States, and upon stills, retailers' licences, sales at auction, refined sugar, carriages, snuff, and mills for the manufacturing the same; and that the following expenses and charges shall be allowed thereon, from and after the first day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four:

Sec. 2. There shall be allowed to the several supervisors, the following annual salaries, viz:

To the Supervisor of New Hampshire, the sum of	-	-	-	-	500 dollars.
To the Supervisor of Massachusetts,	-	-	-	-	1,000 dollars.
To the Supervisor of Rhode Island,	-	-	-	-	600 dollars.
To the Supervisor of Connecticut,	-	-	-	-	700 dollars.
To the Supervisor of Vermont,	-	-	-	-	500 dollars.
To the Supervisor of New York,	-	-	-	-	1,000 dollars.
To the Supervisor of New Jersey,	-	-	-	-	600 dollars.
To the Supervisor of Pennsylvania,	-	-	-	-	1,200 dollars.
To the Supervisor of Delaware,	-	-	-	-	500 dollars.
To the Supervisor of Maryland,	-	-	-	-	1,000 dollars.
To the Supervisor of Virginia,	-	-	-	-	1,350 dollars.
To the Supervisor of Ohio,	-	-	-	-	700 dollars.
To the Supervisor of Tennessee,	-	-	-	-	500 dollars.
To the Supervisor of North Carolina,	-	-	-	-	1,000 dollars.
To the Supervisor of South Carolina,	-	-	-	-	1,000 dollars.
To the Supervisor of Georgia,	-	-	-	-	500 dollars.

Sec. 3. There shall also be allowed to the supervisors of the revenue in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and South Carolina, a commission of one per centum on the gross amount of the revenue, collected in their several districts, from spirits distilled therein from foreign materials. To the supervisors of the revenue in Connecticut and North Carolina, one and one-half per centum on the same; and to the supervisors of the revenue in the other existing districts of the United States, two per centum on the same.

Sec. 4. There shall be allowed to the supervisors of the revenue in the districts of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, North Carolina, and South Carolina, a commission of one and one-half per centum upon the gross revenue from spirits distilled in the United States from domestic materials, and from stills, collected in their several districts. To the supervisors of Vermont, Delaware, Georgia, and Tennessee, a commission of two per centum on the same.

Sec. 5. There shall be allowed to each of the supervisors of the revenue, a commission of one-half per centum on the gross revenue collected within their respective districts, from retailers' licences, sales at auction, refined sugar, and carriages, snuff, and mills for manufacturing the same.

Sec. 6. There shall be allowed to the supervisors of the revenue, for preparing, stamping, and distributing, among the inspectors, or procuring to be so prepared, stamped and distributed, the sum of one per cent. for every certificate to accompany foreign and domestic distilled spirits, wines, or teas, which shall be actually issued in the surveys and ports of their respective districts.

Sec. 7. There shall be allowed to each of the inspectors of the revenue, in the districts of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, (not being also supervisors) a salary of five hundred dollars per annum; and to the inspector of the second survey of the district of Ohio, a salary of four hundred and fifty dollars per annum.

Sec. 8. There shall also be allowed to the inspectors, as aforesaid, a commission of one per centum upon the gross revenue arising from spirits distilled in the United States from foreign materials, except the inspectors of the first and second surveys of North Carolina, to each of whom there shall be allowed a commission of two per centum thereon.

Sec. 9. There shall likewise be allowed to each of the inspectors of the revenue, as aforesaid, a commission of one and one-half per centum on the gross revenue arising from spirits distilled within their respective surveys, from domestic materials and from stills, excepting the inspectors of the first and second surveys of North Carolina, to each of whom there shall be allowed a commission of two per centum thereon.

Sec. 10. There shall also be allowed to each of the inspectors of the revenue, as aforesaid, a commission of one-quarter per centum on the gross revenue, collected within their respective surveys, from retailers' licences, sales at auction, refined sugar, and carriages, and from snuff, and mills for manufacturing the same.

Sec. 11. There shall be allowed to the supervisors of the revenue, acting as inspectors of surveys, and to the inspectors of surveys, the sum of two cents and one-half for each and every certificate to accompany domestic distilled spirits, signed by them; and one cent for every certificate to accompany foreign distilled spirits signed by them, and issued in the surveys under their inspection, respectively, or in the ports within the same.

Sec. 12. The supervisors may allow to such of the collectors of the revenue, as, for the execution of the public service, it shall appear to them really necessary so to compensate, a yearly sum, to be apportioned at discretion, over and above their other emoluments, not exceeding the medium sum of eighty dollars, nor, in the districts, respectively, the following limited number of collectors, that is to say:

In New Hampshire,	-	-	-	-	three	-	-	-	-	collectors.
In Massachusetts,	-	-	-	-	thirteen	-	-	-	-	ditto.
In Rhode Island,	-	-	-	-	two	-	-	-	-	ditto.
In Connecticut,	-	-	-	-	six	-	-	-	-	ditto.
In Vermont,	-	-	-	-	three	-	-	-	-	ditto.
In New York,	-	-	-	-	eight	-	-	-	-	ditto.
In New Jersey,	-	-	-	-	eight	-	-	-	-	ditto.
In Pennsylvania,	-	-	-	-	sixteen	-	-	-	-	ditto.
In Delaware,	-	-	-	-	three	-	-	-	-	ditto.
In Maryland,	-	-	-	-	fifteen	-	-	-	-	ditto.
In Virginia,	-	-	-	-	forty-two	-	-	-	-	ditto.
In Ohio,	-	-	-	-	eight	-	-	-	-	ditto.
In Tennessee,	-	-	-	-	three	-	-	-	-	ditto.
In North Carolina,	-	-	-	-	twenty-five	-	-	-	-	ditto.
In South Carolina,	-	-	-	-	eighteen	-	-	-	-	ditto.
In Georgia,	-	-	-	-	six	-	-	-	-	ditto.

Sec. 13. There shall also be allowed to the collectors of the revenue, the following commissions, viz: On the gross revenue collected by them, respectively, from spirits distilled from foreign materials, three per centum; on the gross revenue from spirits from domestic materials and from stills, six per centum; on the gross revenue from retailers' licences, and from sales at auction, one and three-quarters per centum; and on the gross revenue from carriages and refined sugar, and on snuff, and mills for manufacturing the same, four per centum. There shall likewise be allowed, the sum of sixty cents for measuring and marking, according to law, every still of less than one hundred gallons in capacity; and seventy-five cents for every still of the capacity of one hundred gallons, or more; two cents and one-half for marking every cask of domestic distilled spirits, and for countersigning and issuing every certificate to accompany the same; and six cents for every cask thereof, which they shall respectively gauge. And the same allowance shall be made to any other person, not being a collector, for every cask of domestic distilled spirits gauged by him.

Sec. 14. The supervisors may allow to such number of auxiliary officers, as, for the execution of the public service, it shall appear to them really necessary so to compensate, a yearly sum, to be apportioned at discretion, over and above the other compensations and emoluments which are, or may be allowed to them, not exceeding the medium rate of thirty dollars; nor in the districts, respectively, the following limited numbers of such officers, that is to say:

In New Hampshire,	.	.	.	.	six	.	.	.	.	auxiliary officers.
In Massachusetts,	.	.	.	.	fourteen	.	.	.	.	ditto.
In Rhode Island,	.	.	.	.	three	.	.	.	.	ditto.
In Connecticut,	.	.	.	.	four	.	.	.	.	ditto.
In Vermont,	.	.	.	.	six	.	.	.	.	ditto.
In New York,	.	.	.	.	fifteen	.	.	.	.	ditto.
In New Jersey,	.	.	.	.	six	.	.	.	.	ditto.
In Pennsylvania,	.	.	.	.	eleven	.	.	.	.	ditto.
In Delaware,	.	.	.	.	three	.	.	.	.	ditto.
In Maryland,	.	.	.	.	ten	.	.	.	.	ditto.
In Virginia,	.	.	.	.	forty-three	.	.	.	.	ditto.
In Ohio,	.	.	.	.	five	.	.	.	.	ditto.
In Tennessee,	.	.	.	.	three	.	.	.	.	ditto.
In North Carolina,	.	.	.	.	twenty-six	.	.	.	.	ditto.
In South Carolina,	.	.	.	.	thirty	.	.	.	.	ditto.
In Georgia,	.	.	.	.	six	.	.	.	.	ditto.

Sec. 15. There may be allowed, for the extraordinary expenses necessary for the procuring of printed forms, certificates, and other papers, and for the expediting and distribution of the same, in some of the districts, not exceeding three, if actually incurred, an aggregate sum, not exceeding two hundred dollars per annum.

Sec. 16. There may be allowed, for extraordinary law fees, costs, and charges, if the same shall be found really necessary in some of the districts, not exceeding three, an aggregate sum, not exceeding two thousand dollars per annum.

Sec. 17. There may be allowed to such of the inspectors of surveys as shall be desirous, and shall be found really able, punctually and effectually to perform, in addition to their other duties, those of a collector, in any division of not more than two counties, all the emoluments of such a collectorship.

Sec. 18. There may also be allowed to such of the supervisors of the revenue as may be desirous, and as shall be really able, punctually and effectually, to perform, or to procure to be performed, by the persons employed in their service, respectively, in addition to their other duties, those of a collector of a division, of not more than two counties, all the emoluments (except the salary) of such collectorship.

And whereas it may be found, on examination, or experience, that the apportionment of salaries, as aforesaid, among the collectors and auxiliary officers, may be modified by the supervisors, with advantage to the public service, it is hereby allowed, that such and so many officers of each, or either of the said denominations, may be paid out of the aggregate amount of the two allowances of eighty dollars, and thirty dollars, in each district, and at such different rate of salary, as, in the judgment of the supervisor thereof, shall be deemed expedient.

Sec. 19. There shall be allowed to the inspectors of the revenue for the ports, the sum of one cent and one-half for every certificate to accompany foreign distilled spirits; and two cents and one-half for every certificate to accompany wines and teas, issued within their ports, respectively. To the deputies of such inspectors, the sum of two cents and one-half for every cask or package of foreign distilled spirits, wines or teas, by them legally marked, and returned to their respective principals.

Sec. 20. And lastly, there shall be allowed for the gauging of wines, whereon the impost is payable, according to the value thereof, the sum of six cents for every cask thereof which shall be actually gauged for that purpose.

Given under my hand, at Philadelphia, this ninth day of April, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five,

GEO. WASHINGTON.

K.

A General Statement and Estimate of the Internal Revenues of the United States, exhibiting the nett amount thereof, for one year, so far as returns and documents have been received at the Treasury.

IN WHAT DISTRICT.	NAMES OF SUPERVISORS.	AMOUNT OF REVENUE, PAYABLE IN EACH DISTRICT, ARISING FROM								Total amount of all the internal revenues payable in each district.	Salaries, commissions, compensations, and emoluments, to the officers of the revenue, in each district, (see statement H.)	Incidental and contingent expenses in each district, for stationery, printing, postage, &c.	Total charges of collection.	Nett amount of revenue, arising in each district, after deducting all expenses of collection.
		Domestic distilled spirits and stills, after deducting allowances for leakage and prompt pay, per statement A.	Sales at Auction, per statement B.	Snuff, paying the duty on the quantity manufactured, for six months, per statement C.	Snuff mills, duty paid on the mill and machinery for six months, per statement D.	Refined sugar, per statement E.	Carriages, per statement F.	Retailers' licences, per statement G.						
New Hampshire,	Joshua Wentworth,	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
Massachusetts, -	Nathaniel Gorham,	157 91	71 11 ³ / ₄	-	-	-	879 67	2,836 20 ¹ / ₂	3,944 90 ¹ / ₂	980 82	208 35	1,187 17	2,757 73 ¹ / ₂	
Rhode Island, -	John S. Dexter, -	87,021 27 ¹ / ₂	2,493	1,510 62 ¹ / ₂	-	1,228 39	4,601 00	10,833 75	107,688 03 ¹ / ₂	12,071 51	1,000 00	13,071 51	94,616 52 ¹ / ₂	
Connecticut, -	John Chester, -	32,449 75 ¹ / ₂	60 85	-	280 00	1,208 20	876 00	1,590 00	36,464 80 ¹ / ₂	2,811 80	139 50	2,951 30	33,513 50 ¹ / ₂	
Vermont, -	Noah Smith and Nathaniel Brush,	5,414 50	42 30 ¹ / ₂	-	-	-	1,966 50	5,646 46 ³ / ₄	13,069 77 ¹ / ₂	1,878 84	285 96 ¹ / ₂	2,164 80 ¹ / ₂	10,904 96 ¹ / ₂	
New York, -	Nicholas Fish, -	415 96	63 ¹ / ₂	-	-	-	67 00	1,180 00	1,663 59 ¹ / ₂	950 99 ¹ / ₂	32 85	983 84 ¹ / ₂	679 75	
New Jersey, -	Aaron Dunham, -	8,241 06	8,904 49	756 08	1,400 00	11,821 58	4,444 50	10,094 82	45,662 53	4,554 97	525 14	5,080 11	40,582 42	
Pennsylvania, -	Henry Miller, -	10,227 06	17 49	-	280 00	-	4,401 50	2,409 06	17,335 11	2,188 15 ¹ / ₂	209 67	2,397 82 ¹ / ₂	14,937 28 ¹ / ₂	
Delaware, -	Andrew Barratt, -	80,788 60	5,161 71 ¹ / ₂	119 44	4,200 00	12,990 10	4,285 00	4,673 53	112,218 38 ¹ / ₂	12,500 00	1,200 00	13,700 00	98,518 38 ¹ / ₂	
Maryland, -	George Gale and John Kilty, -	1,192 04	-	-	840 00	-	2,067 50	1,203 45	5,302 99	1,043 86 ¹ / ₂	26 00	1,069 86 ¹ / ₂	4,233 12 ¹ / ₂	
Virginia, -	Edward Carrington,	19,426 82 ¹ / ₄	6,958 87	7 02	112 00	6,740 01 ¹ / ₄	5,906 50	4,301 14	43,452 36 ¹ / ₂	6,259 01	1,095 52 ¹ / ₂	7,354 53 ¹ / ₂	36,097 83	
Ohio, -	Thomas Marshall,	64,261 46	2,258 15	-	-	-	6,835 00	6,445 00	79,799 61	15,502 51	893 91	16,396 42	63,403 19	
Tennessee, -	John Overton,	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000 00	3,840 00	160 00	4,000 00	16,000 00	
North Carolina, -	William Polk, -	15,235 57	-	-	-	-	1,634 00	1,233 12 ¹ / ₄	18,102 69 ¹ / ₄	7,580 23	544 66	8,124 89	9,977 80 ¹ / ₄	
South Carolina, -	Daniel Stevens, -	10,557 70 ¹ / ₂	5,321 29 ¹ / ₂	5 92	-	-	3,016 00	1,680 00	20,580 92	4,554 67	400 00	4,954 67	15,626 25	
Georgia, -	John Mathews, -	2,149 60	-	-	-	-	441 00	605 00	3,195 60	1,261 22	245 05	1,506 27	1,689 33	
	Grand Total,	357,539 31 ¹ / ₂	31,289 91 ¹ / ₄	2,399 08 ¹ / ₂	7,112 00	33,988 28 ¹ / ₄	41,421 17	54,731 54 ¹ / ₂	528,481 31 ¹ / ₂	77,978 59 ¹ / ₂	6,964 62	84,943 21 ¹ / ₂	443,538 10	

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Revenue Office, March 3, 1796.

TENCH COXE, Commissioner of the Revenue.

4th CONGRESS.]

No. 94.

[1st Session.]

DOMESTIC DEBT.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, MARCH 11, 1796.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 8th, 1796.*

SIR:

I have the honor to transmit herewith, four statements, exhibiting the sums necessary to discharge one hundred dollars of six per cent. stock, upon the principles assumed in the following propositions, transmitted to me by the committee.

First. Supposing one and one half per cent. to be paid on the last days of March, June, and September, and three and one half per cent. on the last day of December of every year, till the annuity is redeemed.

Second. Supposing one and a half per cent. to be paid on the last days of March, June and September, 1796, and three and one half per cent. on the last day of December, 1796, and that, from the last day of March, 1797, inclusive, till the annuity is redeemed, two per cent. shall be paid every quarter.

Third. Supposing one and one half per cent. to be paid on the last days of March, June, September, and December, 1796, and from the last day of March, 1797, inclusive, till the annuity is redeemed, two per cent. shall be paid every quarter.

Fourth. Supposing that one and a half per centum be paid on the last days of March, June, and September, 1796, and from thence forward two per cent. per quarter.

To discharge one hundred dollars, principal stock—

Agreeably to the first proposition, there would be wanted	-	-	-	-	\$188,526 00
Agreeably to the second proposition,	-	-	-	-	186,541 79
Agreeably to the third proposition,	-	-	-	-	191,725,448 00
Agreeably to the fourth proposition,	-	-	-	-	190,548,336 00

Upon the principles assumed in the communications, which I had the honor to make to the committee on the 26th January, 1796, the reimbursement of one hundred dollars principal, would require \$190,369 00.

It now remains to determine the true meaning of the public stipulation with the creditors, as expressed in the act making provision for the debt of the United States, passed on the fourth day of August, 1790.

The contract is expressed in these words: "The subscriber shall be entitled to a certificate, purporting that the United States owe to the holder a sum to be expressed therein, bearing an interest of six per centum per annum, payable quarterly, and subject to redemption by payments, not exceeding in one year, on account of both principal and interest, the proportion of eight dollars upon a hundred of the sum mentioned in such certificate."

The general principle assumed in the communication, submitted by me to the committee, was this; that the capital due at the commencement of any given year, is fixed during the whole of the said year, and that the public, by including in the quarterly dividends sums exceeding those actually due for interest, do not acquire a right to have the same applied to the reduction of the principal, until the commencement of the succeeding year. In other words, my idea is this: that the dividends for interest must, for every quarter of a given year, be uniform, in order to satisfy the contract.

The propositions transmitted by the committee proceed upon a supposition that a new principle, upon which to calculate interest, may be fixed, quarter yearly, and, of course, that, in case greater sums are included in the quarterly dividends than those actually due for interest, the public may immediately apply them to the diminution of the capital, and thus arrest the growth of future interest.

I continue to be of opinion that the construction last mentioned cannot be supported, and my reasoning upon the subject is as follows:

The stock, as created by the act of August 4th, 1790, can be no otherwise defined than as an annuity of six per centum per annum, for an indefinite term, convertible, at the pleasure of the United States, into an annuity of eight per centum per annum of equivalent value.

The stock supposed by the propositions may be properly defined to be an annuity for an indefinite term of one and half per centum for every three months, convertible into an annuity of two per centum for every three months.

The results presented in the calculations, now transmitted, shew that these descriptions of stock are not of the same value, the latter being susceptible of extinguishment with a lesser sum of money than the former.

That the definition, assumed in the propositions transmitted by the committee, is inapplicable to the stock created by the act of August, 1790, is, in my opinion, evident, from the following considerations:

First. The act of August 4th, 1790, speaks of a capital bearing an interest of six per centum per annum, subject to redemption by payments not exceeding in one year the proportion of eight dollars upon a hundred, and as these words are descriptive of the contract, they must be construed to support some precise meaning.

Second. The construction assumed in the propositions, defeats and renders nugatory those expressions in the contract which relate to a yearly rate of interest, and yearly payments.

Third. The construction taken by the treasury avoids this difficulty, by assigning to every part of the contract, some definite sense, to wit: that, though the interest is required to be adjusted quarter yearly, the payments, on account of the principal, are to be estimated only in reference to an entire year.

Fourth. That, admitting the meaning of the contract to be doubtful, which, however, does not appear to be the case, the construction most beneficial to the creditors is to be preferred.

If, however, the Legislature should overrule the construction which has been given, it is conceived that the first proposition is the most eligible of the four which have been mentioned, and for the following reasons:

First. Many of the public creditors may be presumed to have formed arrangements under an expectation of receiving one and one half per centum, quarter yearly; by continuing this dividend, these arrangements will be less disturbed than in either of the other modes.

Second. It is possible that the public exigencies may render it necessary to have recourse to loans; if this should be the case, it will be more convenient, as well as economical, to borrow the whole sum wanted at one time, than at different times in the same year.

A draught of a bill, pursuant to certain resolutions of the House of Representatives, is herewith transmitted.

I have the honor to be, with perfect respect, sir, your most obedient servant,

OLIVER WOLCOTT, Jr. *Secretary of the Treasury.*

The Honorable WILLIAM SMITH, Esq.

Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives.

PROPOSITION I.

Statement of the sums required to discharge one hundred dollars of six per cent. stock, supposing one and a half per cent. to be paid on the last days of March, June, and September, and three and a half per cent. on the last day of December of every year, till the annuity is redeemed.

Term, being the close of the year		Rates per centum due on the original capital in each year, after the payments made to the end of the preceding year are deducted.	Amount of interest due 31st of March.	Amount of interest due 30th of June.	Amount of interest due 30th of September.	Amount of interest due 31st of December.	Amount of principal redeemed each year.
		Dolls. Parts.	Dolls. Parts.	Dolls. Parts.	Dolls. Parts.	Dolls. Parts.	Dolls. Parts.
1795	1	100	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	2
1796	2	98	1 47	1 46.965	1 46.908	1 46.873	2 12.274
1797	3	95 87.800	1 43.877	1 43.734	1 43.639	1 43.535	2 25.245
1798	4	93 62.500	1 40.447	1 40.293	1 40.148	1 39.999	2 39.123
1799	5	91 23.300	1 36.859	1 36.661	1 36.462	1 36.258	2 53.800
1800	6	88 69.500	1 33.062	1 32.797	1 32.529	1 32.227	2 69.425
1801	7	86	1 29.000	1 28.685	1 28.394	1 28.050	2 85.411
1802	8	83 14.000	1 24.720	1 24.340	1 23.945	1 23.563	3 03.462
1803	9	80 10.500	1 20.167	1 19.709	1 19.264	1 18.794	3 22.086
1804	10	76 88.400	1 15.326	1 14.805	1 14.287	1 13.752	3 41.850
1805	11	73 46.500	1 10.197	1 09.599	1 08.993	1 08.388	3 62.833
1806	12	69 83.600	1 04.764	1 04.084	1 03.386	1 02.687	3 85.099
1807	13	65 98.500	1 00.977	98.221	97.434	96.686	4 06.702
1808	14	61 91.700	92.885	92.029	91.157	90.265	4 33.694
1809	15	57 58.000	86.370	85.424	84.445	83.465	4 60.308
1810	16	52 97.600	79.464	78.405	77.341	76.252	4 88.558
1811	17	48 09.000	72.145	70.966	69.791	68.587	5 18.541
1812	18	42 90.400	64.366	63.080	61.767	60.442	5 50.365
1813	19	37 40.000	56.100	54.691	53.260	51.820	5 84.139
1814	20	31 55.800	47.347	45.796	44.243	42.646	6 19.988
1815	21	25 35.800	38.037	36.367	34.651	32.922	6 58.033
1816	22	18 77.700	28.165	26.337	24.483	22.599	6 98.416
1817	23	11 79.200	17.688	15.702	13.677	11.653	7 41.280
1818	24	4 39.368	06.578	04.426	02.232	00.026	4 39.368
			22 45.541	22 23.116	22 02.456	21 81.487	100
Loss by fractions,						.480	Dolls. Parts.
Principal,							100
Total interest payable on the 31st of March, in every year,							22 45.541
Do. do. 30th of June,							22 23.116
Do. do. 30th of September,							22 02.456
Do. do. 31st of December,							21 81.487
Sum required as above, for payment of one hundred dollars principal, and interest thereon, of the six per cent. stock,							188 52.600

Thus it appears, that, by dividends of one and a half per cent. on the original capital, on the last days of March, June, and September, and three and a half per centum on the last day of December, annually, until the 31st of December, 1817, inclusively, and by dividends of one and a half per cent. on the last days of March, June, and September, in the year 1818, and a dividend of .026 on the last day of December, in the said year 1818, the original capital would be extinguished, on the principles of this statement.

PROPOSITION II.

Statement of the sums required to discharge one hundred dollars of six per cent. stock. Supposing 1½ per cent. to be paid on the last days of March, June, and September, 1796, and 3½ per cent. on the last day of December, 1796, and that, from the last day of March, 1797, inclusive, till the annuity is redeemed, two per cent. shall be paid every quarter, when will the annuity be redeemed, and what will be the amount of the concluding payment?

Years.		Amount of principal.	Amount of interest paid first quarter.	Amount of interest paid second quarter.	Amount of interest paid third quarter.	Amount of interest paid fourth quarter.	Amount of principal paid in each year.
		<i>Dolls. parts.</i>	<i>Dolls. parts.</i>	<i>Dolls. parts.</i>	<i>Dolls. parts.</i>	<i>Dolls. parts.</i>	<i>Dolls. parts.</i>
1795	1	100	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	2
1796	2	98	1 47	1 46.955	1 46.908	1 46.862	2 12.275
1797	3	95 87.7	1 43.815	1 42.972	1 42.116	1 41.247	2 29.850
1798	4	93 57.7	1 40.365	1 39.470	1 38.562	1 37.640	2 43.963
1799	5	91 13.6	1 36.704	1 35.754	1 34.790	1 33.812	2 58.940
1800	6	88 54.6	1 32.819	1 31.811	1 30.788	1 29.750	2 74.832
1801	7	85 79.7	1 28.695	1 27.624	1 26.540	1 25.437	2 91.704
1802	8	82 87.9	1 24.318	1 23.183	1 22.031	1 20.861	3 09.607
1803	9	79 78.2	1 19.673	1 18.476	1 17.244	1 16.002	3 28.614
1804	10	76 49.5	1 14.742	1 13.463	1 12.165	1 10.847	3 48.783
1805	11	73 00.7	1 09.510	1 08.153	1 06.774	1 05.376	3 70.187
1806	12	69 30.5	1 03.957	1 02.516	1 01.053	99.570	3 92.904
1807	13	65 37.5	98.062	96.532	94.980	93.405	4 17.021
1808	14	61 20.4	91.806	90.183	88.534	86.863	4 42.614
1809	15	56 77.7	85.165	83.442	81.694	79.920	4 69.779
1810	16	52 07.9	78.118	76.290	74.434	72.550	4 98.608
1811	17	47 09.2	70.638	68.697	66.727	64.728	5 29.210
1812	18	41 79.9	62.698	60.637	58.548	56.425	5 61.692
1813	19	36 18.2	54.273	52.086	49.867	47.616	5 96.158
1814	20	30 22.0	45.330	43.009	40.654	38.263	6 32.744
1815	21	23 89.2	35.938	33.375	30.876	28.338	6 71.573
1816	22	17 17.6	25.764	23.149	20.497	17.805	7 12.785
1817	23	10 04.8	15.072	12.297	09.481	06.619	7 56.53
1818	24	2 49.626	03.744	00.809	-	-	2 49.626
			22 18.106	21 80.874	21 45.263	21 09.936	100

	<i>Dolls. parts.</i>	<i>Dolls. parts.</i>
Principal, - - - - -	-	100
Total interest payable on 31st March, in each year,	22 18.106	
Ditto, 30th June, do.	21 80.874	
Ditto, 30th September, do.	21 45.263	
Ditto, 31st December, do.	21 09.936	86 54.179
Sum required as above, for payment of \$100, principal and interest thereon, of the six per cent. stock,		186 54.179
Extinguished on the 30th June, 1818, on payment of interest,		00.778
Do. do. do. principal,		51.923
		52.701

PROPOSITION III.

Statement of the sums required to discharge one hundred dollars of six per cent. stock, supposing 1½ per cent. to be paid on the last days of March, June, September, and December, 1796; and from the last day of March, 1797, inclusive, until the annuity is redeemed, two per cent. shall be paid every quarter.

In the year	No. of years.	First quarter.			Second quarter.			Third quarter.			Fourth quarter.			Annual payments.								
		Principal due.		Interest paid.	Principal redeemed.		Principal due.		Interest paid.	Principal redeemed.		Principal due.		Interest paid.	Principal redeemed.		Interest.	Principal.		Total.		
		Dolls.	Parts.	Dolls.	Parts.	Dolls.	Parts.	Dolls.	Parts.	Dolls.	Parts.	Dolls.	Parts.	Dolls.	Parts.	Dolls.	Parts.	Dolls.	Parts.			
1795	1	100		1 50		50	100	1 50		50	100	1 50		50	100	1 50		50	100	\$8 00		
1796	2	98		1 47		03	97 97	1 46.9550		03.0450	97 93.9550	1 46.9093		03.0907	97 90.8643	1 46.8629		03.1371	5 87.7272	0 12.2728	6 00	
1797	3	97 87.7272		1 46.8159		53.1841	97 34.5431	1 46.0180		53.9819	96 80.5612	1 45.2084		54.7916	96 25.7696	1 44.3815		55.6135	5 82.4289	2 17.5711	8 00	
1798	4	95 70.1561		1 43.5523		56.4477	95 13.7084	1 42.7056		57.2943	94 56.4140	1 41.8462		58.1538	93 98.2602	1 40.9739		59.0261	5 69.0780	2 30.9220	8 00	
1799	5	93 39.2341		1 40.0885		59.9115	92 79.3226	1 39.1898		60.8192	92 18.5124	1 38.7776		61.2224	91 57.2900	1 37.3593		62.6407	5 55.4152	2 44.5848	8 00	
1800	6	90 94.6493		1 36.4197		63.5803	90 31.0690	1 35.4660		64.5340	89 66.5350	1 34.4980		65.5020	89 01.0330	1 33.5154		66.4846	5 34.8991	2 60.1009	8 00	
1801	7	88 34.5484		1 32.5182		67.4818	87 67.0666	1 31.5059		68.4941	86 98.5725	1 30.4785		69.5215	86 29.0510	1 29.4357		70.5643	5 23.9383	2 76.0617	8 00	
1802	8	85 58.4867		1 28.3773		71.6227	84 86.8640	1 27.3029		72.6971	84 14.1669	1 26.2125		73.7875	83 40.3794	1 25.1066		74.8944	5 06.9983	2 93.0013	8 00	
1803	9	82 65.4850		1 23.9822		76.0178	81 89.4672	1 22.8420		77.1580	81 12.3092	1 21.6846		78.3154	80 33.9938	1 20.5099		79.4901	4 89.0187	3 10.9813	8 00	
1804	10	79 54.5037		1 19.3175		80.6825	78 73.8212	1 18.1073		81.8927	77 91.9285	1 16.8789		83.1211	77 08.8074	1 15.6321		84.3679	4 69.9358	3 30.0642	8 00	
1805	11	76 24.4395		1 14.3665		85.6335	75 58.8060	1 13.0820		86.9180	74 51.8880	1 11.7783		88.2217	73 63.6663	1 00.4599		99.5451	4 39.6817	3 60.3183	8 00	
1806	12	72 64.1212		1 08.9618		91.0382	71 73.0830	1 07.5962		92.4038	70 80.6792	1 06.2101		93.7899	69 86.8893	1 04.8033		95.1967	4 27.5714	3 72.4286	8 00	
1807	13	68 91.6926		1 03.3753		95.6247	67 95.0679	1 01.9260		98.0740	66 96.9939	1 00.4549		99.5451	65 97.4488	98.9617		1 01.0383	4 04.7179	3 95.2821	8 00	
1808	14	64 96.4105		97.4461		1 02.5539	63 93.8566	95.9078		1 04.0922	62 89.7644	94.3464		1 05.6536	61 84.1108	92.7615		1 07.2385	3 80.4618	4 19.5382	8 00	
1809	15	60 76.8823		91.1532		1 08.8468	59 68.0355	89.5205		1 10.4795	58 57.5560	87.8633		1 12.1367	57 45.4193	86.1812		1 13.8188	3 54.7182	4 45.2818	8 00	
1810	16	56 31.6005		84.4740		1 15.5260	55 16.0745	82.7411		1 17.2589	53 98.8156	80.9822		1 19.0178	52 79.7978	79.1969		1 20.8031	3 27.3942	4 72.6058	8 00	
1811	17	51 58.9947		77 3849		1 22.6151	50 36.3796	75.5466		1 24.4544	49 11.9252	73.6788		1 26.3212	47 85.6040	71.7840		1 28.2160	2 98.3933	5 01.6067	8 00	
1812	18	46 57.3880		69.8608		1 30.1392	45 27.2488	67.9087		1 32.0913	43 95.1575	65.9273		1 34.0727	42 61.0848	63.9162		1 36.0838	2 67.6130	5 32.3870	8 00	
1813	19	41 25.0010		61.8750		1 38.1250	39 86.8760	59.8031		1 40.1969	38 46.6791	57.7001		1 42.2999	37 04.3792	55.5656		1 44.4344	2 34.9438	5 65.0562	8 00	
1814	20	35 59.9448		53.3991		1 46.6009	34 13.3439	51.2001		1 48.7999	32 64.5440	48.9681		1 51.0319	31 13.5121	46.7026		1 53.2974	2 00.2699	5 99.7301	8 00	
1815	21	29 60.2147		44.4032		1 55.5968	28 04.6179	42.0692		1 57.9308	26 46.6871	46.6871		1 60.2997	24 86.3874	37.2958		1 62.7042	1 63.4685	6 36.5315	8 00	
1816	22	23 23.6832		34.8552		1 65.1448	21 58.5384	32.3780		1 67.6220	19 90.9184	29.8637		1 70.1363	18 20.7801	27.3115		1 72.6883	1 24.4086	6 75.5914	8 00	
1817	23	16 48.0918		24.7213		1 75.2787	14 72.8131	22.0921		1 77.9079	12 94.9052	19.4235		1 80.5765	11 14.3287	16.7149		1 83.2851	82.9518	7 17.0482	8 00	
1818	24	9 31.0436		13.9656		1 86.0344	7 45.0092	11.1751		1 88.8249	5 56.1848	08.3427		1 91.6573	3 64.5270	05.4679		1 94.5321	38.9513	7 61.0487	8 00	
1819	25	1 69.9949		2.5490		1 69.9949													02.5499	1 69.9949		
				23 50.8635				23 13.0380				22 77.7337				23 30.8915				100		

Interest paid.
 \$23 50.8635
 23 13.0380
 22 77.7337
 22 30.8915.

Principal.
 \$100 00
 91 72.5267

Total sum required to discharge the above 100 dollars, six per cent stock,

\$191 72.5267*

* The Secretary of the Treasury, in his letter, states the amount of the sum necessary to discharge \$100, principal stock, agreeably to this proposition, to be \$191 72.5448

PROPOSITION IV.

Statement of the sums required to discharge one hundred dollars of the six per cent. stock, supposing one and a half per cent. be paid on the last days of March, June, and September, 1796, and from thenceforward, two per cent.

In the years	No. of years.	FIRST QUARTER.			SECOND QUARTER.			THIRD QUARTER.			FOURTH QUARTER.			ANNUAL PAYMENTS.		
		Principal due.	Interest paid.	Principal redeemed.	Principal due.	Interest paid.	Principal redeemed.	Principal due.	Interest paid.	Principal redeemed.	Principal due.	Interest paid.	Principal redeemed.	Interest.	Principal.	Total.
1795.	1	Dolls. Parts.	Dolls. Parts.	Dolls. Parts.	Dolls. Parts.	Dolls. Parts.	Dolls. Parts.	Dolls. Parts.	Dolls. Parts.	Dolls. Parts.	Dolls. Parts.	Dolls. Parts.	Dolls. Parts.	Dolls. Parts.	Dolls. Parts.	
1796.	2	100 00	1 50	50	100 00	1 50	50	100 00	1 50	50	100 00	1 50	50	6 00	2 00	\$8 00
1796.	3	98 00	1 47	03	97 97	1 46.9550	03.0450	97 93.9550	1 46.9093	03.0907	97 90.8643	1 46.8629	55.1371	5 87.7272	62.2728	6 50
1797.	4	97 37.7272	1 46.0659	53.9341	96 83.7931	1 45.2568	54.7432	96 29.0499	1 44.4357	55.5643	95 73.4856	1 43.6022	56.3978	5 79.3606	2 20.6394	8 00
1798.	5	95 17.0878	1 42.7563	57.2437	94 59.8441	1 41.8976	58.1024	94 01.7417	1 41.0261	58.9739	93 42.7678	1 40.1415	59.8585	5 65.8215	2 34.1785	8 00
1799.	6	92 82.9093	1 39.2436	60.7564	92 22.1529	1 38.3322	61.6678	91 60.4851	1 37.4072	62.5928	90 97.8923	1 36.4683	63.5317	5 51.4513	2 48.5487	8 00
1800.	7	90 34.3606	1 35.5154	64.4846	89 69.8760	1 34.5481	65.4519	89 04.4240	1 33.5663	66.4337	88 37.9904	1 32.5698	67.4302	5 36.1996	2 63.8004	8 00
1801.	8	87 70.5602	1 31.5584	68.4416	87 02.1186	1 30.5317	69.4683	86 32.6503	1 29.4897	70.5103	85 62.1400	1 28.4321	71.5679	5 20.0119	2 79.9881	8 00
1802.	9	84 90.5721	1 27.3585	72.6415	84 17.9306	1 26.2689	73.7311	83 44.1995	1 25.1629	74.8371	82 69.3624	1 24.0404	75.9696	5 02.8307	2 97.1693	8 00
1803.	10	81 93.4028	1 22.9010	77.0990	81 16.3038	1 21.7445	78.2555	80 38.0483	1 20.5707	79.4293	79 58.6190	1 19.3792	80.6208	4 84.5954	3 15.4046	8 00
1804.	11	78 77.9982	1 18.1699	81.8301	77 96.1681	1 16.9425	83.0575	77 13.1106	1 15.6966	84.3034	76 28.8072	1 14.4321	85.5679	4 65.2411	3 34.7589	8 00
1805.	12	75 43.2393	1 13.1485	86.8515	74 56.3878	1 11.8458	88.1542	73 68.2336	1 10.5235	89.4765	72 78.7571	1 09.1813	90.8187	4 44.6991	3 35.5009	8 00
1806.	13	71 87.9384	1 07.8190	92.1810	70 95.7574	1 06.4363	93.5637	70 02.1937	05 0329	94.9671	69 07.2266	1 03.6083	96.3917	4 22.8965	3 77.1035	8 00
1807.	14	68 10.8349	1 02.1625	97.8375	67 12.9974	1 00.6949	99.3051	66 13.6923	99.2053	1 00.7947	65 12.8976	97.6934	1 02.3066	3 99.7561	4 00.2439	8 00
1808.	15	64 10.5910	96.1588	1 03.8412	63 06.7498	94.6012	1 05.3988	62 01.3510	93.0202	1 06.9798	60 94.3712	91.4155	1 08.5845	3 75.1957	4 24.8043	8 00
1809.	16	59 85.7867	89.7868	1 10.2132	58 75.5735	88.1336	1 11.8664	57 63.7070	86.4556	1 13.5444	56 50.1627	84.7524	1 15.2476	3 49.1284	4 30.8716	8 00
1810.	17	55 34.9151	83.0237	1 16.9763	54 17.9388	81.2690	1 18.7310	52 99.2078	79.4981	1 20.5019	51 78.7059	77.6805	1 22.3195	3 21.4713	4 78.5287	8 00
1811.	18	50 56.3864	75.8457	1 24.1543	49 32.2321	73.9834	1 26.0166	48 06.2155	72.0932	1 27.9068	46 78.3087	70.1746	1 29.8254	2 92.0969	5 07.9031	8 00
1812.	19	45 48.4833	68.2272	1 31.7728	44 16.7105	66.2506	1 33.7494	42 82.9611	64.2444	1 35.7556	41 47.2055	62.2080	1 37.7920	2 60.9302	5 39.0698	8 00
1813.	20	40 09.4135	60.1412	1 39.8588	38 69.5547	58.0433	1 41.9567	37 27.5980	55.9139	1 44.0861	35 83.5119	53.7526	1 46.2474	2 27.8510	5 72.1490	8 00
1814.	21	34 37.2645	51.5589	1 48.4411	32 85.8234	49.3323	1 50.6677	31 38.1557	47.0723	1 52.9277	29 85.2280	44.7784	1 55.2216	1 92.7419	6 07.2581	8 00
1815.	22	28 30.0064	42.4500	1 57.5500	26 72.4564	40.0867	1 59.9133	25 12.5431	37.6881	1 62.3119	23 50.2312	35.2534	1 64.7466	1 55.4782	6 44.5218	8 00
1816.	23	21 85.4846	32.7822	1 67.2178	21 18.2668	30.2740	1 69.7260	18 48.5408	27.7281	1 72.2719	16 76.2689	25.1440	1 74.8560	1 15.9283	6 85.0717	8 00
1817.	24	15 01.4129	22.5211	1 77.4789	13 23.9340	19.8590	1 80.1410	11 43.7930	17.1568	1 82.8432	9 60.9498	14.4142	1 85.5858	73.9511	7 26.0489	8 00
1818.	25	7 75.3640	11.6304	1 88.3696	5 86.9944	08.8049	1 91.1951	3 9.7993	05.9369.	1 94.0631	2 01.7362	03.0260	1 96.9740	29.3982	7 70.6018	8 00
1819.		04.7622	00.0714	1 04.7622	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	00.0714	04.7622	
			23 17.8964			22 82.0923			22 45.8338			22 09.0111		100 00		

Interest paid.	Principal.
\$23 17.8964	\$100 00
22 82.0923	
22 45.8338	
22 09.0111	
	90 54.8336
	<u>\$190 54.8336</u>

Sum required, as above, for payment of \$100, principal and interest thereon, of six per cent. stock,

\$190 54.8336

4th CONGRESS.]

No. 95.

[1st SESSION.

INCREASE OF REVENUE.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, MARCH 17, 1796.

Mr. WILLIAM SMITH made the following report:

The Committee of Ways and Means, having taken into their consideration, the state of the receipts and expenditures of the United States, and the existing and approaching exigencies, for which provision will be requisite, make the following report:

1st. That, in their opinion, the proceeds of the duties on imports and tonnage, and of the internal revenues, which will be received in the treasury, during the year 1796, will be adequate to discharge the current expenditures of the said year, upon the scale of expense stated in the estimates transmitted with the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, dated 14th of December, 1795, including the payment of the interest on the public debt, and the reimbursement of the annuity due on the domestic stock, bearing a present interest of six per cent. But that they will be insufficient to repay either the anticipations heretofore obtained on the credit of the revenue, already accrued from imports and tonnage, but remaining uncollected, amounting to three millions eight hundred thousand dollars, or the instalments of the foreign debt and domestic loans, which fall due during the present year, amounting to one million two hundred thousand dollars, and that there is, therefore, a sum of five millions of dollars to be provided for, either by continuing the present anticipations, or by obtaining loans upon other terms.

2d. That, in like manner, the probable receipts into the treasury, for the years 1797, 1798, 1799, and 1800, will, respectively, defray the current expenditures of the same years, supposing the public expenses not to be increased; but will prove insufficient to discharge the instalments of foreign debt, or of domestic loans, which will fall due during those years.

3d. That, from and after the year 1801, the current expenditure will be increased by a sum of \$1,146,370 34, which will be required to discharge the annuity that will then become due, and payable on the deferred stock.

4th. That, exclusive of the anticipations mentioned in the first paragraph of this report, the instalments of the domestic loans, which will fall due after the present year, amount to one million six hundred thousand dollars; the whole of which will fall due before, and during the year 1801.

5th. That the whole of the foreign debt, exclusive of the instalment which falls due in the current year, amounts to 11,400,000 dollars; the whole of which fall due before, and during the year 1809; and that there is but little expectation that the holders of the said debt will convert the same into domestic debt, upon any reasonable terms, or that, in the present circumstances of Europe, the instalments that will become due within a short period, can be discharged by obtaining a reloan of the same, upon similar terms with those on which the original loans were obtained.

6th. That no means are provided, on the present scale of revenue and expenditures, either to discharge the domestic loans and instalments of the foreign debt above mentioned, or to pay the additional expenditure of \$1,146,370 34 arising from and after the year 1800.

7th. That, in order to discharge the anticipations, domestic loans and instalments of foreign debt, it will be necessary, either to provide further revenues, or to adopt such measures as will vest in the proper officers an efficient power to obtain loans, on such terms as they can now be obtained; but that, so far as relates to the additional expenditure of \$1,146,370 34, accruing after the year 1800, an adequate additional revenue must be provided after that year.

8th. That, if an additional revenue of one million two hundred thousand dollars be raised from and after the present year, it will not only be sufficient to discharge the annuity, which will become due and payable after the year 1800, but will also reimburse four millions eight hundred thousand dollars, in part of the anticipations, domestic loans, and foreign debt, before mentioned, antecedent to the year 1801, and the whole amount of the said loans and anticipations before the year 1807; leaving then a redeemed annuity, which is calculated at 396,000 dollars, to be applied to the reimbursement of the foreign debt.

9th. That, if an additional revenue of two millions, instead of 1,200,000 dollars, be raised, for a term of twelve years, it will, within that period, discharge, besides the accruing annuity arising from the deferred debt, and the domestic loans and anticipations aforesaid, the whole of the foreign debt; and the new domestic stock bearing an interest of five and a half and four and a half per centum, and that, at the end of the said period of twelve years, an annuity will be redeemed, which is calculated at 1,113,930 dollars; which, with the revenues now established, will be sufficient to meet all demands against the Government, upon the principles before assumed.

The committee having contemplated the various resources of the United States, which may be resorted to in the present exigency, and having, in the first instance, turned their attention to the subject of indirect taxes, were not able to agree upon objects suitable for that kind of taxation, from which an adequate revenue could be obtained, without great inconvenience and embarrassment. On recurring to objects of direct taxation, they are of opinion, that those are alone competent to yield such a revenue as appears necessary; the subject being, however, of a new impression, and presenting various difficulties, which, although of a nature to be overcome, yet are such as prevent the completion of a proper system, during the present session, the committee have concluded to go no further, at this time, than to report a resolution preparatory to that object.

The committee are, moreover, of opinion, that some further revenues, in addition to the improvements of the present internal revenues already, and hereinafter proposed, may, during this session, be obtained from an extension of the system of indirect taxation; and, therefore, submit certain resolutions to that effect.

But, inasmuch as the actual receipts into the treasury will be inadequate to discharge the current expenses of the Government, and the loans had of the Bank of the United States, which fall due in the course of the present year, and as future loans and anticipations may become necessary, the committee are of opinion that a loan, to the amount of five millions of dollars, ought to be opened, for the purpose of discharging the said debt to the Bank of the United States.

As the result of their deliberations on the important subjects referred to their consideration, the committee, therefore, recommend the following resolutions:

1st. *Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to prepare, and report to the House of Representatives, at the next session, a plan for raising the sum of two millions of dollars, by apportionment among the several States, agreeably to the rule prescribed by the constitution; adapting the same to such objects of direct taxation, and such modes of collection, as may appear, by the laws and practice of the States, respectively, to be most eligible in each.

2d. *Resolved*, That a duty of two per centum ad valorem ought to be imposed on all testamentary dispositions, descents, and successions to the estates of intestates, excepting those to parents, husbands, wives, or lineal descendants.

3d. *Resolved*, That the following duties ought to be imposed by means of stamps, viz:

On Letters patent, two dollars.

Exemplification thereof, one dollar.

Awards, twenty cents.

Bottomry and respondentia bonds, fifty cents.

- On Indentures of apprenticeship, thirty cents.
 Certificates of debentures for drawbacks, twenty cents.
 Bills of lading coastwise, except those from one district to another, within the same State, ten cents.
 For bills of lading, forty cents.
 Bonds, bills, or notes, for the security of money, according to the following scale:
 Above 50, and not exceeding 100 dollars, ten cents.
 Above 100, and not exceeding 500 dollars, twenty cents.
 Above 500, and not exceeding 1,000 dollars, thirty cents.
 Above 1,000 dollars, fifty cents.
 Provided, That if any bonds or notes shall be payable at, or within sixty days, such bonds or notes shall be subject to only one-fourth part of the duty aforesaid.
 Notarial acts, twenty-five cents.
 Letters of attorney (except for invalid pensioners,) twenty-five cents.
 Policies of insurance, viz:
 From one district to another in the United States, ten cents.
 To and from the United States, to any foreign country, for any sum more than 500 dollars, and less than 1,000 dollars, twenty-five cents.
 For 1,000, and less than 2,000 dollars, thirty cents.
 For every sum of 2,000 dollars, and above, fifty cents.
 For all deeds, for the conveyance of houses or lands, twenty-five cents.
 For every other deed and specialty not enumerated, ten cents.
- 4th. *Resolved*, That there ought to be an addition of fifty per cent. to the duties now payable by law on carriages for the conveyance of persons.
- 5th. *Resolved*, That the sum of five millions of dollars ought to be obtained to discharge the debt due to the Bank of the United States, by creating a stock, bearing an interest of six per cent., and irredeemable for ——— years; the redemption thereof to commence thereafter, and to be payable in ——— yearly instalments.

Statement of the sums which will fall due after the year 1796, on account of instalments of the foreign debt, and domestic loans, till the year 1801, inclusive:

1797. Instalment of the loan of two millions, had of the Bank of the United States, for stock,	\$200,000	
Instalment of \$800,000, had of said bank, for expenses of foreign intercourse,	200,000	
Instalment of foreign debt, which will fall due in this year,	400,000	\$800,000
1798. Instalment of the loan of two millions, had of the Bank of the United States, for stock,	200,000	
Instalment of \$800,000, had of said bank for expenses of foreign intercourse,	200,000	
Instalment of foreign debt, which will fall due in this year,	80,000	480,000
1799. Instalment of the loan of two millions, had of the Bank of the United States, for stock,	200,000	
Instalment of \$800,000, had of said bank, for expenses of foreign intercourse,	200,000	
Instalment of foreign debt, which will fall due in this year,	160,000	560,000
1800. Instalment of the loan of two millions, had of the Bank of the United States, for stock,	200,000	
Instalment of foreign debt, which will fall due in this year,	400,000	600,000
1801. Instalment of the loan of two millions, had of the Bank of the United States, for stock,	200,000	
Instalment of foreign debt, which will fall due in this year.	500,000	700,000

4th CONGRESS.]

No. 96.

[1st SESSION.]

REMISSION OF DUTIES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, APRIL 5, 1796.

Mr. GOODHUE, from the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures, to whom were referred the several memorials and petitions of Joshua Johnson, of Gurdon Backus, and David Meade Randolph, of William Rotch and Sons, of David Pearce, and others, of Moses Myers, of Philip Finney, and of Samuel Brown, made the following report:

Joshua Johnson, consul of the United States, in London, states that, in March, 1795, he purchased, in London, of British merchants residing there, a certain brigantine that was built in Philadelphia, in 1789, and which had, prior to his purchase, been condemned in a British admiralty court, as lawful prize; that he sent the said brigantine to the United States, and, for want of proper American papers, he has been obliged to pay the tonnage, and other duties, as by law are required of foreign ships or vessels. He, therefore, prays for a reimbursement of the excess of the duties, which he has thus paid; and that he may be authorized to have a register granted for the said brigantine, whereby she may, in future, be entitled to the privileges of a ship or vessel of the United States.

The Committee, in conformity to a principle, which has heretofore been adopted by Congress, in a like case, viz: That an American vessel, once becoming the property of a foreigner, never ought to be restored to her former privileges, report, that the prayer of the petition ought not to be granted, and that leave be given to withdraw the same.

Gurdon Backus and David Mead Randolph state, that they were owners of a certain vessel, which, in the year 1792, was sold upon the coast of Africa, and that the register of the said vessel was stolen from the master; by which means they are subject to a penalty for not returning the said register into the office from which it issued, as is required by an act for registering and recording ships or vessels. They, therefore, pray, under those circumstances, that the penalty might be remitted.

The Committee, under a persuasion that great caution ought always to be had, to prevent foreigners from benefiting themselves, by getting possession of American registers, and though, in this case, it does not appear but that

the petitioners have been perfectly blameless; yet, by some of the papers accompanying the petition, there is reason to suppose the register was not stolen, but sold to a foreigner by the master, or some other person belonging to the said vessel: and the Committee, conceiving, that the owners of a vessel ought, generally, to be responsible for the misconduct of the master, are of opinion, in this case, where they were his sureties, that the prayer of the petition ought not to be granted, and that leave be given to withdraw the same.

William Rotch and Sons state, that they were the owners of two ships, that sailed from Nantucket, in the years 1787 and 1789, with registers, agreeably to the laws of Massachusetts; that they were employed abroad, in foreign countries, in the whaling business, till the year 1794, when they returned to New Bedford, where the collector demanded of them foreign tonnage and duties, inasmuch as they were not registered in conformity to the act concerning the registering and recording of ships or vessels, which had been passed by the present Government during their absence, and which confines the privileges of American ships to such only as are registered agreeably thereto. They further state, that the said ships were, bona fide, their sole property, during their absence, and that they sailed under no other papers but those they were possessed of, at the time they left the United States, till their return. They, therefore, pray for a reimbursement of the excess of duties, which they have paid on the return of those two ships into the United States, in consequence of their not having such registers as would have entitled them to the privileges and benefits of ships or vessels of the United States.

The committee, satisfied with the truth of the facts, as set forth in the petition, by the papers accompanying the same, and seeing no reason why the relief so prayed for should not be granted, recommend the following resolution:

Resolved, That the collector of the district of New Bedford, be authorized and required to refund, to William Rotch and Sons, owners of the ship Maria, Owen Hillman, master, and of the ship Diana, Timothy Long, master, which ships were entered in his office, in the month of April, 1794, such excess of duties as was paid upon the said ships and their cargoes, beyond what would have been demandable, had they been registered at that time, agreeably to the act concerning the registering and recording of ships or vessels.

David Pearce and others state, that they have had several vessels, that took on board considerable quantities of salt, on which the duties had been paid, and which salt was expended in salting the fish caught on the banks of Newfoundland; from whence the said vessels proceeded directly to France, with their fish. They, therefore, pray for the interposition of Congress, to remit the duty paid on such salt, inasmuch as the act, entitled "An act concerning certain fisheries of the United States, and for the regulation and government of the fishermen employed therein," does not embrace the cases mentioned in the petition.

The committee, while they admit the general principle, that there ought to be a remission of the duty paid on any imported article, upon the exportation of the same, are, nevertheless, sensible that the system of drawbacks, though absolutely necessary in a commercial country, ought, from the liability of impositions, to be guarded with as much precision as possible, and the cases of the petitioners, they conceive, do not admit of such a degree of certainty as would render it proper for the interposition of Congress.

They, therefore, are of opinion, that the prayer of the petition ought not to be granted, and that leave be given to withdraw the same.

Moses Myers states, that he had a quantity of goods on board the French ship of war Jean Bart, of seventy-four guns, lying in Hampton roads.

That the ship not being destined for any port of delivery in the United States, but being in the waters of the district of Norfolk and Portsmouth, the said Moses Myers entered, at the custom house in Norfolk, twenty-three bales, cases, and trunks of merchandise, and paid, or secured to be paid, the duties on the goods contained in the packages aforesaid.

That the said Moses Myers employed a certain James Dunlavy, master of a schooner called the Quantico, to convey the entered goods from the ship of war Jean Bart, to Norfolk.

That the said schooner did receive the goods from on board the ship, and was proceeding to Norfolk, when she was overtaken by a violent wind, which overset and sunk the said schooner, by which accident, the goods were in the water several hours, and thereby sustained considerable damage.

On account of the said accident, a regular protest was entered by the master of the said schooner, and one of the crew, before the notary public of Norfolk. The committee, therefore, submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That the collector of the customs for the port of Norfolk and Portsmouth be, and he is hereby, authorized to have ascertained, the rate of damage sustained by Moses Myers, on the goods contained in the twenty-three bales, cases, and trunks of merchandise, unladen from on board the French ship of war the Jean Bart, and which were damaged by the oversetting of the schooner Quantico, and remit to the said Moses Myers, the duties, in proportion to the damage sustained on the goods damaged as aforesaid.

Philip Finney states, that he is the owner of a fishing vessel, that was employed in the fishing business for more than four months, in the last year; but that, from a want of some formality in shipping the crew, he is unable to avail himself of the allowance which he otherwise by law would have been entitled to. He, therefore, prays that he may be entitled to it notwithstanding.

The committee would observe that it does not appear, that the fish caught on board the said vessel were actually divided among the crew, in proportion to what was caught by each person, as is required by law, in order to entitle them to the allowance prayed for.

They are, therefore, of opinion, that the prayer of the petition cannot be granted, and that leave be given to withdraw the same.

Samuel Brown states, that he was the owner of a fishing vessel, that was employed in the fisheries, for more than four months, in the year 1792; but, from some informality in the agreement made with the crew, that the fish should be divided among them, in proportion to the fish respectively caught, he has not been able to avail himself of the allowance which the law contemplates.

The committee are of opinion that, though there was a deficiency in the agreement, yet, inasmuch as it appears by evidence accompanying the petition, that the fish were actually divided in the manner prescribed by law, that it would be reasonable to grant the relief prayed for; and, therefore, recommend the following resolution:

Resolved, That the collector of the district of Newport be authorized and directed to make the same allowance to Samuel Brown, for his schooner Betsey, employed in the fishing business, in the year 1792, as he would have been entitled to if the terms of the written agreement, relative to the distribution of the fish caught on board the said schooner, had been such as are required by law.

4th CONGRESS.]

No. 97.

[1st SESSION.]

BANK LOANS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, MAY 3, 1796.

Mr. WILLIAM SMITH, from the Committee of Ways and Means, to whom it was referred to inquire whether the Bank of the United States is willing to continue the loans made by it to Government, in anticipation of public revenue, or any part thereof, by new loans, on terms similar to those on which the said anticipations are obtained, reported that the committee have made the inquiry directed, and have received from the President and Directors of the Bank the answer and information following:

The committee appointed to confer with the Committee of Ways and Means, on the subject of continuing, to a more remote period, the loans made to the United States, having reported:

The Board took into consideration the most essential points that had relation to the present subjects, viz: the great increase in the price of all alienable property, which requires a corresponding addition of circulating medium to represent it; the necessity of placing this institution in a more respectable situation, in point of available funds, which will enable it to promote, more generally, the interests of commerce and manufactures, and afford the means of facilitating the financial operations of Government, by temporary loans, whenever the fiscal administration may require such a resource, as well as the more immediate advantages of the stockholders and customers of the bank, as both intimately connected with the active employment of a larger specie capital: Whereupon,

Resolved, that the United States be requested to extinguish the loans that are already due to the bank, as well as to make provision for those which may become payable in the course of the present year.

THOMAS WILLING, *President*.BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *April 21st*, 1796.Attest, G. SIMPSON, *Cashier*.

4th CONGRESS.]

No. 98.

[1st SESSION.]

BANK DEBT.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, MAY 11, 1796.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May 11th*, 1796.

SIR:

The Board of Directors of the Bank of the United States have viewed with great disquietude and alarm, the ineffectual tendency of a bill which has passed the House of Representatives, and is now submitted to the Senate, which purports to be for their relief, but which, by the modification of a provisionary clause, will probably defeat the object it was intended to promote.

You must be sensible, from experience, that the disposition of the bank to aid the financial operations of the Government, by temporary loans, in anticipation of its revenues, or when under the pressure of sudden unprovided exigencies, has been uniformly favorable, and at least commensurate with its available means.

Its advances have, at length, accumulated to the amount of six millions of dollars, four millions and four hundred thousand of which are already due, or payable, within the course of the present year—the detention of which must naturally be very oppressive on its resources.

It is needless to exhibit to your view the necessity that exists, under the present state of moneyed operations, connected with the advanced price of all alienable property, to bring into activity a greater portion of their specie capital, which the general interests of the community, the prosperity and reputation of our institution, and the immediate advantages of their constituents, absolutely require.

In discharge, therefore, of their duty, in their various relationships, the Board is compelled to press upon your attention the payment of the instalments that are now due upon the loans made by the bank to the United States.

They cannot but flatter themselves, that a Government uniformly attached to the support of public credit, on the purest principles, will furnish its administration with ample means to prevent a violation of its faith. They are more inclined to cherish this impression, at the present moment, when the country exhibits such prominent marks of prosperity under the influence of such a system; and more especially when the provision to be made regards an institution, whose uniform services to the Government, upon the most disinterested principles, have, hitherto, pressed hard upon its faculties, and whose extensive circulation of paper has so essentially benefitted the community, by multiplying its moneyed resources, and by facilitating the payment of the public contributions.

But, if the Government should provide no other means to liquidate their claims, than by the sale of stock at par, they apprehend a violation of the public faith will be the necessary consequence.

Public funds, like other property, are exposed to feel the impression which contingent circumstances operate upon its value; a stipulation, therefore, that it shall not be sold, but at a given price, in order to extinguish the debts contracted with the bank, is an illusory provision, and places the demands of the institution on a very unsafe and unsatisfactory footing; it is likewise opposed to the practice of all nations habituated to the support of public credit, under the operation of a funding system. They, therefore, cannot but view a conditional arrangement, by which the bank may be compelled to wait an indefinite period of time for payment, as an infraction of a contract, and incompatible with the justice of their country. In bank operations, where punctuality is so essential, and, therefore, so strictly observed, there is but little difference betwixt a delay and a refusal of payment.

As an additional grievance, they are, in the present case, deprived of an alternative: for, if pressed by their necessities, they were disposed to make a sacrifice, by receiving the stock at par, as a composition for, or extinction of their debt, thereby risking an eventual loss to their constituents. Their charter precludes them from making such a commutation, there being an express prohibitory clause therein, as relative to the purchase of stock.

The bill, therefore, by depriving them of all option, operates upon them as a compulsory proceeding, by forcing them to wait for a liquidation of their just demands, until a combination of circumstances, over which they have no control, will produce the required result, that of raising this stock to par. Under these impressions, the Board are urged, by a sense of duty to their country and their constituents, to make this application to you, in language of the most serious concern, hoping that, through your intervention, that justice, which is so amply due to them, may be speedily and effectually obtained.

I have the honor to be, sir, for the President, Directors, and Company of the Bank of the United States,
your obedient,

THOMAS WILLING, *President*.The Hon. OLIVER WOLCOTT, JUN. Esq. *Secretary of the Treasury*.

4th CONGRESS.]

No. 99.

[1st SESSION.

INCREASE OF REVENUE.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, MAY 18, 1796.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 6th, 1796.

SIR:

I have the honor to present, herewith, a statement of the probable receipts and expenditures of the United States, in the course of the current year, comprising the appropriations already made, and those which appear to be contemplated by bills now depending in Congress, the result of which shews, that the sum of one million three hundred and ten thousand six hundred and five dollars and thirty cents must be obtained from loans, or new revenues.

In this estimate, the sums due to the Bank of the United States and the Bank of New York are omitted, being considered as provided for by the bill for funding those debts; the instalment of the foreign debt is, however, included, as the fund must be raised in the United States.

In other respects, this statement essentially agrees with that which accompanied my report to the House of Representatives, on the 14th of December, 1795, except that the following additional estimates are introduced, for which appropriations have been made, or are depending, viz:

For the Indian trade,	\$158,000 00
For extraordinary expenses, incident to the intercourse of the United States with foreign nations,	301,132 00
For expenses incident to the treaties lately negotiated,	134,491 00
For completing the building of three frigates,	296,917 82
Additional interest, which will be payable in consequence of funding the debts due to banks, and a sum equal to the instalment of the foreign debt, which will become due in the present year,	25,000 00
Amounting to	<u>\$915,540 82</u>

Thus, it appears, that, though the bill for funding a part of the debt due to the Bank of the United States, and that due to the Bank of New York, will relieve the treasury from the payment of certain instalments, which were included in the former estimate, yet, the additional appropriations which are contemplated will require some other provision than has been hitherto made.

As the payment of the interest on the foreign and domestic debts, the annual reimbursements of the six per cent. stock, and the expenses of Government, are secured by the priority of the appropriations for those objects, the committee will perceive, that any deficiency will, of course, fall upon the appropriations for other and more recent services.

The authorities to borrow, now existing, are contained in the first and tenth sections of the act, passed on the 3d of March, 1795, entitled "An act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt," and they contemplate, merely, a provision for the payment of *interest*, or a reimbursement of the *principal* of the public debt; it will, therefore, be proper that the appropriations for the Department of war, should be accompanied with a power of anticipation, in the usual form.

It being known to the committee, that no loans can, at present, be negotiated in Europe, and that the high profits which reward commercial enterprise, though beneficial to the community, are obstacles to the success of domestic loans, beyond a limited amount, I cannot, consistently with my duty, omit expressing it as my opinion, that some effectual measures, for improving and extending the revenue, ought to be adopted during the present session of Congress.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

OLIVER WOLCOTT, Jr. *Secretary of the Treasury.*

The Hon. WILLIAM SMITH, Esq.
Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means,

An estimate of the Expenditure and Revenue of the United States, during the year 1796.

EXPENDITURES.

Interest on the foreign debt,	\$573,632 02
Interest on the funded domestic debt, including the reimbursement of the 6 per cent. stock,	3,018,232 03
Interest on the unfunded debt,	51,333 22
Interest on the debts due to the banks, proposed to be funded at 6 per cent.	372,000 00
	<u>\$4,015,197 27</u>
Reimbursement of an instalment of 1,000,000 guilders, in Holland, in June, 1796,	414,100 00
Appropriation for the civil list, mint establishment, annuities and grants, light houses, and miscellaneous expenses, in 1796, per act of 5th February, 1796,	568,064 94
Appropriation for the military department, per act of March 12th, 1796,	500,000 00
Appropriation for trade with the Indians, per act of April 18th, 1796,	158,000 00

Additional appropriations, which will be required, under the following heads, viz:

<i>Civil List.</i> For additional compensation to attorneys, marshals, jurors, witnesses, &c.	10,000 00
Clerks in loan offices, and stationary,	14,000 00
	<u>24,000 00</u>
<i>War Department.</i> The estimate exhibited December 14th, 1795, was for	1,480,247
Of which, there has been appropriated,	500,000
The residue of the estimate will be required, in consequence of the rise of provisions, and the extra expense of maintaining new posts, being	<u>980,247 00</u>
<i>Naval Department.</i> Being the sum included in the former estimate,	73,934 00
<i>Military Pensions.</i> Being the sum included in the former estimate,	85,098 00
<i>Contingent expenses of Government.</i> Being the sum included in the former estimate,	20,000 00

<i>Diplomatic Department.</i>	Ordinary estimate,	-	-	-	-	40,000 00	
	Extraordinary,	-	-	-	-	301,132	
							341,132 00
<i>Expenses incident to treaties.</i>	With Great Britain,	-	-	-	-	80,808 00	
	Spain,	-	-	-	-	18,683 00	
	Algiers,	-	-	-	-	24,000 00	
	Indian tribes,	-	-	-	-	11,000 00	
							134,491 00
<i>Naval Department.</i>	The sum unexpended, of former appropriations, including the sum granted for galleys, being re-appropriated by an act, passed April 20th, 1796, for building three frigates, is estimated as the sum which will be required under this head, in 1796, being	-	-	-	-		296,917 82
							<u>\$7,611,182 03.</u>

RECEIPTS, EXPECTED FROM

Duties on imports and tonnage,	-	-	-	-	-	5,679,418 58	
Internal revenues, calculated to be equal to the receipts, in 1795,	-	-	-	-	-	337,255 36	
Postage of letters,	-	-	-	-	-	35,000 00	
Letters patent,	-	-	-	-	-	660 00	
Dividends on bank stock,	-	-	-	-	-	160,000 00	
Proceeds of the sinking fund,	-	-	-	-	-	88,242 79	
							6,300,576 73
Sum to be borrowed, or otherwise provided, in 1796,	-	-	-	-	-		1,310,605 30
							<u>\$7,611,182 03</u>

OLIVER WOLCOTT, Jun. *Secretary of the Treasury,*TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 5th, 1796.*

4th CONGRESS.]

No. 100.

[2d Session.]

DIRECT TAXES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 14, 1796.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 14, 1796.*

SIR:

In obedience to the resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 4th of April, 1796, I have the honor to transmit a report, containing a plan for laying and collecting direct taxes, by apportionment among the several States, agreeably to the rule prescribed by the constitution.

I have the honor to be, with perfect respect, sir, your obedient servant,

OLIVER WOLCOTT, Jr.

The Honorable the SPEAKER of the *House of Representatives.*

The Secretary of the Treasury has, during the recess of Congress, directed his attention to collect such information as appeared necessary to enable him to comply with the resolution of the House of Representatives, passed on the fourth day of April, 1796; and though, from the importance and complexity of the subject, more time and leisure would have been desirable, yet, in obedience to the said resolution, he most respectfully submits the following report:

The duty enjoined is to "report a plan for laying and collecting direct taxes by apportionment among the several States, agreeably to the rule prescribed by the constitution; adapting the same, as nearly as may be, to such objects of direct taxation, and such modes of collection, as may appear by the laws and practice of the States, respectively, to be most eligible in each."

The amount of the proposed tax not being specified in the resolution, the Secretary presumes it to have been the intention of the House that the sum to be apportioned should be sufficient to consummate the system which was established in March, 1795, for the reduction of the present debt of the United States, and commensurate to the probable exigencies of the Government."

This construction has appeared the more reasonable, because necessary to prevent the measures, then adopted, from producing effects in some degree opposite to what were intended. The public faith having been pledged to reimburse a great portion of the debt, which lately rested in permanent loans, sufficient revenues for this object, and all necessary expenses of Government, must be provided, or recourse had to a continued system of borrowing. If this last expedient should be resorted to, the public burdens, though the debts may change their form, will remain substantially the same. The Government will, moreover, be liable to certain risks and expenses, which inevitably attend extensive contracts; and unless it shall be found practicable to obtain new loans, on terms at least as favorable as those to be extinguished, the public debts will be somewhat increased, by the inefficacy of the measures which were intended to reduce them.

It will not escape the attention of the House, that the causes which at present most favor the prosperity of the United States, and consequently increase the ability of the people to pay taxes, are such as oppose obstacles to the negotiation of new loans, or, at least, render their terms peculiarly burdensome and expensive. But, while it would be improper to encourage an expectation that the affairs of this extensive and enterprising country can be successfully conducted without an occasional application to this resource, it ought to be a fixed principle to establish a permanent revenue, adequate to every permanent expense, and sufficient to discharge, in a reasonable time, all loans arising from extraordinary and unforeseen contingencies. This principle has already been recognised by the act of March 3d, 1795, which has solemnly pledged the public faith for the reimbursement of the debt now existing; it, therefore, only remains to embrace the present period, as the most auspicious which has yet occurred, and as favorable as any which may be expected, for establishing and maturing such systems as will efficaciously fulfil the intentions of the Legislature.

As necessarily connected with the question, how far additional revenues are requisite, the Secretary has deemed it to be proper, though not enjoined by the resolution of the House, to present a concise statement of the finances. The period selected for this purpose is the first day of July, of the present year, at which time the debts of the United States were of the following descriptions and amounts:

1st. The foreign debt, consisting of loans obtained by the late and present Government, in Amsterdam and Antwerp, amounting to twenty-nine millions five hundred thousand guilders; equal, at forty cents per guilder, to	\$11,800,000 00
2d. The six per cent. domestic stock, now in a course of reimbursement,	29,344,752 98
3d. The six per cent. domestic stock, upon which reimbursements are to commence in the year 1801,	14,578,882 39
4th. The three per cent. domestic stock,	19,597,545 93
5th. The five and a half per cent. domestic stock,	1,848,900 00
6th. The four and a half per cent. domestic stock,	176,000 00
7th. The unfunded registered debt, exclusive of arrearages of interest prior to the year 1791,	179,953 16
8th. The debts due to the Bank of the United States and the Bank of New York,	6,200,000 00

The sums before enumerated are precisely ascertained by the records of the treasury, and amount to

83,726,034 46

There are, however, in circulation, various descriptions of certificates, the amount and value of which are not exactly ascertained, which, with the balances of certain unliquidated accounts and arrearages of interest, may possibly rise to

1,124,404 24

The entire amount of all those capitals, upon which an expenditure is incurred, and for which provision is necessary, may, therefore, be estimated at

84,850,438 70

To reconcile this representation with reports heretofore made from the treasury, and to prevent erroneous opinions from being entertained respecting the real amount of the public debt, it appears proper to represent that the following sums are indisputable off-sets against the capitals before enumerated:

1st. Six per cent. stock, bearing a present interest, already purchased or redeemed, and vested in the commissioners of the sinking fund,	1,170,232 13
2d. Six per cent. stock, on which interest will accrue after the year 1800,	930,753 91
3d. Three per cent. stock, also purchased or redeemed,	610,757 94
4th. Stock of the Bank of the United States, sold by the United States, estimated at par,	2,000,000 00
5th. The sum reimbursed at the close of the year 1795, on the six per cent. stock,	544,066 54

Amounting, in the whole, to

\$5,255,810 52

The particulars and amount of the expenditure required by the public contracts, in relation to the capitals first enumerated, calculated on an average of the respective years for which each description of debt is to continue, are as follow:

1st. The debts due in Amsterdam and Antwerp, as before stated, amount to eleven millions eight hundred thousand dollars. The contracts respecting them require annual reimbursements in unequal portions, until the year 1809, when the last payment is to be made. The whole sum required for principal and interest, on an accurate calculation, and supposing the utmost punctuality to be maintained on the part of the United States, is sixteen millions seven hundred and seventy thousand four hundred and forty-four dollars.

The average sum which will be required, during the fourteen years, which this debt is to continue, is, therefore,

\$1,197,888 84

This calculation, however, supposes the practicability of such a punctual provision for the payment of interest and principal, as will entirely supersede the use of temporary credits in Europe; and it moreover supposes that remittances can be uniformly made at the par of exchange. As neither of these suppositions will be, in fact, realized, there is to be added to the foregoing sum the estimated expense of remittances above par, and for interest on temporary advances to the United States, to ensure punctuality; this expense will not, probably, be less than five per centum on the annual payments, and being calculated on the average annual demand above stated, will, at this rate, amount to

59,537 30

\$1,257,426 14

Upon the principles herein assumed, the average sum to be provided, until the year 1809, inclusive, for the extinguishment of the Dutch debt, will be one million two hundred and fifty-seven thousand four hundred and twenty-six dollars fourteen cents.

It is proper, however, to state, that the foregoing estimate is founded on a presumption that some systematical plan will be adopted for satisfying the existing contracts, by direct payments from the treasury. In every degree in which recourse may be had to new loans, the expense of reimbursement will be finally increased by at least the charges of negotiation; these, upon such loans as may be hereafter obtained in Holland, cannot be estimated at less than six or seven per centum upon the capitals which may be borrowed.

2d. The six per cent stock, now in a course of reimbursement, exclusive of the sum passed to the credit of the sinking fund, is twenty-eight millions one hundred and seventy four thousand five hundred and twenty dollars eighty-five cents, upon which the annuity of eight per centum amounts to

2,253,961 66

The capital passed to the credit of the sinking fund is one million one hundred and seventy thousand two hundred and thirty-two dollars thirteen cents; upon which the accruing interest of six per centum per annum is

70,213 92

Amounting to

\$2,324,175 58

This sum, last mentioned, will be annually required until the close of the year 1817. During the year 1818, the demand for the object will decline to about one million eight hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars, and will then cease by the extinguishment of the debt.

3d. The six per cent stock, on which reimbursements will commence in the year 1801, amounted, on the first of July 1796, to thirteen millions six hundred and forty-eight thousand one hundred and twenty-eight dollars forty-eight cents, exclusive of nine hundred and thirty thousand seven hundred and fifty-three dollars ninety-one cents, passed to the credit of the sinking fund. The annuity on the first sum, at eight per centum, amounts to

1,091,850 28

And on the latter sum, at six per centum, to

55,845 23

Being, together,

\$1,147,695 51

Which last sum will be required, from the year 1801 to the year 1823, inclusive. During the year 1824, the charge will be reduced to about nine hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars; and, after that period, will wholly cease, with the reimbursement of the debt.

4th. The funded three per cent stock, exclusive of the credit to the sinking fund, amounts to eighteen millions nine hundred and eighty-six thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven dollars ninety-nine cents; on which the annual interest is

569,603 63

The stock of the sinking fund is six hundred and ten thousand seven hundred and fifty-seven dollars ninety-four cents; and the interest thereon,

18,322 73

Amounting to

\$587,926 36

The duration of this annuity may be considered as indefinite: for, though funds for the redemption of the capital stock are eventually appropriated by the act, entitled "An act, making further provision for the support of public credit and for the redemption of the public debt," yet, by a proviso to the twelfth section of the said act, the power of diverting the appropriation to other objects, is reserved to the Government.

5th. The interest on the stock bearing interest at five and a half per centum per annum, (being one million eight hundred and forty-eight thousand nine hundred dollars) will require one hundred and one thousand six hundred and eighty-nine dollars fifty cents.

6th. The interest on the stock bearing interest at four and a half per centum, being one hundred and seventy-six thousand dollars, will be annually seven thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars:

7th. The unfunded debt is of two descriptions, viz:

That which is registered, being	\$179,953 16
And that not registered, estimated at	1,124,404 24

Amounting to

\$1,304,357 40

For this debt no provision has been made by law, except a partial grant from year to year, on account of interest. So far as the debt has been liquidated, the public are bound, by contract, to pay an interest of six per centum per annum. Similar engagements will be expressed in the certificates hereafter to be issued; to discharge which interest, there will be annually required the sum of seventy-eight thousand two hundred and sixty-one dollars forty-one cents.

8th. The debts due to the Bank of the United States and Bank of New York amount to six millions two hundred thousand dollars; though a part of this sum was borrowed at five per centum per annum, yet, as the existing contracts are expected to be satisfied from the proceeds of new loans, at six per centum, the annuity chargeable upon the revenue is calculated at this last rate, being three hundred and seventy-two thousand dollars.

The annuities before recited comprise all the demands which will be made upon the treasury, in consequence of the present debt of the United States; and being reduced to aggregate sums, and classed according to the epochs for which the said annuities are to continue, they will require a provision of revenue as follows:

1. From the year 1796, until the end of the year 1800, when the annuity on the deferred six per cent. stock will begin to accrue, four millions seven hundred and twenty-nine thousand three hundred and ninety-eight dollars and ninety-nine cents.

2. From the year 1801, to the year 1809, inclusive, when the present foreign debt will be extinguished, five millions eight hundred and seventy-seven thousand ninety-four dollars fifty cents.

3. From the year 1810, to the year 1818, inclusive, when the annuity on the six per cent. stock, bearing a present interest, will be extinguished, four millions six hundred and nineteen thousand six hundred and sixty-eight dollars thirty-six cents.

4. From the year 1819 to the year 1824, inclusive, when the annuity on the deferred six per cent. stock will be extinguished, two millions two hundred and ninety-five thousand four hundred and ninety-two dollars seventy-eight cents.

5. After the year 1824, supposing the debt above mentioned to be extinguished, and the other debts of the United States to remain in their present situation, one million one hundred and forty-seven thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven dollars twenty-seven cents.

By the establishment of a revenue adequate to the current expenses of Government, in addition to the foregoing estimate, during the periods above recited, the following reductions of debt might be effected:

1. At the close of the year 1809, the entire amount of present foreign debt, being	\$11,800,000
2. At the close of the year 1818, the six per cent. stock, bearing a present interest,	29,344,752 98
3. At the close of the year 1824, the deferred six per cent. stock,	14,578,892 39

Amounting, together, to

\$55,723,635 37

After the reimbursement of the foregoing sums, there would still remain, of the present debt,

1. The three per cent. stock, being	\$19,597,545 93
2. The five and a half per cent. stock,	1,848,900
3. The four and a half per cent. stock,	176,000
4. The unfunded and unliquidated debts,	1,304,356 97
5. The debts due to banks, or the stock which may be substituted therefor,	6,200,000

Amounting, in the whole, to

\$29,126,802 90

If, however, the United States can establish a revenue equal to the scale of expenditure which will be necessary in the year 1801, the whole debt may be extinguished by payment or purchase, on or before the end of the year 1824; as also a considerable additional debt, if such should accrue from future contingencies.

The foregoing calculations being founded on existing contracts, are liable to but little uncertainty; it is necessary, however, to form an estimate of the probable expenses of those establishments which the United States must at all times maintain. On this subject there exist no data, from past experience, which afford a satisfactory ground for an opinion; it is believed, however, that it will be unsafe and deceptive to calculate the current expenses of Government at less than the following estimate:

For the support of the civil list,	\$ 486,000
For expenses of intercourse with foreign nations,	100,000
For the mint establishment,	40,000
For light houses,	25,000
For expenses of the loan offices,	12,000
For miscellaneous objects and contingent expenses of Government,	37,000
For the military and naval departments, including pensions,	2,000,000

Amounting, in the whole, annually, to

\$2,700,000

If it shall be found that the expenses of the military and naval departments cannot be reduced below the above estimate, which, though much to be desired, is far from certain, the foregoing calculation will fall short of the real expense; it being morally certain, that the expenses of civil government, will, hereafter, considerably increase.

Assuming it, however, as a principle, that the expenses of the public establishments will amount to two millions seven hundred thousand dollars, and no more, it follows that, to preserve the United States from the necessity of recurring to future loans, it is requisite to establish a revenue, to continue until the close of the year 1800, of seven millions four hundred and twenty-nine thousand three hundred and ninety-eight dollars ninety-nine cents. And from the year 1801 to the year 1809, inclusive, a revenue of eight millions five hundred and seventy-seven thousand ninety-four dollars fifty cents.

It is a further consequence of the foregoing data, that, though a revenue upon this last scale would be more than sufficient to discharge the whole public debt, on or before the year 1824, yet that the absolute engagements of the United States will not require, after the year 1809, more than seven millions three hundred and nineteen thousand six hundred and sixty-eight dollars thirty-six cents; which last sum is less than the annual expenditure required by existing contracts and arrangements.

Having thus presented a view of the probable expenditures of the United States, it remains to shew how far the revenues, already established, afford an adequate resource; the particulars and amount of these revenues are as follows:

Duties arising on imports and tonnage, calculated upon the actual receipts during the year 1795,	\$5,588,961 26
Duties on domestic distilled spirits and on stills, on refined sugar, sales at auction, licences to retail spirits and wines, and on carriages for the conveyance of persons, calculated upon the receipts of 1795,	337,255 36
Revenue from the post office,	35,000
Dividends on bank stock, calculated with reference to certain sales, the proceeds of which will be applied to the payment of part of the debt due to the Bank of the United States,	150,000
Interest on stock purchased and redeemed, and vested in the sinking fund,	88,636 65
Duties on patents and contingent receipts, (uncertain)	746 73
Estimated annual current revenue,	\$6,200,600 00

The revenue from imports and tonnage was, in the beginning of the year 1795, calculated at five millions six hundred and seventy-nine thousand four hundred and eighteen dollars fifty-eight cents; being about ninety thousand dollars more than the present estimate. Fluctuations in the amount of this revenue are to be expected; what the product of the present year will be, cannot be yet known; although it is certain that it will exceed, considerably, that of the year 1795.

As the present design is to ascertain, as accurately as possible, the extent in which confidence may be reposed in the existing revenues, it becomes interesting to consider what effects a termination of the present war in Europe is likely to produce. A consideration of all the causes which may contract or extend the future commerce of the United States, would be evidently premature and unprofitable; it may, however, be safely affirmed, that the unexampled prices which the exports of the United States have lately borne, must have stimulated the demand for, and consumption of, foreign manufactures and productions. A certain proportion of this demand will cease, when the temporary causes, by which it has been produced, are removed. Whatever cause diminishes the consumption of imported articles, will produce a corresponding decrease of the revenue from foreign commerce. There is ground, however, to hope that the unfavorable effects in regard to revenue, which are to be expected from a depression of the present prices of some of our articles of export, will be counterbalanced by an increase in their quantities; by the superior value which others of them are daily acquiring, in consequence of improvements in their manufacture; by the extension of our commerce to new markets, and by the increasing demand for imported articles, which must result from progressive wealth and population.

The sum stated as the product of the internal revenues, will also be considerably exceeded by the receipts of the present year, and is believed to be much below what might be obtained under a different modification of the act imposing duties on distilled spirits and stills, aided by provisions for ensuring a more energetic and punctual collection in some districts. It may also be remarked, that some of the causes which may diminish the revenue from importations, will tend to increase that derived from internal objects. It appears, therefore, to be safe to calculate, permanently, upon the collective amount of the sums which have been stated, as the probable future product of both branches.

The revenue from the post office is likely to increase, if the expenses of that institution are not greatly enhanced by the establishment of new post roads.

In respect to the income from bank stock held by the United States, it is proper to observe, that dividends have been, for some time, declared, at the rate of eight per centum per annum; on the supposition that the stock would not be alienated, it has been customary to estimate this item of revenue at one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. In consequence of the authority contained in an act of the last session, sales have, however, been commenced, for the purpose of reimbursing a part of the debt due to the bank.

To extinguish an annuity due to the bank, equivalent to that received from the dividends, it would have been necessary to sell the bank stock at an advance of thirty-three and one-third per centum upon the original capital. This, however, was not practicable; the best terms which could be obtained, were twenty-five per centum. With reference to the effect which sales, at this rate, will have upon the statement of revenue and expenditure, now presented, the proceeds of the bank dividends are calculated at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The fund arising from stock purchased or redeemed, will be increased by the interest on such sums of stock as may hereafter accrue to the sinking fund, but will, in no event, be diminished. Though this income is vested in the commissioners of the sinking fund, it has been thought proper to present it as an object of public revenue, being, with other funds, appropriated for the redemption of the public debt.

It results, from what has been stated, that the following sums must be provided by the United States, in addition to the revenue already established.

1st. From the present time until and during the year 1800, one million two hundred and twenty-eight thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight dollars ninety-nine cents.

2d. From the year 1801 to the year 1809, inclusive, two millions three hundred and seventy-six thousand four hundred and ninety-four dollars fifty cents.

3d. From and after the year 1809, until the time when the present debt may be extinguished, which will be before the year 1824, one million one hundred and nineteen thousand sixty-eight dollars thirty-six cents.

To provide the sums annually required until the year 1801, without imposing an inconvenient burden on the people, is evidently within the power of the United States; to reimburse the whole of the foreign debt, before the year 1809, by direct payments from the proceeds of revenue, may be practicable. It is, however, most probable that occasional loans, with a view of postponing the final reimbursement of the whole or some part of the said debt, until after the year 1818, will be judged advisable.

From a general view of the operation of the systems of taxation, established in the several States, it appears that, in apportioning a direct tax, to be collected under the authority of the United States, an allowance ought to be made for a defalcation of fifteen per centum, on account of abatements to indigent and unfortunate persons, for erroneous assessments or calculations, and for charges and expenses of collection.

Assuming these data, it is proposed that there be laid upon the United States a direct tax of one million four hundred and eighty-four thousand dollars; and that the same be apportioned to the several States, in the following manner:

To the State of Vermont,	\$28,000
To the State of New Hampshire,	56,000
To the State of Massachusetts,	196,000
To the State of Rhode Island,	28,000
To the State of Connecticut,	98,000
To the State of New York,	140,000
To the State of New Jersey,	70,000
To the State of Pennsylvania,	182,000
To the State of Delaware,	14,000
To the State of Maryland,	112,000
To the State of Virginia,	266,000
To the State of Kentucky,	28,000
To the State of North Carolina,	140,000

To the State of Tennessee, - - - - -	14,000
To the State of South Carolina, - - - - -	84,000
To the State of Georgia, - - - - -	28,000
	Amounting to \$1,484,000
From which, there being deducted for abatements, erroneous assessments, and charges of collection, fifteen per cent., or, - - - - -	222,600
	There will remain the estimated nett proceeds of the proposed tax, being \$1,261,400

An account of the systems of taxation at present prevailing in the several States, and information on various points, connected with the subject under consideration, is next proposed.

OF VERMONT.

The taxes imposed in this State, whether for the use of the State, or of counties, towns, societies, or other subordinate communities, are levied by one rule, that is, in proportion to a general list of ratable objects, composed of the following particulars:

Polls, of male persons from twenty-one to sixty years of age, are rated at six pounds each.
Lands, after being improved two years, either for pasture, ploughing, or mowing, or stocked with grass, and within enclosure, at ten shillings per acre:
Oxen, four years old and upwards, at three pounds each.
Other neat cattle, three years old and upwards, at two pounds.
Neat cattle of two years old, at one pound ten shillings.
Neat cattle of one year old, fifteen shillings.
All horse kind, except stud horses of three years old and upwards, at four pounds.
Horse kind, of two years old, at two pounds.
Horse kind, of one year old, at twenty shillings.
Stud horses; of two years old and upwards, at twenty pounds.
Money, on hand or due, or obligations for goods or produce over and above all debts due by the individual creditors, at twenty per centum of the amount, to be exhibited on oath, if required; to which may be added,
Assessments proportioned to the profits of all lawyers, traders, and owners of mills, according to the judgment and discretion of the listers or assessors.

Exemptions from the assessment on polls are allowed in favor of settled ministers of the Christian religion, the president and tutors of colleges, constant schoolmasters, students of colleges, until three years after receiving their first academical degrees; as, also, in favor of persons disabled by sickness or infirmity. The ratable estates of settled ministers, and the president of the college, lying in the towns where they live, and not exceeding five hundred pounds in value, are also exempted, together with all lands sequestered and improved for schools and other public, pious, and charitable uses. An exemption from taxation, for ten years, is, moreover, allowed for lands properly cleared and tilled for orchards, and planted with apple trees, and containing not less than forty trees upon an acre.

Lists of the ratable estates of individuals, are collected in the following manner: At the annual town meetings in March, the inhabitants of each town elect a number of officers, styled *listers*, who are sworn to a faithful discharge of their office. In the month of May, annually, the inhabitants are warned to exhibit, before the 10th day of July following, lists, or written accounts, of the ratable polls and estates of which they are respectively possessed, on the twentieth day of June: To these lists, as exhibited by individuals, the listers add such sums as they judge reasonable, in cases where the law requires assessments to be imposed on professions and occupations.

Lands are, in all cases, rated in the towns where the lands lie; but cattle on farms, not under the management of a tenant, are rated in the towns where the owners live. No warning by the listers is required beyond the limits of a town.

The sums total of the ratable property, in each town, are returned by the listers to the General Assembly, in October, with certificates that they have been sworn to a faithful discharge of their trust; in case of omission or neglect, the listers become liable to a penalty, and the town, in respect to which the omission happens, becomes subject to be assessed at the discretion of the General Assembly.

The possession of ratable articles, on the 20th of June, is, by law, declared to be presumptive evidence of property, and, if not included in the list of the possessor, he becomes liable to a two-fold assessment; on proof being made to the listers, at any time before the 25th of September, that the articles omitted to be returned, were, on the 20th of June, the property of some other person than the possessor or occupant, relief may, however, be obtained.

The compensation allowed for the services of listers, arises from the taxes on two-fold assessments, one half of which accrue to their benefit.

When individuals are aggrieved by the decisions of listers, either in respect to two-fold assessments, or by assessments on the profits of certain professions and occupations, an appeal is allowed to a justice of the peace, and two selectmen of the town, who, after notifying two or more of the listers, may proceed to make a final decision.

The first constables are collectors of taxes, and are chosen by the inhabitants of the respective towns, which are responsible for their conduct; when a tax is granted by the State, a warrant is issued by the treasurer, directed to the collector, declaring the rate or proportion of the tax, the sum due by the town, and the time prescribed for payment into the treasury. It then becomes the duty of the selectmen to apportion the said tax among the inhabitants of the town, according to their respective lists, and to deliver a statement thereof to the collector, by which to regulate his demands upon individuals; a time and place is then appointed by the collector for receiving the tax, which the inhabitants are bound to observe; on failure of payment at the time and place appointed, the collector may, afterwards, distrain the goods and chattels of delinquents for the amount of the tax, with an addition thereto of one twelfth part, for extra trouble and expenses. Where no goods or chattels can be found or are tendered, the person of the delinquent may be committed to prison. If the delinquent abscond, and no goods or chattels can be found, the lands of the delinquent become liable, of which a sufficient quantity for the payment of the tax, and necessary charges, may be sold at public auction. Prior to the sale of lands, notice of the proposed sale must, however, be given for three weeks in the town in which the land lies, and in two adjoining towns; as, also, in one or more of the newspapers printed in the State. Lands sold for the payment of taxes, may, however, be redeemed at any time within one year after the sale, by the payment or tender of the sum advanced by the purchaser, with interest at the rate of twelve per centum per annum.

When a collector is delinquent in collecting and paying over a tax entrusted to his management, it becomes the duty of the treasurer to issue a warrant, directed to the sheriff of the county, commanding him to collect the sum unpaid, by distraining the goods, chattels, and estate, of such collector. In case a sheriff omits to execute the warrant of the treasurer, against a delinquent collector, the treasurer is empowered to issue a like warrant against the sheriff, directed to a constable of the town in which the sheriff lives; and if a constable, in such case, should omit to collect the tax from the sheriff, he, in turn, becomes liable, and the treasurer may commit the collection of the sum unpaid to any other person, at his discretion.

When a collector of a tax becomes insolvent, the treasurer may issue his warrant against the selectmen of the town, directed to the sheriff of the county, who, in this case, become liable for the arrearages due by the insolvent collector. The selectmen may, however, indemnify and reimburse themselves, by assessing a sufficient tax upon the town, for collecting which, the warrant of any one justice of the peace is a sufficient authority.

Though the office of collector is, by law, attached to that of first constable, which depends upon an annual election by the people, yet, in respect to unpaid taxes, the powers of the collector continue until a final collection and settlement can be effected; and, in case of the death of a collector, his powers and responsibility, while living, descend to his executors or administrators. If, however, a collector remove out of the State, or die, and his estate is found to be insolvent, the people of the town may proceed to the choice of a new collector.

All persons employed in the collection of taxes possess the usual power and authority of sheriffs, and may command any assistance necessary to the performance of their duty.

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The constitution of this State directs, that a valuation of all estates shall be made, at least, once in five years, under *regulations* to be prescribed by the General Court or Legislature. The last valuation was made by the selectmen of the several towns, in 1793, and confirmed by law, in February, 1794. In taking said valuation, the proportions of the different articles of ratable property were estimated in the following ratio:

Polls of male persons, from eighteen to seventy years of age, at eight shillings each.

Orchard land, accounting for an acre, a sufficient quantity to produce, on an average of several years, ten barrels of cider or perry, at one shilling and six-pence per acre.

Arable land, accounting for an acre, a sufficient quantity to produce, on an average of several years, twenty-five bushels of Indian corn, or other grain equivalent, at one shilling per acre.

Mowing land, accounting for an acre, a sufficient quantity to produce, on an average of several years, one ton of English hay, or other hay equivalent, at one shilling per acre.

Pasture land, accounting for four acres, a sufficient quantity to support, on an average of several years, one cow, at five pence each acre.

Unimproved lands, and all buildings, whether owned by inhabitants or non-residents, at one half of one per cent. of the real value.

Stud horses, two years old and upwards, at one pound ten shillings.

Other horse kind, four years old and upwards, at three shillings.

Oxen, four years old and upwards, at three shillings.

Cows, four years old and upwards, at two shillings.

Other neat cattle, three years old and upwards, at one shilling and six pence.

Other neat cattle, two years old, at one shilling.

Other neat cattle, one year old, at six pence.

All stock or property of tanners, carriers, blacksmiths, or other tradesmen, employed in the business of their trades, at one half of one per centum.

All stock in trade of merchants, shopkeepers, or other traders, reckoning the same at the average value thereof for a year, at one half of one per centum.

All money on hand, or at interest, more than the owner pays interest for, and all property in public funds, estimated at its real value, at three-fourths of one per centum.

Mills, wharves, and ferries, at one-twelfth part of their yearly nett income, after deducting repairs.

The polls and ratable property returned from the different towns, with the assessments upon such towns as did not comply with the act prescribing a valuation, amounted, in 1794, to forty-two thousand and ninety-nine pounds six shillings and four pence, on one hundred and forty thousand three hundred and thirty-one dollars and five cents. In proportion as the lists of the several towns contributed to this amount, their quotas were established by law, to continue until a new valuation may be made. The quantities of the different kinds of ratable property, of which the list was composed, will be seen by reference to an annexed document, A.

When a tax is granted by the State, the quotas of the several towns are calculated according to the rule above mentioned; warrants are then issued by the treasurer of the State, directed to the selectmen, requiring them to assess the said quotas upon the inhabitants. The assessments upon individuals are governed by the principles of the rule by which the quotas of towns are determined. The selectmen are, therefore, empowered to require, annually, inventories of the polls and ratable property of the inhabitants. The time for taking these inventories, is the first day of April in each year. Those who omit to exhibit inventories, or refuse to verify the same on oath, when required, may be doomed or assessed by the selectmen, as they judge equitable. In cases where it is discovered that there has been a fraudulent concealment of ratable property, by an individual, the selectmen are empowered to increase the assessment to four times the amount at which the concealed property would otherwise have been rated.

The selectmen are empowered to abate taxes, and to correct erroneous assessments. Individuals who are aggrieved, may, within nine months after notice of an assessment, apply by petition to the court of sessions of the peace for the county, whose judgment is conclusive.

To prevent trouble and expense from repeated collections during the same year, the selectmen may include, in one tax bill, the taxes granted by the State, the county, and the town, with an addition of five per centum to cover defalcations arising from abatements or other causes; the surplus of which, if any is found to remain, accrues to the treasury of the town.

Collectors of taxes are either chosen by the inhabitants, or they may be appointed or employed by the selectmen, from whom they receive tax bills, with warrants to collect the sums therein expressed. The selectmen are directed to cause their proceedings, in assessing taxes, to be recorded by the town clerks, and to make returns to the treasurers of the State, county, and town, of the sums assessed to be paid to them respectively, with the names of the collectors, the dates of their warrants, and the time therein prescribed for the settlement of the taxes entrusted to them for collection.

In cases where the selectmen neglect to assess a tax pursuant to a warrant from the treasurer, their persons and estates become liable to the payment of the tax, which may be taken and distrained for the same. When the name of the collector is not returned to the treasurer, pursuant to warrant, the selectmen also become liable, and are, moreover, precluded from any remedy against the town for any costs and expenses attending the collection, exceeding the quotas mentioned in the treasury warrant. If the estates of the selectmen are found to be insufficient, or their persons cannot be taken and imprisoned, the treasurer may issue his warrant against the inhabitants of the town generally, who, in this case, become, jointly and severally, responsible.

The collectors of taxes are required to give fourteen days' notice of the sums assessed upon individuals, before they proceed to collect the same by distress; and in no case is it lawful to take by distress the tools or implements necessary to the trade or occupation of any person, nor his arms; or the necessary household furniture of a family.

For want of goods or chattels whereon to make distress, the person of the individual indebted may be taken and committed to prison.

When no personal estate can be found whereon to levy by distress, and the person of the delinquent cannot be taken, real estate may be taken and sold for the payment of taxes, under certain prescribed regulations, calculated to give publicity to the sale. On the sale of real estate, according to law, the collectors may execute conveyances, defeasible within one year, by the payment or tender of the sum advanced, with interest and costs.

The powers of collectors continue until the taxes committed to their management are finally adjusted. Their compensations are various, and depend upon agreements with the selectmen of the several towns; on a medium calculation, they are estimated from four to five per centum on the amount of the taxes. It is customary to require bonds, to secure the towns against their delinquencies.

The time commonly prescribed for collecting and paying a tax into the treasury, is one year. In what degree the requirements of law, in this respect, have been fulfilled, is not ascertained. It is to be inferred, from the infor-

mation received, that delays beyond the prescribed term frequently occur, and that, when heavy taxes have been imposed, arrears have remained uncollected for several years, which have been afterwards entirely remitted. The principles of the system of taxation, now established, have been generally approved by the people of the State.

The existing debt of the State is inconsiderable, and is likely to be entirely discharged in a short time. The whole expense of supporting civil government, paid by the State, is estimated at about twenty-eight thousand six hundred dollars per annum. The aggregate amount of county, town, and parochial taxes, is known to be more considerable, though not ascertained.

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The constitution of this State provides, that, while the public charges of Government, or any part thereof, shall be assessed on polls and estates, in the manner practised prior to the establishment of the said constitution, there shall be a valuation of estates taken, once in ten years, and as much oftener as the General Court or Legislature shall direct.

The valuation under which taxes are, at this time, assessed, was taken in pursuance of an act passed on the 22d of February, 1792.

By this act, the assessors of the different towns, districts, and plantations, (officers always existing) were directed to take and lodge in the office of the Secretary of State, on or before the 10th day of October, 1792, true and perfect lists of all male polls, including negroes and mulattoes, sixteen years old and upwards, whether at home or abroad; distinguishing the polls of persons from sixteen years to twenty-one years of age, from those of persons twenty-one years of age and upwards, and also distinguishing the polls of persons exempted from taxation. Also, particularly mentioning dwelling-houses, with shops within the same, or adjoining thereto, shops separate from dwelling-houses, tan houses, slaughter houses, sugar houses, pot and pearlsh works, ware houses, wharves, grist mills, fulling mills, saw mills, iron works and furnaces, bake houses, and all other buildings and edifices of the value of five pounds and upwards; the number of tons of vessels, and small craft of every kind, upwards of five tons burthen, whether at home or abroad; the amount of each person's whole stock in trade, including all goods, wares, and merchandise, at home or abroad, paid for or not paid; also, those in their hands by factorage; government securities of all kinds, distinguishing those of the United States; all moneys placed out at interest, exceeding the sums due on interest by the individual creditors; moneys on hand, including moneys deposited with an agent, or in any bank; stock owned by stockholders in any bank; ounces of plate of all kinds; horses and neat cattle, of three years old and upwards; and swine of six months old and upwards.

In rendering lists of lands, the assessors were directed to distinguish the improvements thereon by the following criteria: The number of acres of pasture land, with the number of cows which the grass of each entire farm would support, together with the number of barrels of cider produced, on an average of several years, upon each farm; the number of acres of tillage land, with the number of bushels of grain or corn, of all sorts, usually produced; the number of acres of salt marsh, with the tons of hay usually produced; the number of acres of English upland and fresh meadow, mowing land, with the tons of hay of each sort usually produced; the number of cows, let out, according to a custom, by which a proportion of their increase is reserved to the owners; the number of enclosed acres of woodland; also of lands unimproved, owned by individuals and by towns; of lands unimprovable, or used for roads, or covered with water; distinguishing each by estimate.

In making up the returns above mentioned, provision was made for exempting from valuation the polls of the president, fellows, professors, tutors, librarian, and students of Harvard college; of settled ministers, of grammar school-masters, and masters of the several incorporated academies, with their estates, under their own actual occupation and improvement, and also all the estates belonging to Harvard college, and the said academies.

The object of this minute detail of the different species of property possessed by the inhabitants, was to obtain information of the sources of the revenue or income of the whole State, and thereby to establish an equitable ratio of contribution for the several counties and towns. It was specially declared in the act, that the enumeration of the articles of the produce of the lands should not be taken into consideration in forming the valuation, for any other purpose than for ascertaining the relative value of lands in different districts. In collecting and making up the returns, the assessors were under oath faithfully to execute their trust; and they had power to require of individuals, a verification, on oath, of the lists of property by them respectively exhibited. In cases of neglect to exhibit written lists of property subject to valuation, or of refusal to attest the same on oath or affirmation, the assessors were authorized to *doom* or assess the individuals so neglected or refusing, according to a conjectural estimate of their property.

The result of the returns taken, according to the act before mentioned, is annexed, (B.) In determining the quotas of towns, all property, except unimproved lands, was estimated at six per centum of its supposed real value; and unimproved lands at two per centum of the real value. At these rates, the wealth of the whole State was found to be nine hundred and thirty-seven thousand six hundred and ninety-eight pounds, four shillings and two-pence half-penny, lawful money; upon which sum, in combination with an assessment on polls, hereafter mentioned, the quotas of the several counties, towns, and plantations, in a tax of one thousand pounds upon the State, were established, and by these quotas, taxes are now imposed. The number of taxable polls returned, was one hundred and six thousand one hundred and sixty-seven; which were assessed one half-penny each, or two-ninth parts of a tax of one thousand pounds upon the State.

The proportions of taxes payable by counties and towns, being thus settled by a rule which may continue for ten years, unless changed in consequence of a new valuation, they are assessed upon individuals, and collected under the following regulations:

In the month of March or April, annually, when other town officers are chosen, the inhabitants of the respective towns, severally, elect three, five, seven or nine assessors, who are sworn to a faithful discharge of their duty. A person chosen to be an assessor, and refusing to take the oath, becomes liable to a fine of five pounds; which may, however, be remitted by the court of the general sessions of the peace, at their discretion.

If a town omits to choose assessors, or they refuse to serve, the selectmen become assessors, of course. If a town omits to choose either assessors or selectmen, or if they omit to do their duty, assessors may be appointed by the court of the general sessions of the peace for the county; who, in addition to their other duties, may be authorized to assess a fine upon the town, not exceeding one hundred pounds, nor less than thirty pounds, as may be determined by the court. The compensation allowed to assessors chosen by the towns, is four shillings per diem, while employed in service; and to assessors appointed by the court of general sessions, ten shillings per diem, payable, in both cases, out of the town treasuries.

When a tax is granted by the State, the treasurer issues his warrant, directed to the assessors, commanding them to assess the proportion or quota of the town; the sum to be assessed on each poll is always expressed in the treasurer's warrant, and is, as nearly as may be, one half-penny for each thousand pounds of the tax laid upon the State. The tax on polls being uniform, is assigned to each individual; a sufficient sum to secure a collection of the remainder of the town quota, is then apportioned upon estates. In this apportionment the assessors are directed by the treasurer's warrant, in which reference is had to the objects of taxation, and rules of estimating the same, which governed in fixing the last valuation. In making out the assessments upon individuals, the assessors are required to distinguish the proportions assessed for polls, for real estates, and for personal estate and income; also the number of acres of unimproved land for which a tax is assigned to a non-resident proprietor, and the value at which the same is estimated; also the tax assessed to any person upon property held in trust for others. The warrant moreover directs, that, when the list is completed and signed by a majority of assessors, it shall be delivered to the collector of the town, with a warrant and direction for collecting the sums therein expressed, and paying the quota of the town

over to the treasurer, by a certain day. It also prescribes a day for rendering a return to the treasurer, of the name of the collector.

If, for any reason, there be no assessors to execute the treasurer's warrant before mentioned, or if they neglect to perform the duties enjoined on them, for the space of five months, it becomes the duty of the treasurer to issue a warrant, directed to the sheriff of the county, commanding him to collect the amount of the tax by distress and sale of the estates, real and personal, of any of the inhabitants of the delinquent town. On receiving this warrant, it becomes the duty of the sheriff forthwith to transmit an attested copy thereof to the selectmen or town clerk of the delinquent town; if, however, within sixty days, the sheriff receive a certificate, that the taxes required by the warrant have been assessed, he may return the same unsatisfied, to the treasurer.

The process pursued in executing the treasurer's warrant to assessors, is similar to that before described for taking a valuation; that is, a time is prescribed by notification to the inhabitants, for exhibiting lists of their polls and ratable property; such as omit a compliance, or as refuse to verify their lists on oath, when required, are liable to be doomed or assessed, at discretion.

Persons aggrieved by erroneous or excessive assessments, may obtain relief by application to the court of general sessions of the peace for the county.

It is a general rule to make a list for every tax which is granted; but, when county or town taxes are so small as to render a separate assessment inconvenient, they may be combined with other taxes, and collected together. To cover defalcations arising from abatements, and for the purpose of avoiding inconvenient fractional divisions, the assessors may apportion, beyond the sums proposed to be raised, a surplus or addition of five per centum; provided, that such addition does not exceed forty pounds in the whole, for any town. When the assessors have completed an assessment, copies of their proceedings are lodged in the office of the clerk or register of the town.

The collectors of taxes are chosen by the inhabitants of towns, at their annual meetings, and are sworn to a faithful and diligent discharge of their trust; if no collectors are chosen, the constables are collectors, of course; in towns where no constables are chosen, the taxes are collected by the sheriff of the county, or his deputies.

The towns agree with the collectors, upon the sums which they are to receive for collecting taxes, and their compensations are paid by the towns respectively; these compensations vary from three to five per centum on the sums collected; when the collections are made by the sheriffs or their deputies (in consequence of omissions to choose collectors or constables) they are allowed to take a commission of five per centum, of such persons as voluntarily pay the sums assessed upon them, within thirty days after a public and general notification and demand; those individuals who neglect to pay their proportions for a longer term, become liable to the charges incident to a levy and collection by distress.

The powers of collectors are derived from warrants granted by the assessors or selectmen; these warrants accompany the lists of assessments upon individuals, and specify the quota payable by a town, the time when it is to be settled with the treasurer, and the duties of the collectors.

Unless there is reason to suspect that a person from whom a tax is due, is about to abscond, no collection by distress can be made until twelve days after a demand; after twelve days, goods and chattels, sufficient to satisfy the tax, may be taken. The goods and chattels, so taken, must, however, be kept four days at the risk and charge of the owner, after which, and a public notification of the proposed sale, during two days, they may be sold at public auction. If goods and chattels, sufficient to satisfy the tax, are not presented by the debtor, his person may be taken and committed to prison, there to remain until discharged according to the usual course of law; or, in consequence of an abatement of the tax, by the assessors. It is not lawful to make distress of the tools or implements of a trade or occupation, beasts of the plough necessary for the cultivation of improved lands, arms, or the household utensils, or apparel, necessary for a family. When a person removes from a town, leaving a tax unpaid, the collector may pursue him and take his goods by distress, or his person, in any part of the State where he may be found.

When no person appears to pay the taxes on unimproved lands of non-resident proprietors, or improved lands of proprietors living out of the State, the collectors are to advertise the same for three weeks successively, in the newspaper printed by the printer to the State; as also, in the town where the lands lie, and in three adjacent towns; describing particularly the said lands, and mentioning the taxes remaining unpaid, and the time proposed for a sale. If the taxes be not paid in consequence of such advertisement, a quantity of the lands, sufficient to pay the taxes and incidental charges, may be sold by the collectors, who may grant conveyances therefor, defeasible in two years, by the payment of the sums for which the sale was made, and intervening charges, with interest at the rate of ten per centum per annum. The purchaser is, in the meantime, however, restrained from committing any waste or destruction of the timber on the lands so purchased. When the owners of improved lands, or other real estates, remove from the towns where they resided when taxes were assessed, leaving the same unpaid, and no personal property to satisfy the said taxes, can be found, the collectors may, after three months, proceed to sell the same, under the provisions and conditions before mentioned. To prevent the sale of lands without due notice, it is, however, provided, that, when non-resident proprietors shall have authorized, in writing, agents or attorneys, dwelling in the towns where the lands lie, to pay the taxes accruing thereon, and shall have caused their written authorities, for this purpose, to be recorded in the offices of the town clerks, the collectors shall not proceed to advertise for sale the lands of such non-resident proprietors, until the expiration of two months after a personal or written demand of such agents or attorneys, and a failure of payment.

When taxes are made payable at two different periods, and a person assessed is about to remove from the town, the whole of the tax, although the same may not have become due, may be demanded at one time, and, if necessary, be collected by distress. The powers of collectors continue until the taxes committed to them are fully settled, although the time for which they were elected be expired; and if they are hindered, or obstructed, in the execution of their duty, they may, both within and without the limits of their respective towns, command assistance, under a penalty of fine or imprisonment, if such assistance be not afforded. Personal property of a tenant, found on lands, at any time within nine months after a tax bill is committed to a collector, is liable to be distrained for the taxes assessed on the lands in his occupancy; the proprietor of the land is, however, in this case, answerable for the value of the property distrained. If the collector forbears to levy the tax, during nine months, he may not afterwards proceed, except against the person of the proprietor, or by sale of the lands in the manner before described. When persons indebted for taxes abscond, or conceal their property, collectors of taxes are allowed the same remedies against their agents, factors, or trustees, as other creditors have for the recovery of their debts.

When a collector is delinquent in collecting or paying over the sums expressed in his rate bills, it becomes the duty of the treasurer to issue a warrant, directed to the sheriff of the county, returnable in ninety days, commanding him to levy the sums in arrear, by distress and sale of the real or personal estate of the delinquent collector; and, for want of estate, to commit his body to prison. If the sheriff fail to execute the warrant, or to pay the sums collected, a like warrant, directed to the coroner of the county, may be issued against the real and personal estate of the sheriff.

When no estate of a delinquent collector can be found by the sheriff, or his estate is insufficient, or when the person of the collector cannot be taken, or, being taken and committed to prison, the tax remains unsatisfied, for the term of three months, the town becomes responsible, and liable to a new assessment for the deficiency. It then becomes the duty of the treasurer to notify the assessors of the town of the failure and delinquency of their collector, and to require them to reassess the deficiency, and to commit the collection thereof to a new collector. On failure of compliance for more than three months, the assessors become liable to be proceeded against, in the same manner as against delinquent collectors. The property of delinquent collectors, at any time acquired, is held responsible for sums reassessed upon towns, in consequence of their neglect, and for all damages occurring thereby. When collectors die, their executors and administrators are responsible for all sums actually collected, to the full amount of all assets in their hands; and if they fail, for more than two months after the decease of the collector, to make up and settle their accounts with the assessors, they become, in like manner, responsible for any sums remaining uncollected.

When a warrant of distress is directed by the treasurer, against a delinquent sheriff, deputy sheriff, or collector, and lands or real estate are taken, fourteen days' notice of a proposed time of sale must be given, in at least two public places in the town where the estate lies, and also in two adjoining towns; after which, the officer executing the warrant may proceed to make sale of the estate at public auction, and may execute a valid conveyance therefor. If the estate taken is insufficient to satisfy the warrant and the charges of sale, the treasurer may issue an *alias* warrant or execution, which may be levied on the person of the delinquent deputy sheriff, or collector.

When a collector has been taken by a warrant from the treasurer, or is supposed to be about to remove out of the State, the assessors or selectmen may require a surrender of the tax bill in his hands, with the evidences of the sums by him collected; and may convene the inhabitants of the town, for the purpose of electing a new collector. If a collector abscond or secrete himself, for one month, the selectmen or assessors may proceed, by a declaration, filed in the supreme judicial court, to obtain judgment of outlawry: if, however, the collector afterwards surrender himself, and pay the taxes by him due, and all costs of the process against him, and cause the settlement thereof to be recorded in the supreme judicial court, such record will operate, and be a full reversal of the judgment of outlawry.

When the estate of an inhabitant, not being an assessor, is taken by a warrant of the treasurer, issued against the inhabitants of a town generally, the inhabitant whose estate is so taken, is entitled to an action against the town, to recover the full value of the estate taken, with costs and interest, at the rate of twelve per centum per annum.

There are, at present, in Massachusetts, seventeen counties, and about three hundred and eighty towns or districts, liable to be assessed for the payment of taxes. Some towns elect but one collector, others three or four, as is judged most economical or convenient. In the treasurer's books one account is opened with each town or collection district, for the whole amount of the tax; if there be more than one collector, the sums which each is to pay are separately detailed. All payments are passed to the credit of the town generally, expressing, however, by whom made.

The regulations and provisions before mentioned, have been found sufficient to ensure the final payment into the treasury of the taxes hitherto imposed by the State. The degrees of punctuality with which settlements have been effected, are understood to have been various; according as the taxes have been more or less burdensome. Of a tax of about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, granted in June, 1794, and directed to be paid into the treasury by the 1st day of April, 1795, about eleven thousand dollars were paid by the time prescribed; seventy-one thousand dollars, including the payment first mentioned, within three months; eighty-eight thousand dollars within six months; one hundred and nine thousand dollars within nine months; one hundred and thirty-one thousand dollars within twelve months; and one hundred and forty-five thousand dollars within fifteen months, after the time limited. As this was a tax of ordinary magnitude, and one of the last which has been imposed, it is supposed to afford a fair illustration of the operation of the revenue system, under which it was collected.

The debt of the State is estimated at two millions three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, bearing an interest of five per centum, per annum, or	\$117,500
The funds out of which this interest is paid, are the dividends on stock of the Union Bank, held by the State, estimated at	\$34,300
Interest on the debt due by the United States, on the settlement made by commissioners,	57,518
Amounting to	91,818

The deficiency, being - - - - - \$25,682
is supplied by an annual tax on polls and estates.

The annual expenses of supporting the government of the State are estimated at about one hundred and twenty thousand dollars; consequently, the annual taxes cannot be less than one hundred and forty-five thousand dollars. (C.)

The proceeds of certain lands are by law appropriated, in the hands of commissioners, to the purchase of the debt due by the State, with the interest of debt so purchased; by the operation of this fund, about three hundred thousand dollars have been already redeemed.

It is understood that the county and corporation taxes very considerably exceed those imposed by the State.

OF RHODE ISLAND.

The mode of assessing and collecting taxes in this State, is understood to have been essentially the same as at present, from an early period of its settlement: for, though various alterations have been made, none of them have been of a nature to affect the principles of the system.

At present, taxes are assessed on polls and on the collective mass of property, owned by the inhabitants of the State, both real and personal. The only exceptions which appear, in an act passed in June, 1795, for taking a general estimate of ratable property, are household furniture, excepting plate, farming utensils, the tools of mechanics, and one quarter part of all property at sea. The last exception is understood to have been made merely in consideration of the risks incident to commerce.

The towns are the only collection districts; they are responsible to the State treasury for the proportions of taxes assigned to them by the Legislature. These proportions are ascertained by general valuations, which are from time to time directed to be taken, when an increased population, advanced improvements, or accumulations of wealth from commercial business, or other causes, are found to have changed the relations of wealth which subsisted at the time of taking a former valuation; the three last valuations were taken in the years 1767, 1778, and 1795. (D.)

The estimate according to which the quotas of the different towns are at present determined, was taken in the following manner:

An act was passed by the Legislature, in June, 1795, directing the towns to elect committees in the month of August following, to consist of not less than three, or more than five persons; which committees were directed to call upon the inhabitants of their respective towns, and to require them to render, on oath or affirmation, true and perfect accounts of all their property, real and personal, with the exceptions before mentioned.

The committees were directed, in the next place, from the lists of property exhibited by individuals, the former valuation lists of the towns, and such other information as they might be able to obtain, to make out just estimates of the whole property of their respective towns; in performing which duty they were to be under oath.

By the act of the Legislature above mentioned, a committee of ten persons was appointed, who were directed to visit all the towns in the State, and after requiring the committees of towns to appear before them, with their estimates, and the lists exhibited by individuals, they were empowered, on the best information which they could obtain, to fix the quotas of the several towns, and to report a general estimate of the ratable property of the State.

It was provided that, if any person should refuse to exhibit a list of his property to the committee of the town, it should be in the power of the committee of the State to fix such a valuation as they should judge proper; according to which, the delinquent individual should be liable to two-fold taxation; a like provision was also made for assessing and taxing a town, in case of an omission to elect a town committee, or of a general omission of the inhabitants to exhibit lists of their property.

By the valuation taken in the year 1767, the ratable property of the State was found to be seven millions three hundred and seventy one thousand one hundred and eighty-six dollars seventy-seven cents. By the valuation taken in 1778, including that of the insular towns in Newport county, which was not taken till 1783, ten millions nine hundred and seventy-seven thousand nine hundred and nine dollars sixteen cents. And by the valuation taken in

1795, fifteen millions five hundred thousand dollars. Of the valuation taken in 1767, about three fourths of the aggregate estimate appears to have arisen upon real, and one fourth part on personal property. Of the valuation taken in 1778, but little more than one sixth part was estimated for personal property. No certain data have been obtained for ascertaining the proportion in which personal property contributed to the valuation in 1795. It however appears that the increase in the estimate has been principally owing to real or supposed accumulations in the commercial towns of the State, some of which have complained of undue assessments.

According to a principle established by long usage, the poll tax is uniformly six-pence on each poll, for every thousand pounds of a tax upon the State. Assuming as data, which cannot be materially erroneous, that there are twelve thousand ratable polls in the State, and that one fourth part of the general valuation taken, in 1795, was founded on personal property, it will follow that taxes are assessed on real and personal property and on polls, in the following proportions:

On polls, by an uniform rate,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$300
On personal property, ad valorem,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	175
On real estates, ad valorem,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	525
Whole amount of a supposed tax,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,000

But, notwithstanding the general rule is supposed to be nearly as is above stated, it is understood that the individual towns are not necessarily confined thereto. By a vote of the freemen of Providence, the poll tax has been abolished, in respect to that town, where it has been resolved that all taxes shall be raised by an assessment on estates only.

The exemptions from taxation are in favor of the estates belonging to Rhode Island college, houses dedicated to public worship, and the polls of settled ministers of the Christian religion.

The apportionment of taxes upon individuals is performed by assessors, who are annually chosen by the inhabitants of the respective towns. When a town omits to choose assessors, it becomes liable to a fine of fifty pounds, recoverable by the treasurer of the State, by an action of debt against the treasurer of the delinquent town. Notwithstanding the obligation upon towns to choose assessors annually, it has, however, been usual to authorize new appointments, whenever a tax is granted by the State.

Prior to the assessment of a tax, the inhabitants are required to exhibit, on oath or affirmation, lists or accounts of their estates. Those who omit or refuse, are assessed at the discretion of the assessors, and are, moreover, precluded from any remedy by abatement. The value of the property exhibited in the lists of individuals, is determined by the judgment of the assessors. The court of general sessions of the peace of the county may, however, relieve against excessive valuations, and may award the payment of costs out of the town treasury.

When the valuations of property are ascertained, the sum to be raised by the uniform poll tax, before described, is apportioned, and the remainder of the tax is then distributed by a poundage rate, in proportion to the lists of property possessed by individuals. The completed tax bills are then delivered to the town-clerk, by whom a copy is made and certified to the treasurer of the State, with the name of the collector for the town.

Collectors are chosen by the inhabitants of towns, which are responsible for their conduct; they are authorized to proceed, in collecting taxes, by warrants from the treasurer of the State, affixed to the copies of tax bills, transmitted to him by the town clerks. As a security against the delinquencies of collectors, it has become an universal practice for the towns to require sureties for their fidelity.

The collectors may distrain goods or chattels for the payment of taxes, and for want thereof may commit delinquents to prison. When goods and chattels are not to be found, the lands of persons living out of the limits of the State may be sold and conveyed by a collector; due notice being previously given by advertisement in the newspapers printed within the State.

When collectors were delinquent, it was formerly the practice, authorized by law, for the treasurer of the State to issue warrants of distress against their goods and chattels, and for want thereof, to commit their bodies to prison. Of late, a different rule has obtained; when the quota of a town is not paid into the treasury, by the day prescribed, a warrant is issued by the treasurer of the State, against the treasurer of the delinquent town, who may proceed in a summary manner against the delinquent collector and his sureties. All charges incident to a warrant against a town treasurer, may, in addition to the original tax, be collected of the individuals who remained delinquent at the time of issuing the said warrant. The towns are responsible for interest on the sums not paid into the State treasury by the time prescribed, which interest may be collected of the individuals in arrear.

All expenses of assessing and collecting taxes, are paid by the towns respectively; when the rule of compensation is not varied by special agreement, the assessors are entitled to one and three quarters per centum, for apportioning, and the collectors to five per centum, for collecting a tax. The actual expense of collection is various, but, in consequence of competitions for the office of collector, which have been encouraged by the towns, this expense has been reduced to three and three quarters per centum, and, in some instances, as low as two and an half per centum.

The taxes lately imposed have been moderate, and have been well collected. Of a tax for twenty thousand dollars, granted in October, 1794, payable on the first of February, 1795, two thirds were paid in three months, and the whole in nine months after it became due.

The expenses of the State Government are annually about five thousand dollars, exclusive of the expenses attending the erection of state houses and prisons, which, for several years past, have averaged about eight thousand three hundred dollars more. The amount of country and town taxes cannot be ascertained.

The State is indebted about ninety-eight thousand dollars, for discharging which, no resource is known to exist except revenue from taxation.

OF CONNECTICUT.

Taxes are imposed in this State according to a system which has obtained from an early period, without any radical change or alteration.

The objects specifically enumerated in the law now in force, are polls, lands, and the stock of farms, with certain exemptions; houses, carriages for the conveyance of persons, plate, clocks and watches, credits on interest, exceeding the debts due on interest by the individual creditors, excepting loans to the State and the United States; to which may be added *assessments* proportioned to the estimated gains or profits arising from any, and all, lucrative professions, trades, and occupations, excepting compensations to public offices, the profits of husbandry, and common labor for hire. The proportions in which taxes were imposed on the several ratable objects, in the year 1795, will appear from the annexed document (E.)

The distribution, assessment, and collection, of taxes upon these objects, are performed in the following manner:

In the month of December, annually, the inhabitants of the respective towns are convened, pursuant to a permanent law, for the choice of town officers. A description of officers is then chosen, denominated *listers*; the number of these officers, in each town, is determined by the inhabitants; previously to entering on their duties, the listers are sworn to a faithful and diligent execution of their trust. In the month of July, annually, the listers, by notification at some public place, in each society of their respective towns, require the inhabitants to exhibit, on, or before the tenth day of September, following, lists or inventories, of the ratable property by them respectively owned, on the *twentieth day of August*, which day is assigned by law for taking the lists of ratable property throughout the State.

Immediately after the tenth day of September, the lists or inventories of ratable property, returned by the inhabitants, are, by the listers, collected and arranged; of these, an aggregate list or statement is formed, exhibiting the quantities and ratable value of the differet taxable objects, as, also, the particular sums assessed upon trades and professions. From the list of polls, the listers then, in conjunction with the civil authority and selectmen, abate or deduct the polls of persons disabled by sickness or other infirmity; it is, however, provided, that such abatements

or deductions may not exceed one tenth of the number of polls borne on the list of the town; the aggregate list of the town, after the abatement of polls is made, is then returned to the General Assembly, at their annual session in October.

After the return of the aggregate list to the General Assembly, the listers meet, and enter upon a scrutiny of the lists exhibited by the individual inhabitants, which continues from time to time, as circumstances require, until the close of the year. During this period, inquiries are made respecting ratable property, which may have been omitted, and such as is discovered to have been omitted through fraud or neglect, is assessed four-fold. The additions to the list, in consequence of accidental omissions, and the amounts subjected to four-fold taxation, are then arranged and reduced to a new aggregate, which is returned to the General Assembly, in May following. In case of an omission to make up and transmit to the General Assembly the aggregate list, in October, or the additions and four-fold assessments in May, together with a certificate that the listers have taken the oath prescribed by law, they become subject to a fine, and the town in which the omission happens, is, moreover, liable to be doomed or assessed, at the discretion of the General Assembly.

The amounts of ratable property, in each town, and the proportions in which it is possessed by individuals, being definitively settled for the year, by the result of the scrutiny ending on the last day of December, the listers are required by law, some time in the month of January, to make out lists or statements, containing, in alphabetical order, the names of the inhabitants, their ratable property, and the amount of the lists of each individual. In these lists or statements, the inhabitants are classed according to the societies or religious corporations to which they respectively belong. When the lists are completed, they are delivered to the town clerk, or register, and form a part of the records of the town.

By means of the aggregate lists returned to the General Assembly, a general statement of the ratable property possessed in the State, and in each county and town, is annually framed; and by a reference to the offices of the town clerks, the list of any society, or individual, may at any time be known.

According to these annual lists of ratable property, all taxes are imposed, whether for the use of the State, or for the use of any county, town, or society. When a sum of money is required, a calculation is made of the rate or proportion necessary to be imposed, on the aggregate list, and by knowing the rate or proportion of the tax granted on the aggregate list, every individual can readily ascertain the sum with which he is charged.

Errors in the aggregate lists, which affect the proportions of towns, are rectified by the treasurer, on receiving satisfactory certificates from the listers, pointing out the causes of such errors. When individuals are affected by errors or over charges, they may receive redress by applying to the listers; but, if the listers refuse relief, an appeal is allowed to a tribunal, consisting of two justices of the peace, and three selectmen of the town, who, after notifying two or more of the listers, may proceed to a final decision. All applications, by individuals, for relief against errors or overcharges, must, however, be made on, or before, the twentieth of April next, after the error or overcharge occurred.

The property of non-residents is taxed in the same manner as that of inhabitants. The exemptions from taxation are in favor of settled ministers of the Christian religion, and the president of Yale college, whose polls and their estates, lying in the society or town in which they dwell, together with all lands or buildings sequestered for schools, or other public or pious uses, are exempted.

The listers are, by law, entitled to receive, from the town treasuries, a compensation of thirteen cents upon every thousand pounds of the sums included in the lists of the respective towns; besides which, one half of all the taxes collected upon four-fold assessments accrue to their benefit.

The collectors of taxes are chosen by the towns, respectively, which are responsible for their delinquencies; in some cases bonds, with sufficient sureties, are required, as a condition of appointment; in all cases, the selectmen have a controlling power over the conduct of collectors.

When a tax is granted by the State, the treasurer, without special direction, but as a matter of course, issues his warrants directed to the collectors, requiring each of them to collect a certain sum, which is always a poundage rate upon the lists of the several towns; of the sums expressed in the warrants, the civil authority and selectmen are, however, authorized to abate one eighth part, which is never collected, but applied to the relief of indigent or unfortunate persons; by means of this provision, the operation of a general rule of taxation is reconciled with equity, in particular cases.

There is, also, allowed annually, out of the taxes granted by the State, the sum of two dollars upon every thousand dollars of the aggregate lists of the several towns, as a partial support for public schools; this allowance, in a fiscal view, is equivalent to an additional abatement or deduction from the annual taxes.

The collectors have the usual powers of sheriffs, and may execute their warrants, by distress and sale of goods and chattels; when these are not to be found, they may attach real estate, or, for want thereof, they may commit delinquents to prison. They are required, however, to warn the inhabitants to pay their proportions, and may not proceed to make distress until after such warning, and a consequent non-compliance, nor until two months before the day assigned for paying the tax into the treasury.

When the person of a delinquent is committed to prison, the town becomes liable to the collector for the amount of the tax, which if necessary, may be recovered of the selectmen, by a warrant from the treasurer, in favor of the collector; to charge the town, it is, however, necessary, that the commitment be made within eight months after the tax became payable. The warrants of collectors run throughout the State, and may be levied wherever persons indebted for taxes can be found. If a collector die, after the year for which he was appointed he expired, his powers, while living, survive to his executors or administrators; but if the collector die during the year, it becomes the duty of the town to proceed to make a new appointment. When real estate is taken, it is necessary that the proposed time of sale should be advertised for three weeks, in a public newspaper, at least six weeks prior to the sale. Lands sold for taxes may, during twelve months after the sale, be redeemed, on payment of the purchase money, and costs, with interest, at the rate of twelve per centum per annum. Creditors of persons whose lands have been sold, may avail themselves of the right of redemption; in which case, the lands remain pledged, in nature of a mortgage, until the sums advanced are refunded, with twelve per cent. interest. All taxes due by an individual, remain as a lien upon his real estate, for one year after they become payable.

The powers of collectors terminate at the expiration of three years from the dates of their respective warrants, except in respect to persons who may have removed from the State, with their property. The powers of executors and administrators of collectors continue for two years after being capacitated as such, in respect to taxes which were demandable by the collector while living.

When a collector is delinquent for more than four months after the time limited for a settlement with the treasurer, a warrant of distress is issued against his person and estate, returnable in sixty days. If the collector, or sufficient estate, are not to be found, or if he be committed to prison, and the tax remain unpaid, a second warrant is issued against the estates of the selectmen; if no, or insufficient, estates, of the selectmen can be found, and a return is accordingly made, a third warrant is issued, against the goods and chattels of the inhabitants of the delinquent town, indiscriminately.

The issuing of the two warrants first described, is frequently found, in practice, to be attended with no coercive effect, except that arising from a sense of the accumulated expenses, which must be finally borne by the town on issuing the third warrant. This circuitous process was, therefore, inefficacious, when, as during and for some time subsequent to the late war, taxes were really burdensome.

When the goods and chattels, of selectmen or inhabitants, are taken by distress, a warrant is issued by a justice of the peace, directing an appraisal, for which, with reasonable costs and damages, the town is made responsible, and for the reimbursement of which, a tax may be assessed by the selectmen.

The compensations of collectors are a commission of two and one half per centum on the sums collected and paid over, besides travelling fees when they settle their accounts. These allowances are paid by the State; when taxes are collected by distress, extra fees are allowed, which are paid by the delinquents.

The moderate taxes lately imposed by the State, have been well collected. Of a tax of one penny on the pound, or about twenty-three thousand dollars, made payable on the first day of December, 1795, nearly one half was paid into the treasury in three months, and almost the whole of the remainder in six months after it became due. The taxes granted by the people themselves, as members of legal corporations, such as cities, towns, ecclesiastical and school societies, are supposed to exceed, on an average, ten times the sums lately granted by the State.

The ordinary expense of supporting Government has been about forty thousand dollars per annum; but, in consequence of a temporary addition to the compensations and fees, heretofore established, the present expense may be estimated at about fifty thousand dollars per annum.

After liquidating the debt incurred, during the late war, there will belong to the State about three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, of the balance which was found due on the settlements of the accounts of the late war.

OF NEW YORK.

No general or direct tax has been levied by this State, since the year 1788; no objects of taxation are defined in the laws, nor any principles of valuation prescribed. The amount of a tax upon the State being declared, the Legislature determines the quotas to be paid by counties, the supervisors of counties determine the quotas of towns, which last are apportioned to individuals by assessors; no provision has been made for requiring a disclosure of the property owned by individuals; of course, all assessments by the Legislature, by supervisors, and assessors, are determined by a discretionary estimate of the collective and relative wealth of corporations and individuals.

The process by which taxes are assessed and collected, and the manner in which the responsibility of officers and collection districts are secured, are, however, to be explained.

In the month of April, annually, the freeholders and inhabitants of the several towns elect one supervisor, not less than three, nor more than seven, assessors, and one or more collectors of taxes. Vacancies occasioned by deaths, removals, or any other cause, may be filled by new elections, to continue during the remainder of the year; when towns neglect to elect, and continue in office, supervisors and assessors, they may be appointed by three justices of peace of the county. Persons refusing to serve in the offices to which they may have been elected or appointed, are subject to a fine. When the assessors have been qualified by taking an oath faithfully to discharge their trusts, it becomes their duty to meet for the purpose of estimating the value of all real and personal estates in their respective towns; in the first place a list is made of the names of all resident freeholders and inhabitants, and of all persons living elsewhere, possessed of any property lying in the town: against the name of each person, the assessors place such sums as they judge to be the true value of real and personal estates owned by individuals, distinguishing the value of real from that of personal estates; these lists, with the assessments to each person, signed by a majority of the assessors, are then delivered to the supervisors of the county, or their clerk, on or before the last Tuesday of May, annually. If the assessors omit to perform their duty, they become severally liable to a fine of twenty-five pounds, recoverable for the use of the county.

On the day last mentioned, the supervisors of the respective counties meet at the court house of each county, and afterwards at such times and places as they can agree. When a tax has been granted by the State, the quota of the county is by them apportioned to the several towns, according to their best discretion; to which is added a sum sufficient to defray the expenses of the county during the year; and a further sum for the maintenance of the poor of each town. The sums thus assigned to each town, are then apportioned by a poundage rate, to individuals, according to their proportions, as exhibited in the lists transmitted by the assessors.

The lists, with the sums payable by individuals, are then transmitted to the collectors of the several towns, with the warrants of the supervisors of the county annexed. Of the sums first collected, the amount of the assessments for the maintenance of the poor are paid to the overseers of the poor in each town; the remainder, including the sum assessed for the use of the State, is made payable to the treasurer of the county.

The treasurers of counties are appointed by the supervisors, and are required to give bonds, with sufficient sureties, for the faithful discharge of their trusts. The collectors of towns are responsible to the county treasurers, which last are responsible to the supervisors and to the treasurer of the State.

The warrants of the supervisors to collectors authorize them to proceed by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the persons indebted for taxes; when goods and chattels are not to be found, the taxes accruing upon real estates may be collected by a sale at public auction of a sufficient quantity of the timber, wood, or grass, growing thereon; a notice of such intended sale, for six weeks, and an advertisement, for six days, at two or more public places in the town where the estate lies, are, however, required.

When a collector is delinquent, the county treasurer is required to issue his warrant, returnable in thirty days, directed to the sheriff of the proper county, commanding him to levy the sum in arrear of the lands and tenements, or goods and chattels, of the collector, and for want thereof, to confine his person in prison. Of the sums assigned to collectors, they may, however, discharge themselves, in all cases where no goods or chattels of individuals are to be found whereon to levy, by rendering an account of deficiencies to the county treasurer, on oath, prior to the time assigned for the settlement of the tax. If the collector omits to exonerate himself by rendering an account of deficiencies by the time prescribed, he becomes liable for the whole sum assigned to him for collection; such accounts of deficiencies as are rendered by the collectors, are, by the county treasurers, laid before the supervisors, at their next meeting.

When taxes have been granted by the State, the county treasurers are required, annually, before the month of March, to pay the sums by them received, to the treasurer of the State, at the same time exhibiting accounts on oath of all warrants issued against delinquent collectors, expressing the amount of each; where a county treasurer has omitted to pay over the sums by him received, within the time prescribed, or to exhibit, on oath, an account as above mentioned, or has neglected to issue his warrants against delinquent collectors, it becomes the duty of the treasurer of the State to proceed against the county treasurer, in the manner before described, with respect to delinquent collectors.

It is the duty of the supervisors of counties, at their annual meetings, previously to ascertaining and assessing the county tax for the year, to examine the accounts of deficiencies exhibited by the collectors to the county treasurers, during the former year; when, in the judgment of the supervisors, the taxes are collectible, notwithstanding the return of the collectors, they are authorized to issue new warrants for collecting the same, under the same formalities and conditions as though a new tax had been assessed; when the deficiencies are found to proceed from insolvencies, or want of goods, or other property, whereon a levy might have been made, or from the insolvency of a collector, the deficiencies are added to the quota of the town in which they arose, to be collected with the new tax. In cases where towns are charged with deficiencies, the first payments thereafter made are applied by the county treasurers on account thereof.

The compensations of the supervisors and their clerks, as also of assessors, are determined by the supervisors, and included with the annual taxes upon the county.

The collectors are allowed to retain, from the sums collected by them, a commission of five per centum; the fees of sheriffs for levying moneys of delinquent collectors are two and one half per centum; the compensation of the county treasurers is a commission of one and three quarters per centum upon the sums received and paid over; the whole expense of assessing and collecting a tax has been estimated at from fifteen to twenty per centum of the sums collected from the people.

The last State tax, granted in 1788, was for sixty thousand dollars, of which three-fourths was paid into the treasury in one year, the residue was not entirely paid in two years. The expenses of supporting civil government are annually about seventy-five thousand dollars; the annual grants to the university, college, schools, hospital, and for contingencies, somewhat exceed this amount. The outstanding debts of the State are about two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, a principal part of which consists of bills of credit issued since the late war. The credits

and funds of the State are ample, and their product sufficient to supersede the necessity of taxation except for county and other local purposes.

OF NEW JERSEY.

The objects of taxation enumerated in the laws of this State, are lands, whether improved or unimproved; houses, with lots adjoining, not exceeding ten acres; horses and neat cattle, furnaces, forges and mills of several kinds; tan-yards, ferries, fisheries, vessels, carriages for the conveyance of persons, including sleighs; personal taxes on shop-keepers, single men who keep horses, single men who do not keep horses, and on slaves.

Each of the taxable objects before enumerated, is, by the Legislature, assessed, from time to time, at a certain value; the assessments on lands, and on houses and lots, are graduated according to an equitable scale, with reference to the relative fertility and local advantages or disadvantages of the several counties. The quantities of taxable property, the rates at which they were assessed in the year 1794, and the quotas of the several counties in a tax of thirty thousand pounds, appear in an annexed document (F.)

It appears that the quotas of *counties* are determined by their lists of ratable property, according to the valuations from time to time made by the Legislature; the quotas of *townships* and individuals are assessed pursuant to the following regulations:

At the annual town meetings, there are chosen, within each township, ward, and precinct, two freeholders, three commissioners of appeals, one assessor, and one collector of taxes. In case of neglect in any township to make elections of assessors and collectors, or of the disability of the persons chosen, two justices of the peace of the county may appoint a town meeting, at which elections may be made by a plurality of the voices present; in case of a refusal or neglect to make elections in this mode, two justices of the peace may make the necessary appointments.

The assessors, after being qualified, by taking an oath or affirmation faithfully to discharge their trusts, are required, between the twentieth day of July and the twentieth day of August in each year, to apply to the inhabitants of their several townships for an account of all their property, real and personal, then ratable by law; of the property disclosed, correct and particular lists are taken in writing by the assessors.

Such of the inhabitants as refuse to disclose a true state of their taxable estates, are liable to be assessed, at the discretion of the assessors, double the amount of the sums for which they would otherwise be liable in the opinion of the assessors.

In making assessments, lands, houses, and lots, are estimated *ad valorem*, not exceeding certain rates, which are prescribed by law; horses and neat cattle are assessed uniformly throughout the State; the assessments on all other objects of taxation are specific, not exceeding certain prescribed rates; the objects of specific taxation are styled *certainties*, of which particular and distinct accounts are taken.

Four months before a tax is made payable into the treasury, the assessors of the several townships meet at the court-house of the county, with the lists of ratable property collected in the several townships. After the lists have been arranged, and the quantities of each description of taxable objects have been ascertained, a calculation is made of the proportion of the tax which can be raised on the *certainties* or objects of specific taxation; the remainder is then apportioned to the several townships, at the discretion of a majority of the assessors present; so, however, that the rates of valuation, prescribed by law, be not exceeded in assessing the quota of any township: when the quotas of the townships have been ascertained, an abstract is formed of all the *certainties* and other property subject to taxation in the county, distinguishing the amount in each township, which, being signed by the assessors, is delivered to the collector of the county.

Within ten days after the quotas of the townships are settled, the assessors are required to make out duplicates of the assessments upon individuals, containing an account of the *certainties*, the sums estimated for other property, with the taxes assigned to each person, one of which duplicates is delivered to the collector of the proper township, ward, or precinct, and the other to the collector of the county, who is required to lay the duplicates, being the assessments on townships and persons, with the abstract thereof for the county, before the General Assembly, in October, annually.

Though, in assigning the proportions of individuals, the assessors appear to be confined to the objects of taxation prescribed by law, and are not allowed to exceed certain rates of valuation, of which the limits are designated, yet, as within these limits a wide latitude of discretion may be exercised, provision has been made for an appeal where the assessments are deemed excessive. With a view to this subject, the constitution has prescribed that the townships shall annually elect three or more judicious freeholders to hear and finally determine all appeals relative to unjust assessments, who are directed to sit at suitable times, to be by them appointed, and made known to the people by advertisements.

In conformity with this provision, the law directs that, within four days after the duplicate assessment, or tax bill, is received by the township collector, he shall, by advertisement, give public notice that a tax has become payable, therein mentioning the time when a return of delinquents will be made in manner hereafter mentioned, and the time when the meeting of the commissioners of appeals is to be holden. In case the commissioners of appeals see fit to allow a deduction from any assessment, a transcript of their decision becomes a voucher in favor of the collector to whom it is directed.

The township collectors are responsible to the collectors of counties, who are appointed by the justices and freeholders of the counties, respectively. The county collectors are responsible to the treasurer of the State.

Within twenty-five days after receiving the duplicate assessments, the collectors of townships are required to demand the taxes due by individuals, either by personal application, or by notice at their respective dwellings, mentioning, at the same time, the session of the commissioners' appeal. In case of non-payment, until within one month and fifteen days before the time prescribed for payment into the treasury, it becomes the duty of the collector to make a return, on oath, to some justice of the peace of the county, therein specifying the names of the delinquents and the sums due from them, respectively, for which return, the justice of the peace may be required to grant his receipt or acknowledgment. Prior to the time prescribed for settlement with the county collector, the collectors of townships must pay over the sums by them collected; in which case, they cease to be chargeable for such assessments as have been returned to a justice of the peace, in manner before mentioned. When a township collector omits to make a return of delinquents, or pay over the sums by him collected, he becomes liable to a fine of twelve pounds, collectible by the county collector, for the use of the State.

Within three days after a return of delinquents to a justice of peace, it becomes his duty to issue warrants, directed to some constable of the county, requiring him to levy the sums in arrear, with costs, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the delinquents, or for want thereof, to commit them to prison; the warrants, moreover, require the constable to pay the taxes so collected by distress, to the township collector, within thirty days, and to make a special return to the justice of the peace of the sums collected, of the sums not collectible, and, generally, of the manner in which the warrants have been executed. If a justice of the peace refuse to perform the duties before mentioned, he becomes subject to a fine of twelve pounds, recoverable, with costs, for the use of the State, by the county collector. If a constable omit to execute the warrants of the justice of the peace, he becomes liable to a like fine, for the use of the county and the township collector, jointly; as also, for all the taxes entrusted to him for collection, recoverable by distress, on a summary process, before any one of the judges of the court of common pleas for the county.

On the receipt of moneys from any constable, the township collector is required to pay the same to the county collector, and to account for all outstanding deficiencies. If the township collector omits his duty in this respect, for ten days, it becomes the duty of the county collector to apply to one of the judges of the court of common pleas for the county, who is required to issue a summons to the township collector, and thereupon to hear and determine the cause, in a summary manner. In such case, the township collector is held responsible for all the taxes entrusted to him for collection, except such as may appear uncollected by the return of the constable, on the war-

warrant of distress, issued by a justice of the peace. For the remainder, with any fines received, and interest thereon, from the time payment ought to have been made, judgment may be given, recoverable, with costs, by a warrant of distress, directed to the sheriff of the county.

The collectors of counties are required to pay over to the treasurer of the State, all assessments and forfeitures by them received from township collectors, for which, the receipts of the treasurer operate as a discharge, after having been entered in the office of the State auditor. When a county collector omits or refuses to pay over such assessments and forfeitures, and to account for the deficiencies remaining uncollected, for twenty days after the time prescribed for a settlement of the tax, it becomes the duty of the treasurer to report the defaulter to a judge of the supreme court, who is required to institute a summary inquiry. The county collectors, in this case, are held responsible for the quotas assessed upon the counties, except so far as they can exonerate themselves by shewing that the sums remain uncollected, in the hands of township collectors or constables, in respect to whom, the requirements of law, before mentioned, have been enforced. For such sums as the county collectors are found delinquent, on the principles above stated, the judge of the superior court may issue a warrant of distress, directed to any sheriff of the State. In addition to the unpaid taxes before mentioned, a delinquent county collector is liable to pay a fine of ten pounds, for the use of the State.

If a sheriff, to whom a warrant of distress, against a county collector, is directed, neglect or refuse to execute the same, or omit to pay to the treasurer the sums collected, within thirty days after receiving the warrant, he becomes liable to forfeit double the sum therein expressed, collectible by the treasurer, agreeably to the process prescribed in respect to delinquent county collectors.

The counties are responsible to the State for all delinquencies of county collectors; and the townships are, in like manner, responsible to the counties, for the delinquencies of their collectors and constables, respectively. When a county collector is found to be delinquent, the sum due by him is, by the treasurer, added to the quota of the county, in the next tax. If the assessors omit or refuse to assess the deficiency, or any tax granted by the State, they severally forfeit twelve pounds, recoverable by the overseers, for the use of the poor.

The county collectors are required to attend the meetings of the assessors in the several counties, and to lay before them accurate accounts of the deficiencies, in the several townships, precincts, and wards; the amount of which are required to be re-assessed with the future taxes of the townships, precincts, and wards, in which such deficiencies arose.

Tenants, or persons residing on, or having the care of lands or tenements, are responsible for the taxes assessed thereon, as also, their goods and chattels. The amount of such taxes may, however, be deducted out of future rent, or recovered of the landlord; but in such manner, as not to affect any subsisting contract or agreement.

In default of payment of the taxes assessed on unimproved or untenanted lands, the owners of which do not reside in the townships where such lands are situated, warrants may be issued by a justice of the peace of the county, authorizing a distress and sale of timber, wood, herbage, or other saleable property, found on the premises.

Township collectors and constables are responsible to the chosen freeholders of their respective townships for all moneys received by them, or for which they may be accountable, above the sums paid to the county collectors.

The general rule of compensation for assessors, has been a commission of one and three quarters per centum, upon the sums assessed, with a like commission to the collectors of townships, both of which compensations were included in the assessment of taxes. By an act, passed in the year 1794, for raising fifteen thousand pounds, the assessors were allowed four pence for assessing the tax of each person, and the collectors, a like sum for each collection. It is not known whether this has operated as an increase or reduction of the compensation before established. The commissioners of appeals are allowed one dollar per diem for their services. In addition to each tax, constables are allowed to collect two shillings and six-pence for each distress, and six-pence for each name mentioned in the warrant of a justice of the peace, both of which sums are payable by the delinquents. County collectors are allowed one penny in the pound, of the sums received of township collectors and paid over to the treasurer, besides six-pence per mile, for travelling to settle their accounts.

Of a tax of fifteen thousand pounds, granted in December, 1794, payable into the treasury on the last day of December, 1795, the whole, except a trifling balance from one county, was paid before and during the month of May, 1796.

The outstanding debt of the State amounted, in April last, to forty-five thousand pounds, or one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, for the discharge of which, in four equal annual payments, appropriations have been made; the payment of the first instalment is supposed to have been, before this time, completed. The arrears of certain taxes, funds belonging to the treasury, and the proceeds of an annual tax of forty thousand dollars, are represented as sufficient to liberate the State from debt, within the time proposed.

The expenses of supporting the State government and contingent charges, are annually about twenty-seven thousand dollars; the amount of county and other taxes, is not known.

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In the year 1785, an act was passed, providing a revenue for funding and paying the interest of debts of the State, and also, the State quota of the interest accruing on the debts of the United States. In aid of other revenues which were then appropriated, an annual tax of seventy-six thousand nine hundred and forty-five pounds seventeen shillings and six pence was directed to be assessed and collected on persons and real and personal estate. This tax was continued from 1785 to 1789, inclusively, since which time, no general tax has been imposed.

The tax above mentioned was apportioned to the several counties by the Legislature; the quotas of townships were determined by county commissioners, and assessed upon individuals by township assessors.

The objects of taxation were, the time of servitude of all bound servants above fourteen years of age; negro and mulatto slaves, above the age of twelve years; horses and horned cattle, above three years old; wrought plate; travelling or pleasure carriages; lands generally, houses, ground rents, mills of all kinds, furnaces, forges, bloomeries, distilleries, sugar houses, malt houses, breweries, tan yards, and ferries; all of which were made taxable *ad valorem*.

Personal taxes, not exceeding thirty shillings, nor less than ten shillings, were assessed upon single freemen above twenty-one years of age, who had been free from apprenticeship nine months; all offices and posts of profit, trades, occupations, and professions, (ministers of the gospel, mechanics, manufacturers, and school masters excepted) were rated at the discretion of the assessors, with reference to their respective profits.

By a proviso to the act, which still remains in force, the lands granted to any officers or soldiers of the line of the State, for their services, were declared to be exempted from taxation, during the lives of the grantees, respectively, unless the same should be transferred or alienated.

It would be difficult to ascertain the precise degree of punctuality with which these taxes have been collected; the delays are, however, known to have been considerable; on account of arrearages of taxes, it appears that fourteen thousand five hundred and sixty-five dollars were received in the year 1795.

The system of taxation at present in force is contained in an act passed in April, 1795, to regulate the mode of assessing and collecting county rates and levies.

The officers for assessing taxes, are county commissioners and township assessors; three commissioners are elected by the people, in each county, for three years; their offices are annually vacated in succession, one commissioner being elected in every year.

Every three years, commencing with October, 1795, the freemen of every ward, township, or district, in the city or county of Philadelphia, and in the other counties, respectively, elect one assessor, and two assistant assessors, for the purpose of making triennial assessments of taxable property; in years other than those in which the triennial assessments are made, only one assessor is elected.

The assessors and assistant assessors are required, every three years, to state and return to the commissioners of their respective counties, within six weeks from the day of their election, a list, setting forth the names and places of residence, if known, of the owners of all the lands occupied and inhabited; of all unseated lands, and of all the houses and lots of ground, in the wards, townships, or districts, to which they belong; with a description of all the buildings, erections, and improvements, appertaining to the same; the amount of all ground rents charged thereon; and also, a list of the mechanics or tradesmen, tavern keepers, shop keepers, persons retailing goods, wares, or merchandise, brokers, bankers, merchants, lawyers, and physicians, freemen who do not follow any profession, occupation, or calling, and persons of professions or occupations not above described; persons held as slaves, under forty-five years of age; horses and horned cattle, above four years old, with a just and faithful valuation of the estate and interest of each of the owners respectively, in the real and personal taxable property before mentioned.

In every year in which the triennial assessments of property are made, the county commissioners are required to meet on the first Tuesday in January, to examine and compare the returns made to them by the assessors and assistant assessors, with full power to revise, alter, and adjust, the valuations in such returns; provided they do not change or vary the relative valuations of property in the same township, ward, or district. The proportional assessments upon individuals, thus equalized by the commissioners, in respect to counties, constitute a general rule or criterion, by which taxes on property are regulated for three years ensuing.

The amount of each county tax is determined by the county commissioners, under the limitation, however, that not more than one per centum can, at any time, be raised on the valuation of lands. When the commissioners deem it necessary to levy a tax equal to one per centum, upon the value of property, as by them adjusted, they are directed to order the following taxes on persons and professions, to be collected. From every freeman of no profession or calling, not more than ten dollars, nor less than fifty cents; from every mechanic or tradesman, not more than two dollars, nor less than thirty cents; from every tavern keeper, shop keeper, or other person, retailing goods, wares, or merchandise, not more than five dollars, nor less than fifty cents; from every broker, banker, merchant, lawyer, or physician, not more than ten dollars, nor less than one dollar; from persons of professions or occupations, not before described, not more than eight dollars, nor less than twenty-five cents; and from the holder of any person held as a slave, one dollar for every such slave. Whenever the tax on real property is below one per centum of the valuation, the taxes on occupations, professions, and personal property, are directed to be proportionally reduced; no article of property can be assessed, which is not enumerated in the law.

When the commissioners have declared the amount of a tax, and the proportions to be assessed on real estates, and on persons and occupations, they issue warrants to the assessors, requiring them to take an account of all persons and effects subject to the tax, and to make returns, in thirty days, of the names and sums, with which, in their judgment, each person ought to be charged, distinguishing the sums assessed for real property from those assessed for personal estates, professions, or occupations; the assessors are, moreover, required to notify each individual of the amount wherewith he is charged, and of the time and place, when and where, the county commissioners will meet, to hear and decide on appeals.

The county commissioners are authorized, on the appeals of individuals, to alter the assessments on persons or professions, or to abate them entirely, in cases where they judge the appellants unable to discharge the same; it is declared, however, that the commissioners shall not vary the assessments on real property, except where lands have been divided, or where houses or buildings, valued in the triennial assessments, have been destroyed or damaged by accidents; in which cases alone, the commissioners may apportion the assessments between the owners of the property so divided, or may make abatements in proportion to the damages sustained.

The tenant in possession of lands or tenements, belonging to an owner residing in a township, ward, or district, other than that in which the lands or tenements are situated, is, jointly with the owner, liable for the taxes thereon, and his goods or chattels may be distrained therefor; but the tenant may retain the sums paid, out of the rents due or to become due, or may recover the same, with costs, by action of debt against his landlord, unless prevented by the conditions of some prior contract.

The deputy surveyors of counties or districts are required, on the application of the county commissioners, to make returns of all lands surveyed, and of all warrants or orders of survey, to them directed and not executed, therein describing the number of acres in each survey, the names of the original warrantees, the waters on which situated, the lands contiguous thereto, and the townships where the same lie; all unseated lands are directed to be taxed, returned, advertised, or sold, in the name of the original warrantee, until notice has been given to the commissioners that the said lands have been alienated to some other person.

Within three months after a tax has been laid on unseated lands, the commissioners are directed to transmit a transcript of the assessor's return, and of the tax imposed, to the sheriff of the county, in case the owner resides therein; or if the owner do not reside in the county, but has previously filed with the commissioners, an account of his abode and occupation, then to the sheriff of the county in which such owner is resident; in either of which cases, it is made the duty of the sheriff to serve a copy of such transcript on the owner, or to leave a copy thereof at his usual place of abode.

When the owner of unseated lands cannot be found, and any tax has remained unpaid for three years after the assessment thereof, the county commissioners having first advertised the same in seven different public places, within the county, are directed to proceed, on the first Tuesday of August next, after the expiration of the three years, to sell so much of the said lands as may be necessary to satisfy the taxes remaining unpaid, with interest, at the rate of twelve per centum per annum, from the time the taxes became due. Persons who occupy lands which were unseated previously to such occupancy, are liable for taxes in the same manner as though they were original owners; as also purchasers of unseated lands, who shall have recorded their deeds, or in any other manner acquired titles to the same, and may be proceeded against in like manner as though they were original owners.

The county treasurers, and collectors for townships, are appointed by the county commissioners; the collectors are accountable to the county treasurers for the taxes entrusted to them for collection, except for taxes on unseated lands, and may distrain and sell the property of delinquent individuals. When collectors are delinquent, their goods and property may be distrained and sold by the county treasurers.

The county commissioners, assessors, assistant assessors, and county treasurers, are severally required, before entering on the duties of their offices, to take and subscribe an oath or affirmation, faithfully and impartially to execute the duties of their respective offices.

When townships omit to elect assessors or assistant assessors, or when vacancies happen from any cause, the county commissioners may proceed to make the necessary appointments.

The compensation allowed to county commissioners, is one dollar and one third for each day they are employed, and to the assessors, one dollar. Upon an average, the expense of assessing county taxes through the State, may be estimated at ten thousand dollars per annum. The commission allowed to collectors, is generally about five per centum on the amount of the taxes; the county treasurers are allowed one dollar upon each hundred pounds received and paid by them, respectively.

The townships are responsible to the counties, and the counties are, in like manner, responsible to the State, for the amount of all assessments. No State tax having been laid for several years, it has been found impossible to collect an account of the value of taxable property in the several counties.

The annual expenses of maintaining government may be estimated at one hundred and thirty thousand dollars; the revenues of the State exceed this amount; of course, there is a probability that the State will continue to be exempted from the necessity of taxation, except for county purposes.

OF DELAWARE.

Taxes have been hitherto collected on the estimated annual income of the inhabitants of this State, without reference to specific objects.

For about twenty years past, the quotas of the counties, in a general tax, have been uniform; every tax has been divided into twenty-one parts, of which eight parts have been assigned to the county of New Castle, seven to the county of Kent, and six to the county of Sussex.

The counties are divided into hundreds, in each of which, an assessor is annually chosen, on the 15th of September. After their election, they are furnished with lists of all taxable persons, by the constables of the hundreds; to these lists, the assessors, in a general meeting for the county, affix estimates of the supposed income of each inhabitant, according to their best discretion, subject only to the following restrictions: 1st. That unsettled tracts of land, persons under twenty-one years of age, and persons who have not been six months free from servitude or apprenticeship, are to be exempted. 2d. That assessments upon poor persons, having a charge of children, are to be assessed with reference to this expense, but in no case, less than eight pounds. 3d. That single men, having no visible property, are to be assessed not less than twelve nor more than twenty-four pounds.

It appears to have been a rule established by the assessors, and confirmed by long usage, to assess all persons at one-fifth part of their annual income; no account of the general amount of income, upon which taxes have, at any time been imposed, has been obtained.

When the assessors have completed their assessments, lists of their proceedings are published in the several hundreds, with notice of the time appointed for holding the levy court and court of appeals for the county.

The commissioners of the levy court and court of appeals are elected for three years, by the people of the respective counties; one third part of the court is renewed annually; they are empowered to hear and decide on all appeals respecting erroneous or excessive assessments, for which purpose, they may require the attendance of all necessary witnesses.

Of late years, the collectors of State taxes have been appointed by the treasurer, who is responsible for all losses occasioned by their delinquencies, or the insufficiency of their sureties; with the bonds of collectors, powers of attorney, for obtaining judgment, are required.

The collectors of taxes are allowed a commission of seven and one-half per centum on their collections; the commissioners of the levy court and court of appeals and assessors receive one dollar and one third per diem, during the time they are employed.

It does not appear that the State is burthened with debt; the expenditures from the treasury, during the year 1795, amounted nearly to seventeen thousand dollars; the receipts of the treasury exceeded twenty thousand dollars, including the proceeds of certain sales of vacant lands, and taxes granted before and during the year 1794. No certain information has been obtained respecting the ordinary expense of supporting Government, or the degree of energy with which collections have been enforced.

To remedy the inconveniences and inequality which have been experienced from arbitrary assessments, an act has been passed during the present year, providing for the valuation of real and personal estates. Though the new system has not yet been reduced to practice, an exposition of its principles has been deemed necessary.

It has been declared that all real and personal property shall be taxed, except property belonging to the United States, to the State, or to any county, religious society, college, county school, or corporation for charitable purposes, provisions for a family, tools and implements of a trade or profession, household furniture (plate excepted) the produce of land, apparel, money, bonds, and securities, imported merchandise, and such carriages as are already taxed; provision is, however, made for ascertaining the stock of merchants, traders, mechanics, and manufacturers, for the purpose of regulating assessments upon such persons, proportioned to their gains and profits.

The Governor is empowered to constitute a board of commissioners in each county, to consist of six persons, who are to remain in office for three years. One third part of the commissioners are to be appointed annually; no person may receive two successive appointments.

Assessors appointed as formerly, are required to take an accurate account of the lands in their respective hundreds, specifying the names of the owners, what part is improved or unimproved, with the buildings and improvements thereon, and the value of each tract, in ready money. The assessors are also to ascertain the number of lots and houses in cities, boroughs, and villages, their value, and the rents annually paid,

Real property, and rents arising therefrom, are to be estimated in the following manner:

Ground rents, at one hundred pounds for every eight pounds of rent. Lands subject to ground rent, according to the actual value, after deducting one hundred pounds for every eight pounds rent; rents of houses and lots in cities, towns, and villages, at one hundred pounds for every twelve pounds of rent reserved: houses and lots of the above description, at the true value, after deducting at the rate of one hundred pounds for every twelve pounds of the rent annually secured.

Certain articles of personal property are to be valued as follows:

Male and female slaves, from eight to fourteen years of age, not less than ten, nor more than forty pounds.

Male slaves from fourteen to forty-five years of age, any sum above twenty and not exceeding seventy pounds; female slaves, over fourteen and not exceeding thirty-six years of age, any sum above fifteen and not exceeding thirty-five pounds; male and female slaves, under eight years of age, male slaves above the age of forty-five years, and female slaves above the age of thirty-six years, at rates proportioned to those before mentioned. Male slaves who are tradesmen are to be assessed according to the value of their labor. Plate is to be assessed at eight shillings and four pence per ounce; all other articles of personal property, not specially exempted, are to be estimated according to their value in ready money, at the discretion of the assessors.

Every free man, above twenty-one years of age, in addition to the assessment upon his property, is chargeable with a personal assessment, not exceeding two hundred nor less than fifty pounds, subject to abatement in whole or in part, at the discretion of the levy court and court of appeals. Provision is made for requiring a disclosure of the taxable property possessed by individuals; persons who omit to make returns when required, are subject to a penalty, and may be assessed at discretion.

The assessors, in performing the duties before mentioned, are subject to the control and direction of the county commissioners; when the valuations or assessments have been completed, they are to be published in each hundred; after which, the commissioners are to hear and determine the complaints of individuals, subject, however, to the final decision of the levy court and court of appeals for the county.

It will be seen that, by the new system, taxes are to be imposed upon the mass of property, real and personal; and that certain limits are assigned to the powers of assessors, although a wide field will still remain for the exercise of discretion.

OF MARYLAND.

All property is, in this State, subject to taxation, except property belonging to the State or the United States; houses for public worship, burying grounds, or property belonging to any county, college, or county school; the crop and produce of lands in the hands of the person whose lands produced the same; provisions necessary for the use and consumption of persons and families for the year; plantation utensils; the working tools of mechanics and manufacturers, actually and constantly employed in their respective occupations; wearing apparel; goods, wares, and merchandise, imported; home made manufactures in the hands of manufacturers; stills, and ready money.

Taxes are, therefore, imposed on the mass of property in general, in conformity to an article in the declaration of rights, agreed to by the State convention in November, 1776, which asserts, "That the levying of taxes by the poll is grievous and oppressive, and ought to be abolished; that paupers ought not to be assessed for the support of Govern-

ment, but that every other person ought to contribute his proportion of the public taxes for the support of Government, according to his actual worth in real or personal property."

The following specific taxes are collected, viz: Of every attorney at law, for admission to the bar of each county court, three pounds, and a like sum, annually, during his continuance to practise. On licences to retail spirituous liquors, six pounds; on licences to keep taverns, three pounds; on licences for marriage, twelve shillings and six pence. There are, moreover, certain taxes collected on process issuing from the county courts; on orders issued by the judge of the land office; or final adjudications, on caveats, and on proceedings and seals in the court of chancery.

The produce of these taxes, with the incidental revenue accruing from fines and forfeitures, and from amercedments on persons failing in their suits at law, and the interest accruing on funds belonging to the State, have been found sufficient to supersede the necessity of any general State tax, since the year 1786. County taxes are assessed and collected pursuant to two acts passed in 1785 and 1792, prescribing rules for ascertaining the value of property; from the last mentioned acts, and the act by which the tax was granted in 1786, the following is inferred to be the mode of assessment and collection in this State.

The lands in each county have received an average valuation by the Legislature, at various rates, chiefly between thirty-three shillings and nine pence, and twenty-two shillings and three pence, but in one instance as low as four shillings by the acre. Slaves, from eight to fourteen years of age, are valued at fifteen pounds; male slaves, from fourteen to forty-five years of age, at forty-five pounds; female slaves, from fourteen to thirty-six years of age, at thirty pounds; male and female slaves, under eight years of age, male slaves above forty-five years of age, female slaves above thirty-six years of age, and slaves who are tradesmen, are directed to be valued by assessors, in proportion to the rates above mentioned; when slaves are infirm, the assessors may allow a reasonable abatement. Silver plate is valued by law at eight shillings and four pence per ounce.

In estimating the value of ground rents in towns, eight pounds rent is considered as equivalent to a capital of one hundred pounds; of the rents of houses in towns, sixteen pounds are estimated as equivalent to one hundred pounds; in respect to limited estates carved out of estates in fee simple, it is prescribed as a general rule, that a right of possession for fifteen years, without payment of rent, is equivalent to one half of the value of the fee simple. In all cases, estates and property are estimated at their full value in money, in the first instance; after which, a computation is made of the value of any particular estates or interest, arising therefrom, in order to a just apportionment between the parties: where the law has not prescribed a rule of valuation, assessments are made at discretion.

When a tax is to be granted, five persons, in each county, and in Baltimore town, are named by the Legislature, in the supply bill, as commissioners of the tax; the commissioners are sworn to a faithful and impartial discharge of their duty; they meet on a fixed day, at the usual place for holding the county courts, and, after appointing their clerks, they proceed to divide their counties into convenient districts; to appoint an assessor for each, who must be a person worth two hundred pounds; to instruct the assessors in their duty, and to prescribe a time when they are to appear with written returns of their several valuations of property.

The assessors are directed to inform themselves, by all lawful ways and means, of all real and personal property in their districts, and for this purpose they may require of all persons owning or having the care of slaves, an account of them, under the penalty of paying a double tax for every slave omitted, or whose age is wilfully misrepresented in the account. Every person is also bound to give, upon the assessors' requisition, a true account of all other property, real and personal, belonging to him, or under his care and management, or simply in his possession, under the penalty of paying a double assessment, in the case of refusal to give in such account, or where a partial one is rendered, of forfeiting the value of the property omitted. In respect to property concealed or omitted in the accounts of individuals, the assessors affix a discretionary valuation.

In ascertaining the quantities of lands, the commissioners, and, under them, the assessors, are governed by former valuation lists, lists of alienations received from the clerks of courts, and by information which may be required of the proprietors on oath; this last security is, however, rarely resorted to, in any instance. When the quantity of land in a county has been ascertained, its value is first computed according to the average prescribed by law; the aggregate amount is then apportioned to individuals, according to the relative value of their respective portions of lands and their interests therein, on the principles before mentioned. The mode of recovering penalties or forfeitures incurred by concealment or fraud, in the disclosure of property, is by presentment in a court of justice; the occasions for this, are, however, represented to have but rarely occurred.

Erroneous or excessive assessments may be corrected by application to the commissioners of the tax for the county, who may examine the parties or other persons on oath, and finally determine as shall appear equitable.

When the assessments upon individuals have been completed, the assessors are required to report to the commissioners for the county, alphabetical lists of all persons whose property has been valued, with a specification of the number and value of slaves of each description, the weight of plate, with the value thereof; also the particulars of real and personal estates as designated by law, and the value of each description. When the owner of any property is not known, it is directed to be so returned.

Owing to the long time since any general tax has been laid, it has been found difficult, to ascertain the quantities of taxable property now existing in the State. The annexed document G on this subject, so far as it is founded on returns, is entitled to full confidence; the estimate of certain objects is derived from an intelligent source, and is believed to be free from material error.

The collectors of taxes are appointed by the commissioners of counties, and give bond with sureties for the sums intrusted to them for collection; they account with one of the State treasurers, of which one is appointed for the counties eastward, and the other for the counties westward, of the Chesapeake.

Persons who were appointed under the last act, to the office of collector, and who refused to accept the office or to give bond, were subject to a fine of fifty pounds.

It has been a general usage to appoint the sheriffs of counties to be collectors of taxes, who, with the consent of the commissioners, have been allowed to appoint deputies for one or more hundreds in said counties; for the conduct of their deputies, the collectors or sheriffs have been held responsible.

The collectors under the last act, were subject to the general control and superintendence of the commissioners of the tax, and might be compelled to disclose the sums actually collected, for the purpose of being required to pay the same to the State treasurer.

All goods and chattels found on lands chargeable with taxes, were liable to be taken by distress; if no goods or chattels were to be found, the lands remain chargeable with the tax and interest thereon, at six per centum per annum.

When it was discovered by a collector that a person charged with a tax resided in some other county, it became his duty, under a penalty of twenty pounds, to transmit an account of said tax to the commissioners of such other county, to be collected under their direction.

About two months after the time prescribed for the payment of the last tax, the collectors were required, under a penalty of two hundred pounds, to present their accounts for adjustment, to the commissioners of their counties. In this adjustment the commissioners were authorized to allow the collectors a commission of four per centum, and to pass to their credit such sums as appeared to be uncollectible; it appears to have been the object of these settlements, to define and fix the sums for which the collectors were to be finally responsible; two copies of each settlement were made, one of which was transmitted to the clerk of the house of delegates, and the other to the proper treasurer, by which to hold the collectors accountable.

Delinquent collectors and their sureties were liable to be proceeded against by a summary process; delinquent deputy collectors might be compelled to account, by warrants from the commissioners, authorizing the sheriffs to levy the sums due, on the lands, goods, chattels, or persons, of the delinquents.

The commissioners and their clerks were allowed, each, ten shillings per diem, during the time their services were required; the assessors a sum at the discretion of the commissioners, not exceeding twenty-five pounds each;

and the collectors as beforementioned, a commission of four per centum; the expense of collecting the last tax, exclusive of loss, occasioned by delay and other incidents, amounted to twelve and one half per centum.

The State tax assessed in 1786 amounted to twenty shillings upon each hundred pounds of property, according to the valuation; the collection was several times partially or wholly suspended by the Legislature, on applications from the collectors.

In the year 1786, there was paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	£5,037	4	0
In the year 1787,	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,610	6	2
In the year 1788,	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,898	2	11
In the year 1789,	-	-	-	-	-	-	33,478	7	7
In the year 1790,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,060	7	3
In the year 1791,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,084	14	4
Amount of the tax,	-	-	-	-	-	-	£106,169	2	3

A small part of the above statement is founded on estimate.

A principal part of the delay which attended the settlement of this tax, arose from the indulgences granted by the Legislature, and it may be doubted, on reverting to the state of the country at the time, whether the tax was not in some degree excessive; it will not, therefore, be proper to consider the proceedings under this act as affording a correct exhibition of the general operation of the State system. It is understood, however, that, on other occasions, the collection of State taxes has been inefficient and defective, owing to the want of a more energetic control than has been afforded by the boards of county commissioners, and to the practice of entrusting the collection of taxes to sheriffs and their deputies.

The ordinary expenses of maintaining the State Government, are estimated at about twenty-five thousand pounds per annum; a small debt remains unliquidated; but the means already possessed by the State are supposed to be more than competent to its discharge.

Taxes are collected in Baltimore town for town purposes, on riding carriages, wagons, carts, riding horses, tavern keepers, sales at auction, billiard tables, and on the play house; besides a general tax on property. All these taxes may amount, during the present year, to thirty shillings on each hundred pounds of property, according to the usual mode of valuation. The annual county taxes are estimated, on an average, at eight shillings upon a hundred pounds of property. The proceeds are applied to the maintenance of county police, the building and repairing of court houses, tobacco warehouses, bridges, repairs of roads, the support of the poor, and other local objects.

OF VIRGINIA.

Lands in this State have received a permanent valuation, agreeably to which all taxes are imposed.

In pursuance of an act passed in November, 1781, the justices of each county appointed three commissioners, who were sworn to make an impartial valuation of lands in their respective counties. These commissioners had power to require of all proprietors an account of their lands lying within the county, distinguishing lots lying in any town. In forming their estimates, the commissioners were required to ascertain, according to their best judgment, the average price, per acre, for which each tract or parcel of land might be sold, for immediate payment in specie, excluding from valuation all reference to buildings or other improvements. Lands under a lease for years, were directed to be valued, in the first instance, without regard to the rent; but where such valuation exceeded twenty years' purchase, computed upon the rent reserved, the landlord was assessed for the amount of twenty years' purchase, and the remainder was apportioned to the tenant; the returns of the valuations were made to the auditors of public accounts.

As was to have been foreseen, the valuations made by the commissioners of counties, though they might be, and doubtless were, just and accurate in respect to the relative value of different tracts of land within the same county, were found to be exceedingly unequal when compared with the valuations of other counties. This inequality, the unavoidable consequence of assessments by commissioners, whose proceedings were independent of each other, and uncontrolled by any common standard of opinion, rendered a revision indispensable. To effect a general equalization of the assessments, an act was passed in October, 1782, by which the different counties of the State were arranged into four districts; in this classification of counties, reference was had to their soil and situation, with the view of obtaining a general and equitable standard of value for the lands of the several counties. This standard or average value was declared by the Legislature to be, for lands lying in the first district, ten shillings per acre; in the second district, seven shillings and six pence per acre; in the third district, five shillings and six pence per acre; and in the fourth district, three shillings per acre. To give effect to this declaration, two commissioners were appointed, who were directed to examine the county returns, and after ascertaining the average value of the lands in each county, agreeably to the assessments made pursuant to the act of November, 1781, and after comparing the same with the standard or average value for the district, to apply the difference by adding or deducting the same, *pro rata*, to the assessment of each individual.

Upon the assessments thus made, pursuant to the act of November, 1781, equalized according to the act passed in October, 1782, all taxes on lands, except on lots in towns, have been since apportioned by a poundage rate; this rate has, of late years, been five shillings on each hundred pounds, or one-fourth of one per centum, *ad valorem*.

The tax on lots and houses in towns, is annually assessed by the commissioners of the revenue, who are authorized to require of every tenant or proprietor, to disclose, on oath or affirmation, the amount of rent paid or received by them respectively; in cases where houses or lots are in the occupation of the proprietors, the yearly rent is ascertained on a comparison of their value with other houses or lots actually rented; the tax lately assessed has been sixteen shillings and eight pence, or five-sixths of one per centum of the ascertained or estimated yearly rent or income, arising from this species of property.

The other revenues of the State arise from specific taxes on the following objects:

On every slave, above twelve years of age, except such as are exempted by the county or corporation courts, on account of age or infirmity, at one shilling and eight pence each.

On stud horses and jack asses, at various rates; on other horses, and on mules, at four pence each.

On every ordinary licence, two pounds.

On every billiard table, fifteen pounds.

On every four wheel riding carriage, except phaetons, and stage wagons, six shillings per wheel.

On every phaeton and stage wagon, four shillings per wheel.

On every riding carriage with two wheels, two shillings per wheel.

Certain taxes are, moreover, imposed on legal proceedings in the superior courts; on transfers of surveyors' certificates for lands; on the instruments and attestations issued and taken by public notaries; on certificates issued by the county and corporation courts; and on certificates issued under the seal of the State.

An occasional revenue sometimes accrues, from the duties collected at the public warehouses on the inspection of tobacco, exceeding the expenses incident to those establishments.

All property belonging to the State, or to any county, town, college, or seminary of learning, and houses dedicated to public worship, are exempted from taxation. Persons may be exempted, for age or infirmity, by judgments of the county or corporation courts. Artizans, mechanics, and tradesmen, who migrate into the State, are exempted from all taxes except on lands, for five years after their migration, if, during that time, they continue to exercise their occupations.

The tax on lands, and on houses, and lots in towns, taken collectively for the year 1794, amounted to	\$57,636 58
The tax on slaves to	47,007 78
The tax on horses and mules is estimated to have produced	15,154 95
The taxes on carriages, ordinary licences and billiard tables, by estimate	9,954 73
Total amount of the taxes of 1794, collected by sheriffs, under the apportionments of county commissioners of the revenue, H.	\$129 755 04

From the foregoing gross amount of revenue, there ought to be deducted the following defalcations and expenses, incident to the assessment and collection:

Compensations of commissioners of the revenue paid in 1794	\$11,931 60
Commissions to sheriffs for collection, five per cent.	6,487 75
Allowances for insolvencies and errors, five per cent.	6,487 75
Total charges of assessment and collection	\$24,907 10

In addition to the commission of five per centum, which is the ordinary allowance for collection, a premium of two and one half per centum is allowed to sheriffs, who settle their accounts with strict punctuality.

The taxes on law process and official papers are collected by the clerks of courts, and by the officers by whom the papers are issued; the general taxes are assessed and collected pursuant to the following regulations:

Every county and corporation court in the State is required annually, in the months of September or October, to appoint one or more discreet and reputable persons to be commissioners of the revenue; in some counties, the law requires the appointment of three commissioners, in others two, and in others one. Sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, and collectors of taxes, who have not finally settled their accounts, as also certain other officers, are declared incapable of serving as commissioners: in cases where the law requires the appointment of more than one commissioner to a county, the limits of their several districts are defined by the court having the right of appointment.

The commissioners, after being qualified, by taking an oath faithfully and impartially to execute their trusts, receive from the commissioners of the preceding year, the books containing the permanent valuations of lands in their respective counties. In these books, all alterations, alienations, divisions, and additions, which occur in the county or district of a commissioner, are, from time to time, noted and recorded.

That the commissioners may be informed of the changes of individual property, the clerks of the general, district, county, and corporation courts, and the register of the land office, are required to furnish statements of all alienations, partitions, and grants, during the preceding year; in respect to alienations of entire tracts, the commissioners debit the purchaser and credit the seller for the tax transferred; in respect to lands which have been divided, the former tax is equitably apportioned between the proprietors. Lands recently granted are assessed at a price equal to other lands in the same district, similar in soil and situation.

In respect to taxable property, other than land, the commissioners are directed to commence a scrutiny on the 10th of March annually, to continue until the service is completed.

Each person, on the requisition of a commissioner, must furnish a written list of their taxable property, possessed on the 9th of March, and verify the same on oath or affirmation. Persons who omit or refuse to exhibit verified lists, or who are guilty of concealments of taxable property, are subject to a fine and triple tax, on conviction before the next county court.

When the lists of taxable property have been taken, they are reduced to an abstract, according to a form prescribed by law, exhibiting the dates of receiving the lists, the names of the persons chargeable, and the articles subject to specific taxation. Of this abstract four copies are made, one for the use of the commissioner, and to be transmitted to his successor; one for the clerk of the county, by which to regulate county taxes and poor rates; one for the sheriff or collector of the tax; and a fourth for the auditor of the State, by which to hold the sheriff accountable.

At the time of rendering the abstracts before mentioned, which is directed to be on or before the last day of May annually, the commissioners are required to deliver to the clerks of their counties, and to the auditor of the State, correct copies of the state of the land tax, adjusted according to such alterations, alienations, and partitions, as are found to have occurred during the preceding year: by these returns, the accounts of the State, and of the counties, are, from year to year, regulated. The commissioners, moreover, deliver to the sheriffs lists of the sums for which each person is chargeable on account of the land tax, by which to proceed in their collections.

Each commissioner is entitled to receive from the public treasury, one dollar per diem, for such a period as is judged requisite for the performance of his duties, by the county court; besides a fee of forty-two cents, for recording every alteration in the land tax, payable by the party claiming an exoneration.

The counties are collection districts, of which there are eighty-eight in the State; the sheriffs are, ex-officio, collectors of taxes; they are appointed annually by the Governor, with the advice of his council, from a list of three justices of the county, nominated by the county courts; they cannot be appointed more than two years successively.

It has been the usual practice for the county courts to nominate the justices in rotation, and for the Governor and council to commission the first in nomination. If all the justices of the county refuse to accept the office, the county courts may nominate three freeholders, from whom an appointment may be made. In case of the disability, or refusal, of a sheriff, to collect the public taxes, the Executive may appoint a collector.

Sheriffs and collectors, before entering on the duties of their offices, are required to enter into bonds, with sufficient sureties, before the justices of the county courts, in the sum of thirty thousand dollars, to secure a due collecting, and accounting, for the taxes imposed on their respective counties.

Persons who pay taxes, may require a fair and distinct account of the articles upon which the same accrue, and also receipts from the sheriffs or collectors for the sums paid; if payment be not made on or before the first day of May, of all taxes due on the 31st day of December preceding, the sheriff or collector may distrain any slaves, goods, or chattels, found on the lands or in the possession of the person indebted, notwithstanding such slaves, goods, or chattels, are comprised in a deed or mortgage. All goods, taken by distress, must be kept five days, after which time they may be sold for ready money, sufficient to discharge the taxes and incidental charges. Slaves cannot be distrained, except for want of goods or chattels; no distress can be made after two years from the time when taxes become due.

In cases where effects sufficient to satisfy a tax are not to be found, on the lands charged therewith, or where the persons indebted are insolvent, a list of such lands and insolvent persons may be rendered by the sheriff or collector to the county or corporation court, and if the court be satisfied with the truth thereof, they may admit the sheriff to make oath to such list, which, being certified, to the auditor of public accounts, will entitle the sheriff or collector to a credit on settlement. Where it appears to the auditor that the persons indebted possess slaves or personal property in some other county, the taxes returned as uncollectible must be transmitted to the sheriff of such county, for collection, with the taxes of the ensuing year. In case the said taxes are not collected during the ensuing year, it becomes the duty of the treasurer to publish, for three weeks successively, in the newspaper of the printer to the State, the names of the delinquents, with the quantity of land, the situation thereof, and the taxes due thereon; in case the taxes, on any tracts of land, not belonging to infants, insane persons, or married women, are not paid in three years, the right to such land becomes forfeited to, and vested in, the State; in favor of the persons above described, an exemption from liability to forfeiture is allowed, until the expiration of three years after their legal disabilities are removed.

The principles of the system of taxation, before described, have been, generally, approved. Some objections have been made against the supposed inequality of the land tax, and against the mode of assessing houses and lots in towns. The duties of the county and corporation courts, have, generally, been well executed; the successive pretensions of justices to the primary office of sheriff, have, however, not unfrequently occasioned defalcations, which

might have been avoided, by appointments with a sole reference to the qualifications proper for collectors of the revenue. The precise degree of punctuality with which taxes have been lately collected, is not known; of the tax for the year 1793, ten thousand dollars, and, of the tax for the year 1794, eleven thousand dollars, remained unpaid, in August, 1796.

The expenses of supporting the State Government, and for contingencies and grants, in the year 1793, amounted to one hundred and twenty-seven thousand four hundred and forty dollars thirty cents.

The same expenses, in 1794, were, one hundred and fifty-seven thousand two hundred and one dollars seventeen cents.*

The whole revenue of the year 1793 was one hundred and thirty-two thousand nine hundred and seventy-eight dollars thirty-one cents.

And that of the year 1794, one hundred and fifty-nine thousand two hundred and sixty-nine dollars thirty cents.†

It is supposed that the statement for the year 1793 exhibits the most correct view of the usual annual expenditures.

The debt of the State is inconsiderable, and the arrearages of old taxes are considered as sufficient, when collected, for its extinguishment.

The amounts of the several articles, which were subject to specific taxes, in the years 1786 and 1795, will appear in an annexed statement.‡

OF KENTUCKY.

The objects of taxation are as follow:

Lands, except town lots, which are divided into three classes, by entire tracts. The first class is taxed at half a dollar per hundred acres, the second class at one fourth of a dollar, and the third class at one eighth of a dollar, per hundred acres. *Horses*, other than stud horses, at one twelfth of a dollar, which last are taxed at various rates. *Neat cattle*, at one forty-eighth part of a dollar. *Slaves*, at one fourth part of a dollar. Ordinary licences, at ten dollars, each. *Coaches and chariots*, at one dollar per wheel; other four wheel carriages, except those used for purposes of agriculture, two thirds of a dollar per wheel; riding two wheel carriages, at one dollar per wheel. Billiard tables, and retail stores, at thirty-three and one third dollars, each. Taxes are, moreover, imposed on each original writ or *subpena*, in the court of appeals, at one dollar; on like writs or *subpenas*, in other courts, half a dollar; on each appeal to the court of appeals, two dollars; on each writ of error, *subpena*, or *certiorari*, from the court of appeals, one dollar. On each record of a deed for land, half a dollar. On every paper issued under the seal of the State, one dollar; and, under the seal of any court, half a dollar.

In addition to the specific taxes before enumerated, town lots are taxed, *ad valorem*, at the rate of half a dollar upon every three hundred and thirty-three dollars and one third; the value to be ascertained without regard to improvements.

For the assessment and collection of these taxes, the following regulations have been provided:

The county courts divide the counties into districts, for each of which a commissioner of taxes is appointed, whose duty it is to collect lists or returns of the taxables belonging to individuals; these returns are taken on the oath of the party, between the 10th of March and 1st of July, in every year. The commissioners, severally, determine to what class, lands in their respective districts shall be referred, on the following principles. Where the greater part of a tract is superior, in quality, to second rate land, it is placed in the first class; where the greater part of a tract is inferior to first rate, and superior to third rate, it is classed as second rate; where the greater part of a tract is inferior to second rate, it is placed as third rate; and, where the commissioner has no knowledge of the quality, he may take information, on oath, of the owner of the land, or of any other person; if no information can be obtained, the land is assessed as second rate.

When the returns of individuals are collected, they are digested, in alphabetical order, by the commissioners, and returned to the county courts; of the general list for the county, three copies are made, of which, one, certified by the clerk of the county court, is transmitted to the auditor of public accounts; a second is delivered to the sheriff of the county; the third is retained for the use of the commissioners.

The county courts have power to correct mistakes in the lists, and to relieve persons aggrieved by erroneous or excessive assessments.

Persons who omit to include the whole of their taxable property in their lists, are subject to a fine, and to the payment of treble taxes; if lands are omitted, the party forfeits his right and title thereto; non-resident proprietors may return their lands directly to the auditor, and pay the taxes thereon to the treasurer.

The sheriffs are, generally, collectors of taxes; they are elected every three years, by the people of the respective counties; they are required to give bonds, with sufficient sureties, for the faithful discharge of their trusts. If a sheriff, in any case, cannot give bond to the satisfaction of the county court for the county, or, if he decline to collect the public taxes, the court may appoint a special collector, with the same powers, and like responsibility, in respect to the revenue, as are provided in the case of sheriffs.

The sheriffs may proceed to make collections, by personal demand, of individuals, from the first day of December to the first day of April. After the first day of April they may distrain goods and chattels, and, for want thereof, may sell lands for the payment of taxes; they are enjoined to settle their accounts by the first day of August in each year. In cases where there are interfering claims, and two or more persons pay the taxes for the same land, the person evicted is entitled to compensation from the treasury.

In cases where persons indebted are deemed insolvent, they may be reported to the county courts, and, being so adjudged, their taxes are certified to the auditor, and passed to the credit of the sheriff or collector. If either a sheriff or collector be delinquent, judgment against them may be obtained, on motion, with a penalty of twenty per centum, in addition to the sums remaining in arrear.

The compensation allowed to sheriffs, is, a commission of five per centum; that of commissioners, is one dollar per day, for the time they are actually employed, which last allowance is paid on the certificates of the county courts.

The debt of the State is inconsiderable. The expense of supporting Government may be estimated at thirty thousand dollars per annum. The amount of each species of taxable property, agreeably to the returns made by the commissioners of the several counties, in the year 1795, appears in a statement hereto annexed.‡

OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The revenues of this State are derived from taxes on the following objects:

On all patented lands, except lots in towns, without regard to quality or situation, and on all entries of land, whether disputed or not, eight pence per hundred acres.

On every hundred pounds value of town lots, with their improvements, two shillings.

On all white men of twenty-one years of age, and upwards, whether free, or bound to service; and on all slaves and indentured servants of color, between twelve and fifty years of age, two shillings.

On stud horses, various rates, which may be averaged at ten shillings each.

On licenced ordinaries, and houses for retailing spirituous liquors in small quantities, forty shillings per annum.

* Appendix, H. † Appendix I. ‡ Appendix, K.

On every original writ, or leading process in equity, twenty shillings; in the superior courts, ten shillings; in the inferior courts, five shillings; and, on appeals from the inferior courts, eight shillings. On billiard tables, twenty pounds, each.

The taxes above mentioned are collected under the following regulations:

The county courts divide the counties into convenient districts, and appoint a justice of peace to receive the returns of taxables in each district. To facilitate the performance of this duty, it is usual for the captains of militia to advertise musters; to these musters the people repair, with written lists of their whole property subject to taxation, which are exhibited to the justices, on oath or affirmation. The period to which the lists refer, is the first day of April, annually. It is required, that each list should contain a specification of the particular tracts of land; the number of town lots, the counties and towns in which the same lie, and the number of white polls and taxable slaves; appertaining to the family of the person exhibiting the same. Persons who omit to disclose true statements of their taxable property, are liable to an amercement, and to the payment of a double tax.

The valuation of town property is effected by freeholders, three of whom are appointed, annually, in each town, for this purpose, by the county courts; they are sworn to estimate the true value of all lots, with their improvements.

The returns of individuals are, by the justices, exhibited to the county courts, with the names of the individuals who refused to comply with the law. Three transcripts of the returns, digested in alphabetical order, are then prepared; one is exposed publicly in the court-house, for the inspection and information of the people; another is delivered to the sheriff of the county, which constitutes a rule of collection; a third is transmitted to the comptroller of the accounts of the State, by whom the sheriff and his sureties are held accountable.

The sheriffs of counties are, *ex officio*, collectors of public taxes; they are appointed by the county courts, who are judges of the sufficiency of their sureties.

The sheriffs are authorized to collect not only the sums appearing on their lists, but also taxes from persons who omitted to make returns; from the latter they may collect a double tax, one half of which accrues to their own benefit. To secure an account for such collections as are not borne on the lists furnished by the county courts, each sheriff is chargeable, in addition to the amount of his list, with one hundred pounds, unless he exonerate himself from the whole, or some part thereof, by rendering on oath a particular account of all two-fold collections. This provision is, by experience, found sufficient to secure returns of all extra receipts.

The sheriffs are authorized to commence their collections after the first of January; they may not distrain until after the first of April, but they are required to settle their accounts, and pay the moneys into the State treasury, by the first day of October, annually.

The sheriffs obtain credit for such taxes as appear to the county courts to be due from insolvents, on being certified as such, to the comptroller. All taxes remain a lien upon lands, until discharged, and where goods and chattels cannot be found, may be sold for payment of taxes.

The compensation allowed to sheriffs is six per centum on the amount of their collections, and an allowance of six pence per mile for travelling to and from the treasury, to settle their accounts. These compensations are both forfeited, if the sheriffs do not settle their accounts by the first day of October, in each year.

When sheriffs are delinquent, the treasurer is required to obtain the certificates of the comptroller of the sums due, including the extra charge of one hundred pounds, and thereupon to apply for judgment and execution against the delinquents. These judgments are granted of course, on motion by the treasurer, without notice to the sheriff, or any evidence other than the comptroller's certificates.

The clerks of courts account with the treasurer for all collections made by them, of taxes on law process, and fines on amercements:

The annual product of all the taxes before-mentioned, may be computed, at this time, to be between fifteen and sixteen thousand pounds, the charges of collection, and defalcations for insolvents, are estimated at fifteen per centum.

On account of the tax for the year 1794, the returns of lands amounted to fourteen millions three hundred and fifty nine thousand six hundred and seventy acres; and the number of free persons, servants, and slaves, subject to taxation, to one hundred and one thousand six hundred and five. The taxes on law process, houses for retailing spirits, gaming tables, and stud horses, are supposed not to have produced, at any time, more than one thousand pounds per annum. The land tax has greatly increased since the year 1794, owing to the many new entries since that period.

The following estimate of the proportions in which each class of taxable objects contributes to a nett tax, of between fifteen and sixteen thousand pounds upon the State, being founded on the foregoing data, cannot be materially erroneous.

Tax on lands, other than town lots, computed on fourteen millions three hundred and fifty nine thousand six hundred and seventy acres, at eight pence per hundred acres,	£1,736 10 0
Tax on white males, of twenty one years and upwards, and on all slaves and indented servants of color of both sexes, from twelve to fifty years of age, computed on one hundred and one thousand six hundred and five persons, at two shillings, each,	10,160 10 0
Estimated product of taxes on law process, houses for retailing spirits, gaming tables, and stud horses,	1,000 0 0
Estimated product of the tax on town lots and improvements, at two shillings in each hundred pounds,	1,000 0 0
Estimated increase of the tax on lands, since 1794, occasioned by new entries and grants,	1,500 0 0
Gross product of all taxes,	£18,447 0 0
Expenses of collection and defalcations, occasioned by insolvents, estimated at fifteen per centum,	2,767 0 0
Estimated nett receipts,	£15,680 0 0

There are fifty-eight counties, or collection districts, in the State; the whole revenue is collected by fifty-eight sheriffs, and seventy-four clerks of courts and masters in chancery.

The expenses of supporting government and contingent grants, vary from fifteen to twenty thousand pounds per annum; the deficiency of the State tax has been, hitherto, supplied from the proceeds of vacant lands; the debt of the State consists principally of paper bills of credit, of which about one hundred and fifty thousand pounds are estimated to be in the treasury and in circulation. The amount of the county taxes is supposed to be nearly the same, on an average, as the annual State tax.

OF TENNESSEE.

It is not known whether any law, for collecting a revenue, has been yet passed in this State.

OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

All the lands in this State are divided into districts, which are particularly described by law; within most of the districts, the lands are classed by general descriptions, indicative of their value, as resulting from natural fertility or situation; to each class a specific value is assigned, according to which all lands falling within a given class, are uniformly taxed: For instance, all tide swamps, not generally affected by the salts or freshes, of the first quality, are rated at six pounds per acre; of the second quality, at four pounds per acre; of the third quality, at two pounds per acre; all pine-barren land, adjoining such swamps, or contiguous thereto, with respect to the benefit of

water carriage, at ten shillings per acre; all prime inland swamp, cultivated and uncultivated, at an average of three pounds per acre; second quality, at two pounds per acre; third quality, at one pound per acre; pine-barren land, adjoining or contiguous thereto, at five shillings per acre; salt marsh, or inland swamp, proved to be incapable of immediate cultivation, at five shillings per acre.

In like manner, all the lands in the State are valued by districts or classes. The quantities of lands subject to taxation at each rate, and of all other articles of ratable property, as returned in consequence of the tax granted in the year 1794, are hereto subjoined.*

From the foregoing general rule of valuation, lands lying within the parishes of St. Philip and St. Michael, near Charleston, are excepted; these last, with lands, lots, and buildings, lying within any city, village, or borough, are assessed in detail, with reference to the local advantages and value of each separate lot or building, and in a relative proportion to lands in the country.

The tax on lands, lots, and buildings, has lately been ten shillings on every hundred pounds, or one half of one per centum *ad valorem*; a like tax has been imposed on every hundred pounds of stock in trade, factorage, employments, faculties, and professions; clergymen, mechanics, schoolmasters, and schoolmistresses, excepted. All slaves are taxed at four shillings and eight-pence per head; and free negroes, mulattoes, and mestizoes, at nine shillings and four-pence per head; a tax is collected on sales at auction, but the rate imposed is not certainly ascertained.

The assessors and collectors of taxes are the same persons; they are appointed by the Legislature; vacancies, which happen from deaths or resignations, are supplied by the Governor; the collectors hold their offices during the pleasure of the Legislature.

The collectors for the parishes of St. Philip and St. Michael are required to give bonds in the sum of ten thousand pounds; the other collectors are bound in the sum of one thousand pounds; before entering upon the execution of their offices, they are sworn to a faithful and impartial discharge of their trusts; in case of omission to take the said oath, before entering upon their offices, they forfeit the sum of fifty pounds.

Three weeks prior to the first Monday in September, annually, the collectors notify the inhabitants to prepare returns of their taxable property; in the parishes of St. Philip and St. Michael, the collectors are required to call once at the dwellings of the inhabitants; in other parishes, fixed places may be appointed for receiving the said returns; no person can, however, be compelled to attend at a greater distance than fifteen miles from his residence, either for the purpose of delivering a return, or making payment of a tax.

Every person possessed of any taxable property, either in his own right, or in the right of any other person, as guardian, executor, attorney, agent, or trustee, is required to exhibit, on oath, an account, containing an enumeration of each lot of land lying in any city, borough, or village, with the dimensions thereof, and improvements thereon; also of his lands in the country, with a particular account of the situation, quantity, and quality, of the same, and the number of his slaves, and all other objects of taxable property; these accounts are taken with reference to the first day of October, annually. Persons who conceal any part of their taxable property, are subject to quintuple taxation on such part as has been concealed; persons who neglect or refuse to exhibit their accounts, are declared to be defaulters, and may be doubly taxed, according to the best information which the collectors can obtain, of their taxable property.

When the accounts of taxable property have been collected, the collectors determine the class to which any lands shall belong; and in respect to other objects of taxable property, they annex such valuations as they judge equitable. The assessments on stock in trade, faculties, and professions, are founded on conjectural estimates, according to the best judgment of the collectors. These assessments are understood to be generally very moderate; in Charleston, they are graduated according to the circumstances of individuals, from five thousand to one hundred dollars.

When individuals judge themselves to be over rated, they are allowed to fix the quantum of their assessments, by declaring, on oath, the value of their property; their declarations, so made, become, in this case, a rule for the government of the collectors.

There are two treasurers in South Carolina, one residing in the upper and the other in the lower country. To these officers, the collectors of taxes account, by delivering two lists; the first containing a specification of all taxable property returned to them, with the names of the persons who returned the same, and the sums paid by individuals, respectively; the second containing an account of all taxable property which has come to the knowledge of the collectors, and which has not been returned. Collectors who refuse to render accounts, on oath, in the manner before mentioned, may be committed to prison, by warrants from the commissioners of the treasury.

Lists, containing the names and sums assessed upon individuals, are publicly exposed at the exchange in Charleston, or at some public place in the parishes where they reside, for ten days; after which time, if the taxes are not paid, warrants are issued by the collectors, directed to the nearest constable, or to the sheriff of the city of Charleston, commanding them to levy the taxes by distress and sale, of real and personal estate: if the defaulter neglect or refuse to point out lands, or to produce goods or effects, whereon the warrants may be levied, his person may be taken and committed to prison. Taxes are preferred to all securities, and must be paid out of the assets in the hands of executors, prior to any judgments, mortgages, or debts, whatsoever.

Lands and property, of persons residing out of the State, upon which the taxes are not paid, with interest thereon, within one year after public notice in the gazettes of the State, are forfeited to the use of the State, saving the rights of infants and married women, until two years after the removal of their legal disabilities.

The property of persons residing without the limits of the United States, except persons in the employment of the State, or of the United States, and young men sent abroad for their education, until they attain the age of twenty-three years, is subject to double taxation. Property belonging to religious or charitable societies, cities, or free schools, is altogether exempted. Individuals may elect in what parish to pay their taxes; the taxes paid in Charleston, of course, include assessments on property lying in all parts of the State.

The collectors are allowed a commission of five per centum on the sums accounted for by them, except those for the parishes of St. Philip and St. Michael, who are allowed only two and one-half per centum.

The balance found due from the United States, on the final settlement of the accounts of the late war, is understood to be nearly equal to the domestic debt of the State; a sum of about two hundred and ten thousand dollars remains due to certain foreign creditors, for the interest and reimbursement of which, an annual tax of one-fourth of a dollar per head, on slaves, is pledged and appropriated. The expenses of maintaining the State Government and contingent grants, are estimated, on an average, at one hundred and twenty thousand dollars. The expenses of the city of Charleston, are defrayed by local taxes; from September, 1795, to September, 1796, these expenses amounted to nearly fifty thousand dollars; the amount of parochial and other taxes in the country is not known.

The period during which a State tax has been usually in collection is not ascertained. It is inferred, however, from information which has been obtained, that the practice of combining the appointments of assessors and collectors in the same persons; the want of an efficient control over the accounts of the collectors, of which this association of duties has been a consequence; and the permission to individuals of electing the parish or county where their taxes shall be paid, have been causes of defalcations and delays, which would not otherwise have been experienced.

OF GEORGIA.

Lands in this State, as in South Carolina, are laid into districts or classes, to each of which a value is assigned by law. In the act granting a tax for the support of Government, for the year 1796; tide swamps of the first quality are rated at ten dollars and thirty-nine cents per acre, and pine-barren lands at twenty-one cents per acre. Lands of intermediate qualities are rated at various rates, according to their advantages either of soil or situation.

*Appendix, L and M.

On the value of lands, agreeably to the classification above mentioned, and on the value of all lots, wharves, and buildings, within the limits of any town, village, or borough, as ascertained by a particular assessment, a tax has been imposed of forty cents upon each hundred dollars.

On every hundred dollars' value, at prime cost, of the stock in trade of shop keepers, twenty cents.

On every hundred dollars' value of foreign wares, liquors, and merchandise, sold, bargained, or trafficked for, by factors and brokers, eighteen and three-quarter cents.

On every hundred dollars of the funded debt of the United States, fifty cents.

On all free white male persons, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, and on all slaves under the age of sixty years, thirty-seven and a half cents.

On all male free negroes, mulattoes, and mustizoes, from the age of twenty-one years and upwards, over and above the taxable property they may be possessed of, fifty cents.

On all negroes brought into the State by sea, for settlement or sale, except such as are brought in by emigrants from any part of the United States, ten dollars.

On all professors of law or physic, and on all factors and brokers, four dollars.

On all billiard tables, fifty dollars.

The county courts have power to remit the poll tax in favor of indigent and infirm persons.

In every county there is appointed a receiver of tax returns, who is sworn to a faithful discharge of his duty. The receivers are required to give notice to each captain's district in their counties, by previous advertisements, for ten days, of the times and places where they will attend to receive returns of taxable property. They are required to attend three days in each district, which days must not be within seven days of each other. The commanding officer of each company must furnish the receivers with lists, on oath, of all persons in their districts liable to the payment of taxes.

All persons possessed of taxable property are required to exhibit, on oath, particular accounts thereof, to the receivers of tax returns, under a penalty of ten dollars for every hundred dollars value omitted or concealed, and a liability to the payment of double taxes, to be ascertained by three freeholders of the county.

When the returns of inhabitants have been collected, they are by the receivers digested into a general return, of which three copies are made, one for the use of the collector of the county, a second for the treasurer of the State, and a third for the county court of the county. Within one month after the returns are made, the receivers are required to publish, in the State gazette, the names of all defaulters.

The counties are collection districts. The collectors are required to give bond, with surety, according to the magnitude of the sums entrusted to them for collection, from twenty thousand to three thousand dollars; they are sworn to a faithful discharge of their offices; the sufficiency of their sureties is determined by the justices of the county courts. Receivers of tax returns and collectors are appointed by the Legislature; vacancies are supplied by the Governor.

The act granting the tax for the present year, was passed in the month of February. Individuals are allowed till the first of December to make their respective payments, after which their goods and chattels may be distrained and sold; if goods and chattels are not to be found, lands may be taken, sold, and conveyed by the collectors, notice for twenty days, being previously given in the public gazettes of the State. The collectors' accounts must be settled with the treasurer before the first day of February, 1797. Claims of collectors on account of taxes due by insolvents, are to be presented on oath, to the grand jurors of the respective counties, who are empowered to decide finally thereon.

The receivers of tax returns are allowed two and one half per centum on the taxes arising upon the property reported by them, beside six cents and one quarter on each return of a poll without property. The collectors are allowed five per centum on the sums accounted for by them, and certain fees in cases of distress, which are paid by the delinquents.

No information has been obtained of the quantities of taxable property in this State, of the amount of its debt, the usual expenses of maintaining Government, or the manner in which the revenue laws have been executed.

As an apology for the minuteness of the foregoing detail, the Secretary respectfully observes, that, fully conscious of the importance and difficulty of the subject under consideration, he has been anxious to prevent the consequences of any misapprehensions on his part, by a full exhibition of the data upon which his opinions have been formed. Owing to the great variety of acts and documents, which it has been necessary to consult, it is not to be presumed that the foregoing recital is perfectly accurate. It is hoped, however, that no errors will be discovered, which can embarrass or delay the deliberations of the Legislature.

In the expression of opinions respecting the best mode of imposing the proposed tax, the three following have been suggested.

1st. That an act of Congress should be passed, declaring the quotas of the different States; assigning a time for payment into the treasury, and prescribing, in cases of delinquency, that the said quotas should be assessed and collected by authority of the United States, upon the same objects of taxation, and pursuant to the same rules, by which the last taxes were assessed and collected by the respective States.

2d. That the act of Congress should direct that the proposed tax should be assessed and collected under authority of the United States, upon the same objects of taxation, and pursuant to the rules of collection by which taxes are collected in the States, respectively.

3d. That the act of Congress should define certain objects of taxation, and principles of assessment, according to which the proposed tax should be assessed in all the States, to be collected pursuant to uniform regulations.

The first of these propositions deserves but a momentary consideration. In the first place, it is obviously liable to every objection which can attend a reliance upon State contributions in any other and less exceptionable form. Secondly, it partakes of the system of requisitions upon the States, which utterly failed under the late confederation, and to remedy which, was one great object of establishing the present Government. Thirdly, it presupposes a possible necessity of recourse to the national authority, under circumstances of unavoidable collision with the State Governments.

It may, therefore, be safely affirmed, that, if this mode should be adopted, all certain expectation of a revenue from direct taxes will be destroyed; that discontents and jealousies between the different members of the Union will be excited; and that the constitutional power of the Government of the United States will be required to be exerted under unfavorable circumstances.

The second proposition is recommended by plausible, if not solid considerations; and as the resolution of the House countenances an expectation that a plan of this nature may be realized, its advantages and disadvantages have been maturely considered.

It appears, from the account already given of the fiscal systems of the several States, that, in many instances, they have been long established; that, in general, they are well approved by the people; that habit has rendered an acquiescence under the rules they impose, familiar. A presumption in favor of their intrinsic merit, arises from their having been enacted by Legislatures possessed of a minute and particular knowledge of the circumstances and interests of the respective States; and it may be conceded that, so far as the principles of the State systems can, with propriety, be adopted by Congress, the hazards of new experiments, and the delays incident to the organization of a new plan, will be avoided.

It is believed that the foregoing observations comprize the substance of all the arguments which can be urged in favor of the proposition to be considered. They are acknowledged to be of weight. According to first impressions on most minds, they will be pronounced almost irrefragable. It is, however, presumed, that a particular knowledge of the State systems, and attention to their operation, will produce a conviction, that the plan is liable to great, if not insuperable objections.

I. *The systems of the States are, in many instances, utterly different from each other, in respect to objects and principles of taxation.*

The truth of this proposition is demonstrated by the preceding part of this report, and by the documents which are hereunto annexed; it may be proper, however, to contrast some of the most important features of difference:

1st. *Uniform capitation taxes, or taxes on persons, without respect to property, professions, or occupations, are imposed in Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, North Carolina, and Georgia.* The proportion of taxes raised in this manner, in Vermont and Georgia, is not ascertained; in the other States above mentioned, the capitation taxes produce between two-ninth parts and somewhat more than one-third part of all the sums collected. In the other States, this tax is unknown, the taxes on professions, and certain classes of persons, and on slaves, not being considered as of this description.

2d. *Taxes on horses and cattle, with certain exceptions, are imposed in Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Kentucky.* Horses only, are taxed in Virginia. The whole stock of farms is included in the general valuations of property in Rhode Island, New York, Delaware, and Maryland. In all the other States, no part of the stock of farms is subject to taxation.

3d. *Taxes are imposed on the mass of property, real and personal, with certain exceptions, in the States of Rhode Island, New York, Delaware, and Maryland.* In the other States, specific objects are designated.

4th. *Lands, including those unenclosed and uncultivated, are subject to taxation in all the States, except Vermont and Delaware.* In the latter State, they will be hereafter taxed. Lands are uniformly taxed by the *quantity*, without reference to soil or situation, in North Carolina. They are divided into three classes, with reference to *quality*, in Kentucky, each of which is uniformly taxed. They are taxed uniformly, by *districts*, in South Carolina and Georgia, whether cultivated or uncultivated. They are taxed according to a *permanent valuation*, in Virginia. The *relative value* of lands in different *counties* or *districts*, is determined by law, in Maryland and New Jersey; within which districts, they are taxed *ad valorem*, not exceeding certain average rates. In Pennsylvania, lands are taxed *ad valorem*, according to triennial assessments. In Connecticut, except certain lands in two counties, they are taxed according to the mode of *cultivation* or *condition*, by a uniform rule, without reference to value. In Massachusetts and New Hampshire, they are taxed according to their *produce* or supposed *annual rent* or *profit*. In Vermont, enclosed and cultivated lands, with certain exceptions, are uniformly taxed, without reference either to value or profit.

5th. *Stock employed in trade or manufactures, and moneys loaned on interest, are taxed on different principles, in different States.* In some States, these objects are wholly exempted.

6th. *Assessments at discretion, on the supposed property or income of individuals, are permitted in various degrees, and under different modifications, in some States.* In other States, all taxes attach to certain defined objects, at prescribed rates.

Other circumstances of discrimination might be noticed; those which have been mentioned, are, however, sufficient to shew that the State systems are utterly discordant and irreconcilable, in their original principles. It now remains to deduce the objections arising from this diversity of system.

It is assumed as a principle, that all the objects of income, whether consisting of skill, labor, or capital, bear certain relations to each other, which may be defined to be their natural *value*.

When a consumable article is taxed, the relations by which *value* was before determined, are immediately affected; the tax being an unavoidable expense attached to the article, enhances its *value*. But though the value of the article in this sense is enhanced, by being rendered the subject of taxation, it is well known that its *price in money* may still remain as before, or may be enhanced, or may even be depressed. *Value*, therefore, is determined by the degrees of labor, skill, and expense, necessarily bestowed on a subject; while *price* is determined by the correlative demand for money, and the articles for which money is exchanged.

Various causes may influence *price*, independent of, and unconnected with, taxes. The most useful of these, are the occasional plenty and scarcity of money, or its substitutes; or a redundant or deficient supply of exchangeable commodities. The vibrations of *price*, produced by these causes, are, however, always temporary; it being the constant tendency of free commerce, to restore that equilibrium which results from a coincidence between *price* and *value*.

Unless taxes are laid with a view to encourage certain objects, by giving a new direction to the public industry, it is proper that the natural relations of value should be regarded. When, notwithstanding a new tax, the price and value continue to be coincident; when no business or profession is either encouraged or discouraged, taxes may be said to be laid with perfect equity, and in exact proportion to the relative ability of individuals.

Various have been the devices of nations to attain this object; the regulations of the United States have been, hitherto, governed by the following maxims:

1st. To tax the same subject, in all cases, by an uniform rule.

2d. To protect every taxed article by a proportional tax upon its competitor.

3d. To prevent disadvantageous competitions in foreign markets, by bounties or drawbacks, proportioned to the amount of the tax.

There appears to be no good reason, why these principles, so far as circumstances will permit, should not be respected in a system of direct taxation for the United States; their application to the subject, and the objections which they form against the State systems, are obvious.

If an article is taxed in one State, and is entirely exempted or differently taxed in another State, the action of the tax upon the same subject must be different in these different situations; in the State in which the article is taxed, it must suffer, not only from the new and disadvantageous relation in which it will be placed in respect to other branches of industry, but it must also suffer from competitions of industry, similarly employed in other States. From the first mentioned disadvantage, relief will in time be obtained, by the operation of those causes which invariably conform all supplies to the state of demand; from the last, it can never be relieved, except by a change of situation. The tendency of opposite systems of taxation, in the same country, if the foregoing positions are true, must, therefore, be, to dislocate property, and to divert industry from those situations in which it might naturally have found employment.

The Secretary feels no disposition to magnify the force of this objection, and therefore he observes, that the influence of such a tax as is now proposed to be laid, may not be so considerable as to be immediately visible. An effect can only be proportioned to its cause; if, therefore, the theory should be admitted to be true, yet, if its application to practical purposes is only to be justified by speculative reasoning, and shall appear to be unfounded in probability, it may, with propriety, be discarded.

In speaking of the probable effects of collecting a general revenue, by diverse modes of taxation, it is, however, proper to notice, that the peculiar circumstances of the United States will justify an opinion, that even slight causes may produce great effects. Enterprise, in pursuit of wealth, is a characteristic of Americans; a part of our country is wholly unexplored, and the residue, susceptible of great meliorations; a free circulation of industry and wealth is patronized by our laws; capital is very equally divided; attachments and habits, favorable to particular employments, are but imperfectly formed; expensive manufacturing establishments exist but in few instances, and rarely accompanied with any peculiar local advantages.

It is believed that most of these circumstances favorably discriminate the United States from every other country; they are all of a nature to render the effects of any *general system* of taxation inoppressive, by facilitating a restoration of that proportional level between price and value, supply and demand, which taxes have a tendency to disturb; but, at the same time, they powerfully dissuade from systems of a local bias and operation.

It is no refutation of this objection to say, that the existing relations of property and industry have conformed to the State systems, and would be disturbed by a change. It is known that the State taxes have generally been very inconsiderable; that the most partial taxes, when very moderate, produce no sensible effects; that when, as

during the confederation, attempts were made to draw a considerable revenue from requisitions, insuperable difficulties were found to attend the collection of direct taxes, in every State; it will also be recollected, that these difficulties were, in a great measure, ascribed to the discordance and counteraction of opposite systems; experience, therefore, instead of refuting, affords a proof of the principles herein maintained.

II. *A second objection against adopting the laws of the States, arises from the diversity of the principles by which taxes are apportioned and collected.*

It appears from the preceding part of this report, that, in the States south of Delaware, including Kentucky, all taxes attach to persons or to individual property, and that the assessing and collecting officers are appointed by the Legislatures, State Executives, or by certain courts. In the States north of Delaware, taxes attached to corporations or districts, as townships or counties, in which the assessing and collecting officers are chosen by the people, who are ultimately responsible for their conduct. In the State of Delaware, taxes are apportioned to counties, but, as the collectors are appointed by the treasurer, the counties are not responsible.

It is of the utmost importance, that a strict responsibility should be maintained in every grade of the fiscal department; without real responsibility, the characters of those entrusted with the public revenues can never be protected against unjust suspicions, nor can abuses be long prevented.

To secure responsibility in the collection of a direct tax, it appears to be essential that the persons who assess the tax should be different from those who collect moneys from the people; in other words, no man ought to be allowed to prescribe the rule by which individuals are to contribute, and by which his own accounts are to be adjusted. If it shall be determined to impose a direct tax, in the mode prescribed by the laws of the several States, it is not perceived how the principle of rendering districts responsible for fixed quotas, can, in respect to certain States, be renounced.

Nothing is more certain, than that a new assessment will be necessary for every tax imposed on objects of a transitory nature; and that, in proportion to the variety of objects, will the details of assessment be rendered complicated, and susceptible of error.

To establish officers in every district, possessed of skill competent to institute and maintain a check on the collectors, would be attended with enormous expense; to allow the people to elect assessors in the manner now practised, and, at the same time, to renounce the idea of local responsibility, would be manifestly unsafe. Under such a system, there could be no security that local partiality would not lead to connivances for the suppression and concealment of property justly subject to taxation. Notwithstanding the temptation to practices of this kind is greatly diminished, by establishing quotas, yet the returns of taxable property, hereto annexed, exhibit, in some instances, most decisive indications of imperfection.

There is reason to believe, that an experience of the difficulty of obtaining accurate and impartial assessments, has dictated many of the late changes in the State systems; it being observable that, where the principle of local responsibility has not been adopted, the systems of taxation have been simplified, and more and more confined to visible and permanent objects.

But, though the principle of local responsibility appears to be a natural consequence of assessments, requiring a minute and frequent specification of taxable objects, yet it is to be observed, that a system of this nature is frequently dilatory, and sometimes may be found impracticable, owing to the intrinsic difficulties which must ever attend the coercion of communities.

In the States south of Pennsylvania, where taxes attach to persons or to individual property, the State regulations are more coincident with those by which the internal revenues of the United States have been hitherto governed, than in the northern section. The taxes are more specific, and are confined to fewer objects. Nevertheless, in some of these States, the assessment of a tax would necessarily require specifications of considerable extent and intricacy, in order to secure a due responsibility to the public.

If it should be determined that the rules by which taxes are collected in the several States shall form the basis of an act of the United States, still provisions would be necessary, in cases where the State laws are defective; in the States of New York and Pennsylvania, no taxes have for several years been imposed, except for county purposes; the quotas of the several counties, in respect to the last tax, would evidently be unsuitable at present; and even if the valuations by which county taxes are now assessed, were known, they would not afford a just criterion for apportionments; being designed merely to regulate the quotas of townships, and the proportions of individuals, no judgment of the relations of the several counties to each other, could be deduced from them.

In some of the States, all officers, in others, officers of certain descriptions, are disqualified by law from accepting appointments under the General Government; serious inconveniences have been experienced in the collection of the internal revenues already established, from this cause; they would be increased by an adoption of the State systems, to a degree which it is not easy to foresee or calculate.

To the objections which have been stated, and which relate to local and subordinate administration, it is proper to add those which would affect the treasury department, under the operation of a system predicated on the proposition now considered.

No extensive business can be conducted with security, except it be susceptible of plain, distinct, and invariable regulations. Cases will, indeed, arise, relative to which some degree of discretion must be exercised. Under a well organized plan, these cases may always be identified, to be judged of according to their particular circumstances and merits. In proportion to the complexity of any system, will be the number of doubtful or anomalous cases, and in the same proportion will the number of general rules, and the volume of details, be increased.

All causes which complicate business tend to produce error, to lessen responsibility, and to encourage and foster suspicions to the disadvantage of the Executive administration. It is believed that the laws relating to the fiscal department have been hitherto framed according to principles, and executed in a manner, which will admit of a satisfactory elucidation of every material transaction. Though the business of the treasury consists of several branches, yet each branch is governed by uniform rules; there has, therefore, as yet, been introduced, no other complexity than what unavoidably results from a variety of duties. To enforce one simple and uniform system of taxation throughout this extensive country, would considerably add to the labors of that department; the considerations which have been mentioned, oppose strongly that accumulation of duties which would result from a system founded on a diversity of principles.

The Secretary presumes that it has been evinced that there are weighty, if not insuperable objections, against an adoption of the State systems by the United States; the more difficult task of proposing a plan, not attended with difficulties of equal or greater magnitude, remains to be attempted. To this end, a review of the principal taxes collected in the several States, appears to be necessary.

1st. *Uniform capitation taxes, or taxes on persons, without reference to property.*

This species of tax is liable to fewer objections in the United States than in any other country; such is, and must be, the demand for labor, while lands are so easily attainable as at present, that there can be no danger of depressing the condition of laborers. A tax of this nature could, moreover, be easily adjusted, both to the rule of uniformity and to the rule of apportionment, by one of which, the constitution requires that all contributions shall be regulated.

But it cannot be doubted that capitation taxes tend to increase the price of labor, and of course to discourage manufactures, contrary to the policy of the United States. Moreover, by multiplying the objects of taxation, an undue proportion of the public burdens is thrown upon the class of middling farmers, whose interests appear to be disadvantageously affected by the operation of most of the State systems. This species of tax is decidedly opposed by public opinion in some States. A new assessment would be necessary for every tax, the expenses of which, and of maintaining a due check upon the collection, would be disproportioned to the revenue; and owing to migrations, a considerable part of every assessment would fail of being collected. On these grounds, capitation taxes are deemed inexpedient.

2d. *Taxes on the stock and produce of farms.*

Taxes of this kind are unequal, even when imposed according to uniform rates, as is the practice in most of the States. When they are not imposed according to uniform rates, they are necessarily arbitrary, and still more unequal. The same article, in different situations, being of very different value, a uniform tax on the stock of farms could not fail of producing various results in respect to the income of individuals. Taxes of this nature discourage improvements. Beasts employed in agriculture and common transportation, are, in no respect, more eligible objects of taxation than the tools and implements of a farm, or those of a trade or profession. A great proportion of the stock of middling farmers is of this description, upon whom a tax on the stock of farms would fall with undue weight. Such a tax would require minute specifications, and repeated assessments; the effects of which, towards increasing the expenses of collection, and diminishing the responsibility of the revenue officers, have been already noticed.

3d. *Taxes on stock employed in trade and manufactures, and on moneys loaned on interest.*

It is believed that direct taxes on these objects, except in extraordinary and temporary emergencies, are impolitic, unequal, and delusive. When taxes of this kind are so levied as not to be, in some form, reimbursed to the contributors, they tend to drive capital, commerce, and industry, from a country; in other cases, they operate as taxes on consumable commodities. They are either arbitrary, or they require an inquisition into the circumstances of individuals, to which free governments are incompetent. As it is practicable, in most cases, to arrive at the object proposed by taxes of this description, by means of uniform duties on consumable commodities, and on visible signs of expense, there appears to be no reason for recurring to a mode which constant experience has shown to be unequal and unproductive, and which is in its nature arbitrary.

4th. *Taxes on the profits resulting from certain employments.*

This head will comprise a variety of taxes collected in certain of the States, upon lawyers, physicians, and other professions, upon merchants, traders, and mechanics, and upon mills, furnaces, and other manufactories. In some States, these taxes are attempted to be proportioned to the gains and profits of individuals, in which cases they are both arbitrary and unequal; in other States, the taxes are uniform; in which cases they are only unequal.

It is presumed, that taxes of this nature cannot be considered as of that description which the constitution requires to be apportioned among the States; moderate taxes of this kind have been resorted to in most countries. It is impossible to render them exactly equal; that they are easy of collection, that their operation is indirect, and that they are capable of being rendered perfectly certain, are recommendations in their favor.

5th. *Taxes on lands.*

A direct tax, in the sense of the constitution, must necessarily include a tax on lands; it, therefore, only remains to determine on a mode of assessment, of which the principles shall be, as nearly as possible, certain, uniform, and equal.

The general principles, according to which lands are now taxed in the several States, have been already mentioned. Taxes on the quantity of lands, without respect to quality, situation, or improvements, are both certain and uniform; but they are so manifestly unequal, as to be altogether improper, except in countries very recently settled, and where the taxes are very moderate.

Uniform taxes on lands, with reference merely to districts or local situation, are certain; but when imposed on districts partially and unequally improved, they are exceedingly inequitable. If any considerable taxes should be imposed, according to this rule, on lands so circumstanced, it is believed that it would be perceived to be their tendency to accumulate landed property into few hands, and to discourage improvements.

Uniform taxes, with reference to the quality of lands, determined by a classification, are somewhat less certain, though more equal, than either of the modes beforementioned. During a certain period after the first settlement of a country, this mode of raising a moderate revenue appears to be liable to no considerable objection.

A uniform tax on all improved lands, would be sufficiently certain, though very unequal, except in a country the lands of which were nearly similar in quality, productions, and advantages, in respect to markets; this mode of taxation is, therefore, but illy adapted to the condition of any other than a small State and recent settlements.

A uniform tax on lands, with reference to their condition or mode of cultivation, would evidently be unsuitable, except in a small State, where the quality of the lands, and circumstances of the people, were nearly similar; the frequency of assessment which this mode of taxation requires, is of itself an insuperable objection against its adoption as a general rule.

Taxes proportioned to the value of improved lands, and taxes proportioned to their produce, or annual income, or rent, are nearly, if not entirely, alike in principle. In countries where lands are generally leased and cultivated by tenants, the annual rent affords a certain criterion of value; but in this country, where lands are generally held and cultivated under allodial tenures, the sums of money for which lands are commonly sold afford a more correct standard. As unimproved lands afford no rent, their value can be no otherwise determined than by the rule last mentioned.

The value of lands being assumed as the most eligible criterion of assessment, a question arises, how often will new assessments be necessary?

In a country generally peopled and cultivated, or, in other words, where the relative value of lands has been adjusted by settlements in every part, there appears to be no necessity for frequent valuations. On the contrary, taxation, by a permanent and invariable rule, would be most convenient for both the public and for the proprietors, until some cause had operated an essential change in the relative value of landed property.

Our country is, however, far removed from that fixed state which alone could justify an attempt to establish a permanent standard of taxation. It may be expected, that in some parts the value of lands will decline, in others, it will certainly increase. As no tax on lands, occupied for purposes of agriculture, can exceed the value of a certain proportion of its produce, it might follow, that the resources of the government would be unreasonably and improperly restricted by the establishment of a permanent rule. On the contrary, frequent valuations are discouraging to improvements, and necessarily occasion the expenses, incident to the assessment and collection of a revenue, to be excessive; such a mean between a permanent rule and annual valuations, therefore, appears to be advisable, as would, on the one hand, produce an apportionment, in a great measure corresponding with the actual value of lands, and, on the other, not discourage improvements, or inconveniently enhance the expenses of assessment. A period of not less than ten years, nor more than fifteen years, is suggested as a proper medium.

Temporary and perishable improvements, including buildings, do not appear to be proper objects of valuation in the assessment of a tax on lands.

The expediency of a tax on unimproved lands is at least doubtful; being absolutely unproductive, the capital advanced by the proprietors can only be considered as a species of loan, to be reimbursed at a future period; or as an expenditure for the purpose of commencing settlements. Large tracts of land are held by persons, whose only object, in making purchases, was the investment of capital with a view to security, and to the profit expected from future sales; perhaps equal quantities in the aggregate are held in small portions, which were purchased with a view to actual improvements.

It has been sometimes supposed, that taxes on new lands tend to encourage settlements, and to promote an equal division of landed property: this opinion has probably been founded on an observation, that wherever considerable taxes have been imposed, extensive alienations have followed. The vibrations of price, and consequent speculations and frauds which have been thereby occasioned, have been serious evils. Considering the immense quantities of new lands in this country, there is no hazard in affirming that monopolies, for any considerable time, are utterly impracticable; though, in particular places, proprietors of extensive tracts may counteract settlements, yet it will more frequently happen, that the competitions between sellers of lands will be decidedly favorable to purchasers; in general, proprietors will, from views of private interest, be active encouragers of new settlements.

The greatest obstacles to the vigorous and successful prosecution of new settlements, arise from the general

poverty of the first cultivators, and the hardships which they are obliged to encounter. It is the policy of individuals, who are desirous of promoting settlements, and who are able to command capital, to diminish these inconveniences as much as possible. Not unfrequently, the first improvements are made at the expense of proprietors, other than actual settlers. When this is not done, the necessity of an advance, which would diminish the stock of the cultivator, is obviated by sales of land on credit for a term of years. Taxes on new settlements create a demand for capital; their tendency must be disadvantageous to the poor, and favorable to the wealthy; they may, indeed, operate to the benefit of one description of capitalists, and to the injury of another, but it is believed that an impartial appeal to experience will demonstrate, that, wherever taxes have been imposed for other than local purposes, immediately beneficial to new settlements, they have produced an accumulation, not a division of landed property.

But, though it appears to be inexpedient to extend the proposed tax to unimproved lands generally, it will not be possible to exempt them, in all situations, without relinquishing that criterion for regulating the accounts of the revenue, which would result from an ascertainment of the quantities of lands within the districts to which the tax may be extended. As being a medium most consistent with equity, and the security of the revenue, it is proposed that the law should define the limits to which the sphere of taxation shall be extended, and that it should prescribe a maximum of value, above which unimproved and uninclosed lands shall not be valued, in certain districts, to be defined.

It appears to be proper, that all lands belonging to corporations or individuals, which are, or shall be, permanently exempted from taxation by the laws of the States, respectively, should also be exempted by the United States.

6th. Taxes on houses.

In a scientific view, a tax on houses can only be considered as a tax on expense, and in no sense as a tax on capital or revenue; whether a tax of this nature be imposed on the landlord, builder, or tenant, it must, under the operation of a permanent system, finally fall entirely upon the tenant. Permanency and immobility are the only properties which distinguish houses from those objects of taxation which are universally considered as manufactures and consumable commodities. It is, indeed, the tendency of these properties to protract a readjustment of the natural relations between price and value, supply and demand, whenever they happen to be varied by taxation, or any other cause; they are, however, deemed insufficient to change the definition and nature of the subject.

Houses, therefore, being, in respect to their occupants, unproductive objects, and, in a fiscal view, mere indices of expense, the expediency of subjecting them to direct taxation is somewhat questionable.

It is conceived that the houses and other buildings of the great body of farmers and laborers of a country ought to be regarded as objects of *necessary expense*, which are supported out of the profits of labor, or some other productive fund. Houses of this description are not, therefore, the most eligible objects of public revenue. If the tax were imposed by a uniform rule, its operation would not be materially different from an equal capitation: if imposed according to the value of the building, it would be very unequal, in respect to the revenue of individuals, and would, moreover, tend to discourage durable improvements.

Such houses, however, as exceed in value the average of those occupied by farmers and laborers, may be regarded as among the most suitable objects of taxation. Perhaps there is no single criterion by which the comparative expenses of individuals can be so fairly estimated as by their dwellings. The assessment of a tax upon certain descriptions of houses only, unless restrained by legal provisions, might, however, be attended with difficulties arising from the danger of prejudice and partiality on a subject where no sense of a common interest would operate to prevent abuses.

As a security against oppression, it is proposed that the law should declare, that houses, with the lots upon which they are erected, not exceeding two acres in any case, and not exceeding a certain value, to be defined in respect to each State, shall be wholly exempted.

It is further proposed, that all houses and lots, exceeding in value the description to be exempted, should be distributed into three classes, with reference to their value, to be taxed uniformly in each class, at specific rates, to be prescribed by law.

By this mode, all uncertainty in the assessment, except that of determining the class in which a house ought to be placed, would be obviated, and this, in respect to so small a number as four classes, would not be very considerable.

The Secretary is not possessed of sufficient information to be enabled to suggest limitations of value, by which it may be proper to define the proposed classes. This defect, it is presumed, can be readily supplied by the representatives of the respective States.

7th. Taxes on slaves.

It has been remarked that taxes on slaves are of a nature essentially different from capitation taxes on freemen, with which they are sometimes confounded. Among the strong circumstances of discrimination which confirm this position, it is barely necessary to mention that slaves are generally incapable of performing any other than the most simple operations of agricultural labor; that they exercise no volition or choice respecting the nature of their employments; and that their condition is neither depressed nor ameliorated by the operation of taxes, which fall invariably on their proprietors, in the same manner as taxes on the stock and produce of farms.

The circumstances alluded to, considered in connexion with the uncertainty and expense which repeated assessments would occasion, afford sufficient arguments to justify an exemption of slaves from taxation, were it not that they contribute very considerably to increase the quotas of several of the States. To exempt a species of property which enhances the proportions of several States, and thus to relieve one class of landed proprietors at the immediate expense of another, does not appear to be equitable. On this ground, such a tax on slaves as may be sufficient to correct what would otherwise be an inequality, appears to be advisable.

The Secretary is not sufficiently informed, to be able to express an opinion respecting a suitable rule of assessment; it is important, however, that the rule should be uniform, even though it should, on that account, be rendered somewhat unequal.

It does not appear expedient that the proposed direct tax should be extended to any other objects than have been mentioned. These are as follow:

1st. Lands, which it is proposed should be taxed *ad valorem*, but under limitations, to be prescribed by law, in respect to the estimated value of uninclosed and unimproved lands, in districts to be defined.

2d. Houses *exceeding in value those most generally occupied by farmers and laborers*; which are proposed to be distributed, in each of the States, into three classes, with reference to their value; to be taxed uniformly in each class, at specific rates, to be prescribed by law.

3d. Slaves in general, or of such descriptions as shall be determined by law, to be taxed at one uniform rate.

The particular exposition which has been given of the laws of the respective States, will, it is presumed, supersede the necessity of detailing, at length, a plan of assessment and collection. If it shall be determined to adopt the systems of the States, in respect to *objects of taxation*, there can remain but little doubt of the expediency of adopting their *modes of collection*. In this case, nothing more can, with safety, be attempted, than to re-enact the State laws, with suitable provisions for the appointment of officers, for defining their powers and duties, and securing their responsibility to the United States. To this general observation the following exceptions, however, occur:

1st. It will be necessary, either to apportion the quotas of counties, in the States of New York and Pennsylvania, by a conjectural estimate, or to provide for new valuations or assessments, by which to ascertain the said quotas.

2d. Instead of prescribing by law the specific rates at which different articles shall be taxed, as has been usual in the States southward of Pennsylvania and Delaware, it will, in respect to the said States, be necessary to vest a power for determining the proportional rates of each description of taxable articles, as soon as the quantities thereof shall have been ascertained, by assessing officers. The necessity of vesting such a power, arises from the impossi-

bility of otherwise determining what rates of taxation would be necessary, in order to produce the sums which may be apportioned.

3d. If it shall not be seasonably ascertained that the State of Tennessee has established some general rule of taxation, it will be necessary that suitable provision be made for assessing and collecting the sum which may be apportioned to that State.

If, on the other hand, it shall be determined to establish a *uniform mode of taxation for the United States*, it is conceived that an eligible plan of assessment can be easily extracted from the acts of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, of which a summary has already been given.

The principal objects to be attained are,

1st. *An impartial estimate of the relative value of the different tracts of land in each State.*

2d. *A correct register of the quantities of taxable lands in each collection district.*

The result being an ascertainment of *quantities and value*, would afford all the data necessary to ensure a faithful collection.

It is in respect to the *value of lands* only, that any real difficulties could arise; disputes with respect to the *quantity* being susceptible of certain adjustment.

No more eligible mode occurs, for obtaining a correct valuation and register of taxable lands, than by the appointment of commissioners for each State, with the power of appointing a suitable number of assessors, and of requiring a disclosure of the quantities of lands possessed by individuals.

As the constitution has established a rule of apportionment, there appears to be no necessity that the principles of valuation should be uniform in all the States. It is certain that the records and documents which are known to be attainable, would exceedingly facilitate the adoption of principles, for determining the relative value of lands in different districts of the same State. A provision for correcting errors in individual assessments, by some tribunal superior to the assessors, will be necessary.

The assessments on houses and on slaves, may, in like manner, be under the direction of commissioners in the first instance; but, as these objects are of a temporary and variable nature, it will be proper that the accounts should be kept distinct from those of lands.

The assessment of the proposed tax will necessarily be attended, in the first instance, with considerable difficulty and expense; the experience of the States proves, however, that the measure is by no means impracticable. It is certain that a rule of taxation for lands, at once uniform, and at least as equitable as the systems of the several States, may be established. If the necessity of repeated assessments for every tax can be avoided, the expenses of collection, after the first year, may probably be reduced to one-half of the sum estimated as the average defalcations incident to the State revenues.

The superintendence of the proposed tax, after the first valuations and assessments have been made, may be committed to the supervisors and inspectors of the existing internal revenues, under the direction of the treasury. The collection districts may be of the same extent as those already established in the respective States.

It is proposed that competent salaries should be established for the supervisors and inspectors, with suitable allowances for the hire of clerks. The compensations of collectors may be a certain per centage on the sums which they receive, except that, when moneys are collected by distress, it will be advisable to authorize the collection of fees and mileage from delinquents. An authority to demand a suitable fee for recording transfers and distributions of assessments on lands, appears to be a proper mode of compensating the persons entrusted with that service.

The power of appointing collectors, under suitable conditions for securing their accountability, may be committed to the supervisors; that of controlling the accounts of assessment, and regulating the distribution of taxes, in consequence of the alienation of property, may be entrusted to the inspectors of surveys and their deputies.

All which is respectfully submitted.

OLIVER WOLCOTT, Jr. *Secretary of the Treasury.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, December 13, 1796,

[DOCUMENTS REFERRED TO IN THE PRECEDING REPORT.]

A.

A return of the taxable property in the State of New Hampshire.

Counties.	Polls from 18 to 70 years of age.	LAND.				Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	HORSES AND CATTLE.		
		Acres of orchard.	Acres of tillage.	Acres of mowing.	Acres of pasture.				3 years old.	2 years old.	1 year old.
Rockingham, -	8626	1935 $\frac{3}{4}$	11345 $\frac{1}{4}$	33174 $\frac{1}{2}$	67782 $\frac{1}{2}$	3621	6205	12349	7159	6240	6544
Strafford, -	490 $\frac{1}{4}$	399 $\frac{1}{4}$	5327 $\frac{3}{4}$	19663 $\frac{3}{4}$	31354	1980	3729	6836	5283	3460	3567
Hillsborough, -	6659	1032	6438 $\frac{1}{2}$	21046 $\frac{3}{4}$	38878	2612	5269	9729	5527	5096	5843
Cheshire, -	6004	76	6470	18804 $\frac{1}{2}$	33931 $\frac{1}{2}$	2586	3663	8062	4210	4060	5987
Grafton Location and Gores, }	2620	-	3247 $\frac{3}{4}$	8277	8633 $\frac{1}{2}$	1096	1764	3083	1610	1571	2039
	28813	3443	32829 $\frac{1}{4}$	100966 $\frac{1}{2}$	180579 $\frac{1}{2}$	11895	20630	40059	23789	20427	23980

A.—Continued.

Counties.	Yearly rent of mills, wharves, and ferries, repairs, &c. deducted.	Sum total of the value of all buildings and real estate owned by inhabitants.	Sum total of the value of all real estate not owned by inhabitants.	Sum total of the value of stock in trade.	Sum total of money on hand or at interest.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Rockingham - - -	1281 7 0	275684 5 1	42286 2 1	42512 0 5	22770 9 4
Strafford, - - -	357 0 0	94833 13 0	38191 0 9	3699 0 0	1513 6 8
Hillsborough, - - -	1011 16 6	146329 5 10	24647 0 0	6068 14 0	5070 14 6
Cheshire, - - -	1435 18 0	153301 1 0	32145 14 9	7403 0 6	5735 15 0
Grafton Location and Gores,	194 17 0	47574 0 0	38345 3 4	2028 14 6	895 0 0
	4280 18 6	717722 15 11	175605 0 11	61711 9 5	35985 5 6

A.—Continued.

Counties.	Amount of the inventory.	Doomages.	Deductions.	Sum total of all ratable estate, after the deductions and doomages made by the General Court.	Proportion of £1000 tax payable in each county.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Rockingham, - - -	13216 1 1	112 2 11	100 5 2	13227 18 10	314 4 3
Strafford, - - -	6920 7 11	263 15 4	75 13 2	7109 9 11	168 17 2
Hillsborough, - - -	9039 3 2	423 5 9	177 11 0	9234 17 11	220 11 2
Cheshire, - - -	8036 11 11	127 16 10	92 17 2	8071 11 7	191 13 10
Grafton Location and Gores,	3309 3 0	1147 3 2	49 18 3	4406 8 1	104 13 7
	40521 7 1	2074 4 0	496 4 9	42099 6 4	1000

RECAPITULATION.

28813 Polls	-	-	-	-	Rated at 8s. each, is	£11525 4 0
LAND.	{ 3443 acres of orchard, 32829 " " tillage, 100966 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " mowing, 180579 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " pasture,	-	-	-	is	-
		-	1s. 6d.	is	£. 258 4 6	-
		-	1s.	"	1641 9 3	-
		-	1s.	"	5048 6 6	-
11895 Horses,	-	-	-	-	at 4s. each, is	2379 0 0
20630 Oxen,	-	-	-	-	at 3s. each, is	3094 10 0
40059 Cows,	-	-	-	-	at 2s. each, is	4005 18 0
HORSES AND CATTLE.	{ 23789 three years old, 20427 two years old, 23980 one year old,	-	-	-	at 1s. 6d. each, is	1784 3 6
		-	-	-	at 1s. each, is	1021 7 0
		-	-	-	at 6d. - - -	599 10 0
Rent of mills, wharves, and ferries, being	-	£4280 18 6	-	-	at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. -	356 14 10 $\frac{3}{4}$
Value of buildings and real estate, owned by inhabitants,	-	717722 15 11	-	-	at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. -	3588 12 3 $\frac{1}{4}$
do. do. do. not owned by do.	-	175615 0 11	-	-	at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. -	877 16 10
Value of stock in trade, - - -	-	-	61711 9 5	-	at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. -	308 11 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Money on hand, or at interest, - - -	-	-	35985 5 6	-	at $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. -	269 17 9 $\frac{3}{4}$
Amount of the inventory or lists,						£40521 7 1
Add doomages, - - -						2074 4 0
Deductions made by the General Court, - - -						42595 11 1
						496 4 9
Sum total of all ratable estate, after the deductions and doomages made by the General Court,						£42099 6 4

B.

A General List of the polls and of the estates, real and personal, of the several proprietors and inhabitants of the State of Massachusetts, pursuant to an act of the General Court of said State, passed in the year 1792.

OBJECTS OF TAXATION.	COUNTIES.			
	SUFFOLK.		ESSEX.	
	Number or amount.	Rated annual income.	Number or amount.	Rated annual income.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Polls, - - - - -	9,884	- - -	12,376	- - -
Dwelling houses, - - - - -	5,353	49,268 18 6	6,019	28,487 12 3
Shops, separate from or adjoining thereto, - - - - -	728	1,874 18 0	774	1,041 3 6
Tan, slaughter, and other work houses, - - - - -	98	478 10 0	209	641 5 0
Distil and sugar houses, - - - - -	36	1,281 0 0	22	603 0 0
Rope walks, - - - - -	9	153 0 0	13	123 5 0
Iron works, including furnaces, - - - - -	6	16 0 0	2	6 0 0
Pot and pearl ash works, - - - - -	10	22 0 0	5	12 0 0
Barns, - - - - -	3,315	3,698 12 9	4,353	4,193 17 4
Small buildings, value £5 and upwards, - - - - -	768	160 18 0	509	96 18 0
Warehouses, - - - - -	275	3,848 15 0	161	951 12 0
Bakehouses, - - - - -	28	137 10 0	30	98 10 0
Grist, saw, and slitting mills, - - - - -	103	341 12 6	138	461 14 7
Fulling and all other mills, - - - - -	41	104 10 0	27	59 2 0
Acres of tillage land, - - - - -	10,895	5,768 2 3	15,662	7,452 0 9
English mowing, - - - - -	21,292	13,192 9 0	22,923	12,606 16 3
salt marsh, - - - - -	5,030	1,994 17 0	13,757	3,921 15 11
fresh meadow, - - - - -	15,772	4,231 0 11½	18,320	4,588 7 1
pasturage, - - - - -	61,607	12,190 11 4	88,066	13,395 0 4
wood and unimproved land, - - - - -	84,036	4,177 9 0¼	44,937	2,235 16 2
owned by the towns, - - - - -	344	132 6 0	-	-
owned by other proprietors, - - - - -	3,922	685 9 2	1,212	175 6 0
Cow rights, - - - - -	180	100 2 0	666	353 16 0
Barrels of cider, - - - - -	12,669	105 15 11	11,293	94 0 7
Horses, three years old and upwards, - - - - -	2,860	858 0 0	3,177	953 2 0
Oxen, four years old and upwards, - - - - -	3,858	1,028 6 0	4,935	1,319 0 7
Steers and cows, three years old and upwards, - - - - -	12,352	2,212 1 0	16,281	2,916 19 10
Swine, six months old and upwards, - - - - -	5,013	188 2 6	6,373	222 10 6
Superficial feet of wharf, - - - - -	614,027	1,054 12 0	221,561	325 17 11
Tons of vessels, - - - - -	3,581	642 1 11	39,845	7,138 15 7
Ounces of plate, - - - - -	3,534	77 12 6¾	12,448	249 3 7½
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Funded security, 6 per cent. - - - - -	29,228 11 10	1,753 14 2	36,502 1 11	2,190 2 5
Ditto, 3 per cent. - - - - -	17,096 13 4	} 957 17 1	26,761 8 0	} 1,347 8 6
Ditto, not on interest, - - - - -	14,854 17 10		18,119 3 11	
All other securities of the State or United States, - - - - -	14,056 4 3	843 8 8	16,273 6 2	} 2,963 4 11
Money at interest, - - - - -	29,941 3 8	1,796 19 1½	33,115 11 8	
Money on hand, - - - - -	6,184 0 0	370 18 1	31,826 8 3	1,909 11 0
Stock held by stockholders in any bank, - - - - -	10,513 2 0	630 15 7	15,980 0 0	958 16 0
Stock in trade, paid for or not, - - - - -	31,136 18 6	1,868 3 8	172,614 16 6	10,356 17 6¾
Commission on factorage, - - - - -	856 5 4	51 7 6	30 0 0	1 16 0
Property, real and personal, doomed, - - - - -	954,313 5 6	57,258 15 11	309,551 14 3	18,573 2 6
		175,557 3 3		133,035 7 8¼
Add for short returns and for errors in the original list, - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	839 7 8¼
Deduct for over charges and for ditto, - - - - -	- - -	1,304 9 5	- - -	- - -
Total rated annual income, as stated in the original, - - - - -	- - -	174,255 13 10	- - -	133,874 15 5
Proportion of the counties in a tax of one thousand pounds, - - - - -	- - -	162 12 0	- - -	133 19 7

B.—Continued.

OBJECTS OF TAXATION.	COUNTIES.			
	MIDDLESEX.		HAMPSHIRE.	
	Number or amount.	Rated annual income.	Number or amount.	Rated annual income.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Polls, - - - - -	10,109	- - -	13,913	- - -
Dwelling houses, - - - - -	5,349	16,539 6 7	6,471	12,517 17 6
Shops, separate from or adjoining thereto, - - - - -	444	475 5 6	441	301 9 6
Tan, slaughter, and other work houses, - - - - -	99	373 10 0	77	171 17 0
Distil and sugar houses, - - - - -	7	235 0 0	3	41 10 0
Rope walks, - - - - -	-	- - -	1	1 0 0
Iron works, including furnaces, - - - - -	4	8 10 0	6	17 7 6
Pot and pearl ash works, - - - - -	21	55 10 0	61	157 0 0
Barns, - - - - -	4,789	4,607 3 10	5,537	4,339 14 4
Small buildings, value £5 and upwards, - - - - -	607	141 4 4	943	188 12 0
Warehouses, - - - - -	6	18 10 0	6	10 10 0
Bakehouses, - - - - -	7	10 0 0	-	- - -
Grist, saw, and slitting mills, - - - - -	158	511 10 0	309	787 17 3½
Fulling and all other mills, - - - - -	30	93 10 0	53	113 7 6
Acres of tillage land, - - - - -	26,892	11,938 16 9	52,676	20,278 1 6
English mowing, - - - - -	27,699	15,105 4 7	42,856	20,511 3 0
salt marsh, - - - - -	2,081	827 4 3	-	- - -
fresh meadow, - - - - -	36,534	9,544 14 3	22,820	7,069 2 3
pasturage, - - - - -	87,337	14,001 19 8	80,861	11,057 4 1½
wood and unimproved land, - - - - -	174,538	7,398 2 2	498,984	6,992 12 3
owned by the towns, - - - - -	647	148 2 5	29,084	274 18 3¾
owned by other proprietors, - - - - -	3,050	309 14 6	81,278	2,058 14 3
Cow rights, - - - - -	-	- - -	39	10 1 0
Barrels of cider, - - - - -	37,281	310 4 5	18,892	167 9 1
Horses, three years old and upwards, - - - - -	4,144	1,243 4 0	6,207	2,160 2 0
Oxen, four years old and upwards, - - - - -	7,647	2,039 3 4	10,115	2,573 8 1
Steers and cows, three years old and upwards, - - - - -	21,130	3,746 1 8	22,650	4,091 1 10
Swine, six months old and upwards, - - - - -	9,534	357 3 1	19,530	725 15 9
Superficial feet of wharf, - - - - -	3,115	31 13 5	-	- - -
Tons of vessels, - - - - -	926	165 17 2	-	- - -
Ounces of plate, - - - - -	6,780	135 12 3	2,185	43 8 7
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Funded security, 6 per cent. - - - - -	8,607 2 5	517 9 6	3,376 7 9	194 14 4½
Ditto, 3 per cent. - - - - -	4,426 12 2	332 12 7¼	2,085 11 3	74 10 1¼
Ditto, not on interest, - - - - -	6,707 4 0	- - -	887 15 3	- - -
All other securities of the State or United States, - - - - -	15,873 17 7	2,374 5 11½	3,908 18 5	1,017 8 3
Money at interest, - - - - -	24,316 6 8	- - -	13,216 0 0	- - -
Money on hand, - - - - -	8,028 15 0	481 2 11	4,861 15 6	243 19 5
Stock held by stockholders in any bank, - - - - -	4,817 15 11	289 1 3	730 0 0	43 16 0
Stock in trade, paid for or not, - - - - -	28,646 0 0	1,681 10 6¾	25,793 16 0	1,545 6 4
Commission on factorage, - - - - -	305 15 7	18 6 11	150 0 0	9 0 0
Property, real and personal, doomed, - - - - -	55,421 0 0	3,325 5 2	898 6 0	53 18 0¼
		99,391 13 0½		99,846 17 2
Add for short returns and for errors in the original list, - - - - -	- - -	361 13 5½	- - -	- - -
Deduct for over charges and for ditto, - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	186 8 2
Total rated annual income, as stated in the original, - - - - -	- - -	99,753 6 6	- - -	99,660 9 0
Proportion of the counties in a tax of one thousand pounds, - - - - -	- - -	104 13 4½	- - -	111 18 0¾

B—Continued.

OBJECTS OF TAXATION.	COUNTIES.			
	PLYMOUTH.		BRISTOL.	
	Number or amount.	Rated annual income.	Number or amount.	Rated annual income.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	
Polls, - - - - -	6,912	- - -	6,547	- - -
Dwelling houses, - - - - -	3,774	9,665 0 6	3,614	9,461 1 6
Shops, separate from or adjoining thereto, - - - - -	181	123 1 9	163	18 3 0
Tan, slaughter, and other work houses, - - - - -	97	103 8 0	25	76 8 0
Distil and sugar houses, - - - - -	1	20 0 0	1	10 0 0
Rope walks, - - - - -	1	6 0 0	-	- - -
Iron works, including furnaces, - - - - -	21	52 0 0	15	45 10 10
Pot and pearl ash works, - - - - -	3	7 10 0	5	13 0 0
Barns, - - - - -	2,734	2,336 17 0	1,795	1,507 19 0
Small buildings, value £5 and upwards, - - - - -	612	122 8 0	768	147 0 0
Warehouses, - - - - -	49	79 0 0	25	58 10 0
Bakehouses, - - - - -	4	5 0 0	1	1 10 0
Grist, saw, and slitting mills, - - - - -	160	424 19 6	137	369 18 9
Fulling and all other mills, - - - - -	12	21 0 0	16	30 18 9
Acres of tillage land, - - - - -	17,963	6,315 5 7	13,693	5,458 16 7
English mowing - - - - -	14,880	7,177 19 0	21,086	9,580 15 6
salt marsh, - - - - -	5,762	1,846 11 1	2,328	765 5 6
fresh meadow, - - - - -	10,367	2,592 0 0	10,575	2,595 0 0
pasturage, - - - - -	47,942	6,631 12 1	50,532	6,193 4 7
wood and unimproved land, - - - - -	132,624	4,961 19 11	135,943	4,319 16 9
owned by the towns, - - - - -	582	33 12 9	-	- - -
owned by other proprietors, - - - - -	3,334	83 16 8	3,521	108 6 7½
Cow rights, - - - - -	-	- - -	-	- - -
Barrels of cider, - - - - -	5,073	42 5 7	7,319	60 19 10
Horses, three years old and upwards, - - - - -	2,147	643 12 0	2,025	607 10 0
Oxen, four years old and upwards, - - - - -	4,347	1,159 3 2	3,540	944 0 0
Steers and cows, three years old and upwards, - - - - -	11,328	1,957 7 6	9,922	1,777 14 2
Swine, six months old and upwards, - - - - -	5,941	223 13 6	5,573	209 7 0
Superficial feet of wharf, - - - - -	11,300	11 6 4	40,440	40 8 7
Tons of vessels, - - - - -	6,358	1,074 2 1	4,509	807 17 2
Ounces of plate, - - - - -	3,307	76 11 2	1,504	32 9 7
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Funded security, 6 per cent. - - - - -	14,082 11 9	843 2 11	3,194 10 0	191 15 10
Ditto, 3 per cent. - - - - -	8,616 3 1	484 4 8	1,458 13 0	80 14 2
Ditto, not on interest, - - - - -	7,491 9 5		1,232 13 7	
All other securities of the State or United States, - - - - -	15,024 3 2	901 8 6	2,179 10 0	130 14 6
Money at interest, - - - - -	34,911 12 0	1,736 16 0	7,369 0 0	547 14 5
Money on hand, - - - - -	4,919 12 0	304 16 4	2,911 0 0	171 12 11
Stock held by stockholders in any bank, - - - - -	300 0 0	18 0 0	1,729 16 0	103 15 8
Stock in trade, paid for or not, - - - - -	15,155 6 8	894 2 5	20,810 17 4	1,254 13 5
Commission on factorage, - - - - -	325 0 0	19 10 0	170 0 0	10 4 0
Property, real and personal, doomed, - - - - -	3,967 7 0	138 0 9	14,555 0 0	873 6 0
		53,137 4 9		48,605 12 7½
Add for short returns and for errors in the original list, - - - - -	- - -	970 13 2	- - -	- - -
Deduct for over charges and for ditto, - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	199 15 11½
Total rated annual income, as stated in the original, - - - - -	- - -	54,107 17 11	- - -	48,405 16 8
Proportion of the counties in a tax of one thousand pounds, - - - - -	- - -	59 9 9¾	- - -	53 19 6¾

B—Continued.

OBJECTS OF TAXATION.	COUNTIES.			
	BARNSTABLE.		DUKES.	
	Number or amount.	Rated annual income.	Number or amount.	Rated annual income.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Polls, - - - - -	3,759	- - -	763	- - -
Dwelling houses, - - - - -	1,868	3,238 19 0	396	634 13 0
Shops, separate from or adjoining thereto, - - - - -	39	25 2 0	14	7 0 0
Tan, slaughter, and other work houses, - - - - -	16	39 0 0	3	8 0 0
Distil and sugar houses, - - - - -	-	- - -	-	- - -
Rope walks, - - - - -	1	2 10 0	-	- - -
Iron works, including furnaces, - - - - -	-	- - -	-	- - -
Pot and pearl ash works, - - - - -	-	- - -	-	- - -
Barns, - - - - -	914	621 5 0	160	112 14 0
Small buildings, value £5 and upwards, - - - - -	101	20 4 0	19	3 16 0
Warehouses, - - - - -	16	15 17 0	3	2 15 0
Bakehouses, - - - - -	1	1 0 0	-	- - -
Grist, saw, and slitting mills, - - - - -	60	115 7 6	14	30 5 0
Fulling and all other mills, - - - - -	5	10 0 0	2	4 0 0
Acres of tillage land, - - - - -	5,444	1,534 13 6	1,688	587 5 0
English mowing, - - - - -	1,706	631 7 0	838	403 6 0
salt marsh, - - - - -	6,481	1,866 9 3	505	170 12 9
fresh meadow, - - - - -	1,371	345 0 10	451	112 15 0
pasturage, - - - - -	26,018	2,179 1 9	16,598	1,749 8 8
wood and unimproved land, - - - - -	37,450	606 10 8	11,697	232 6 6
owned by the towns, - - - - -	-	- - -	-	- - -
owned by other proprietors, - - - - -	706	39 7 7	-	- - -
Cow rights, - - - - -	17	4 1 0	-	- - -
Barrels of cider, - - - - -	11	1 10 -	-	- - -
Horses, three years old and upwards, - - - - -	724	217 4 0	201	60 6 0
Oxen, four years old and upwards, - - - - -	1,903	507 9 4	325	86 13 4
Steers and cows, three years old and upwards, - - - - -	4,101	734 15 3	986	176 13 2
Swine, six months old and upwards, - - - - -	2,300	85 10 0	463	18 2 3
Superficial feet of wharf, - - - - -	2,400	2 8 0	-	- - -
Tons of vessels, - - - - -	7,386	1,324 5 5	361	64 17 2
Ounces of plate, - - - - -	1,615	32 5 2	282	5 12 9
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Funded security, 6 per cent. - - - - -	686 19 0	41 3 4	-	- - -
Ditto, 3 per cent. - - - - -	337 8 0	- - -	-	- - -
Ditto, not on interest, - - - - -	379 4 0	21 9 11½	-	- - -
All other securities of the State or United States, - - - - -	1,225 11 0	73 8 11	203 0 0	12 3 7
Money at interest, - - - - -	10,159 5 0	609 10 9	-	- - -
Money on hand, - - - - -	2,123 0 0	127 7 6	2,090 0 0	125 8 0
Stock held by stockholders in any bank, - - - - -	-	- - -	1,228 0 0	73 13 7
Stock in trade, paid for or not, - - - - -	5,685 10 0	377 14 0	-	- - -
Commission on factorage, - - - - -	-	- - -	-	- - -
Property, real and personal, doomed, - - - - -	4,167 0 0	250 0 0	-	- - -
		15,700 9 6½		4,682 6 9
Add for short returns and for errors in the original list, - - - - -	-	- - -	-	- - -
Deduct for over charges and for ditto, - - - - -	-	238 15 7½	-	10 0 7
Total rated annual income, as stated in the original, - - - - -	-	15,461 13 11	-	4,672 6 2
Proportion of the counties in a tax of one thousand pounds, - - - - -	-	20 15 11½	-	5 9 8½

.B—Continued.

OBJECTS OF TAXATION.	COUNTIES.			
	NANTUCKET.		YORK.	
	Number or amount.	Rated annual income.	Number or amount.	Rated annual income.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Polls, - - - - -	1,121	- - -	6,484	- - -
Dwelling houses, - - - - -	504	1,134 0 0	2,796	6,179 19 4
Shops, separate from or adjoining thereto, - - - - -	2	24 0 0	101	65 15 0
Tan, slaughter, and other work houses, - - - - -	13	12 0 0	38	90 0 0
Distil and sugar houses, - - - - -	-	- - -	-	- - -
Rope walks, - - - - -	5	25 0 0	-	- - -
Iron works, including furnaces, - - - - -	-	- - -	3	9 7 6
Pot and pearl ash works, - - - - -	-	- - -	7	40 10 0
Barns, - - - - -	195	136 10 0	2,357	1,830 18 0
Small buildings, value £5 and upwards, - - - - -	80	16 0 0	281	46 4 0
Warehouses, - - - - -	21	47 5 0	35	52 18 0
Bakehouses, - - - - -	1	1 0 0	2	2 5 0
Grist, saw, and slitting mills, - - - - -	4	8 0 0	162	489 17 2
Fulling, and all other mills, - - - - -	1	2 0 0	3	4 16 8
Acres of tillage land, - - - - -	1,350	472 10 0	10,621	4,033 4 7
English mowing, - - - - -	550	261 5 0	24,582	9,802 0 3
salt marsh, - - - - -	134	50 5 0	2,626	854 4 7½
fresh meadow, - - - - -	66	16 10 0	8,691	2,152 5 6
pasturage, - - - - -	14,581	729 1 0	36,727	5,089 2 10
wood and unimproved land, - - - - -	3,360	16 16 0	205,569	2,986 16 3
owned by the towns, - - - - -	-	- - -	3,570	101 15 6½
owned by other proprietors, - - - - -	-	- - -	55,694	647 5 11½
Cow rights, - - - - -	-	- - -	-	- - -
Barrels of cider, - - - - -	-	- - -	3,867	32 3 8
Horses, three years old and upwards, - - - - -	260	78 0 0	1,951	585 6 0
Oxen, four years old and upwards, - - - - -	64	17 1 4	6,049	1,549 1 4
Steers and cows, three years old and upwards, - - - - -	670	120 0 0	11,328	2,029 8 0
Swine, six months old and upwards, - - - - -	60	2 5 0	6,895	258 19 4
Superficial feet of wharf, - - - - -	2,918	2 18 3	47,296	49 6 8
Tons of vessels, - - - - -	5,787	1,036 18 9	5,785	1,144 1 2
Ounces of plate, - - - - -	2,084	41 13 9	1,385	31 1 0
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Funded security, 6 per cent. - - - - -	862 16 0	51 15 5	896 9 0	53 15 8
Ditto, 3 per cent. - - - - -	487 16 0	} 23 14 11	529 15 3	} 34 13 10
Ditto, not on interest, - - - - -	303 18 0		626 14 6	
All other securities of the State or United States, - - - - -	655 11 2	39 6 8	1,807 18 7	108 9 5
Money at interest, - - - - -	5,010 15 6	300 13 0	2,678 0 0	160 13 6
Money on hand, - - - - -	-	-	8,592 0 0	515 10 10
Stock held by stockholders in any bank, - - - - -	-	-	525 0 0	31 10 0
Stock in trade, paid for or not, - - - - -	8,572 9 4	514 6 9½	16,044 0 0	962 12 8
Commission on factorage, - - - - -	218 14 0	13 2 6	210 0 0	12 12 0
Property, real and personal, doomed, - - - - -	-	-	45 0 0	2 14 0
		5,193 18 4½		42,041 5 3½
Add for short returns and for errors in the original list, - - - - -	-	10	-	1,906 5 3½
Deduct for over charges and for ditto, - - - - -	-	-	-	-
Total rated annual income, as stated in the original, - - - - -	-	5,193 19 2½	-	43,947 10 7
Proportion of the counties in a tax of one thousand pounds, - - - - -	-	6 13 3¼	-	50 1 9

B—Continued..

OBJECTS OF TAXATION.	COUNTIES.			
	WASHINGTON.		HANCOCK.	
	Number or amount.	Rated annual income.	Number or amount.	Rated annual income.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Polls, - - - - -	493	- - -	1,967	- - -
Dwelling houses, - - - - -	286	377 0 0	985	885 17 0
Shops, separate from, or adjoining thereto, - - - - -	9	6 10 0	38	18 16 0
Tan, slaughter, and other work houses, - - - - -	4	4 8 0	7	12 10 0
Distil and sugar houses, - - - - -	-	- - -	-	- - -
Rope walks, - - - - -	-	- - -	-	- - -
Iron works, including furnaces, - - - - -	-	- - -	-	- - -
Pot and pearl ash works, - - - - -	-	- - -	1	3 0 0
Barns, - - - - -	173	105 17 0	552	323 17 6
Small buildings, value £5 and upwards, - - - - -	10	2 0 0	75	15 0 0
Warehouses, - - - - -	6	8 12 0	20	17 6 6
Bakehouses, - - - - -	-	- - -	-	- - -
Grist, saw, and slitting mills, - - - - -	31	141 12 6	81	263 2 6
Fulling and all other mills, - - - - -	-	- - -	1	1 10 0
Acres of tillage land, - - - - -	601	190 17 0	2,097	670 8 3
English mowing, - - - - -	1,035	408 17 6	6,134	2,290 2 0
salt marsh, - - - - -	692	207 12 0	685	210 3 9
fresh meadow, - - - - -	417	104 5 0	721	180 5 0
pasturage, - - - - -	1,511	187 12 6	4,760	621 1 10
wood and unimproved land, - - - - -	43,542	144 10 7½	171,435	1,323 6 11½
owned by the towns, - - - - -	-	- - -	14,570	1,092 5 9½
owned by other proprietors, - - - - -	-	- - -	124,773	- - -
Cow rights, - - - - -	-	- - -	-	- - -
Barrels of cider, - - - - -	-	- - -	-	- - -
Horses, three years old and upwards, - - - - -	59	17 14 0	82	24 12 0
Oxen, four years old and upwards, - - - - -	472	125 17 4	1,715	457 6 8
Steers and cows, three years old and upwards, - - - - -	844	151 4 4	3,380	607 6 4
Swine, six months old and upwards, - - - - -	361	13 10 9	1,686	63 5 3
Superficial feet of wharf, - - - - -	1,200	1 4 0	6,925	6 18 6
Tons of vessels, - - - - -	235	30 2 1	2,287	408 12 8½
Ounces of plate, - - - - -	190	3 13 7½	434	8 12 11¼
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Funded security, 6 per cent. - - - - -	-	- - -	298 10 0	17 18 2½
Ditto, 3 per cent. - - - - -	-	- - -	122 11 0	3 13 6¼
Ditto, not on interest, - - - - -	-	- - -	222 0 0	8 3 2¼
All other securities of the State or United States, - - - - -	-	- - -	552 8 0	33 2 10½
Money at interest, - - - - -	-	- - -	-	- - -
Money on hand, - - - - -	33 12 8	2 0 4	584 13 3	35 1 6½
Stock held by stockholders in any bank, - - - - -	-	- - -	-	- - -
Stock in trade, paid for or not, - - - - -	410 0 0	24 12 0	2,329 18 3	139 16 4
Commission on factorage, - - - - -	-	- - -	-	- - -
Property, real and personal, doomed, - - - - -	-	- - -	1,530 0 0	91 16 4
		2,259 12 7		9,834 19 6
Add for short returns, and for errors in the original list, - - - - -	-	182 2 10	-	229 8 0
Deduct for over charges and for ditto, - - - - -	-	- - -	-	- - -
Total rated annual income, as stated in the original, - - - - -	-	2,441 15 5	-	10,064 7 6
Proportion of the counties in a tax of one thousand pounds, - - - - -	-	3 1 1	-	12 9 7½

B—Continued.

OBJECTS OF TAXATION.	COUNTIES.			
	BERKSHIRE.		LINCOLN.	
	Number or amount.	Rated annual income.	Number or amount.	Rated annual income.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Polls, - - - - -	6,265	- - -	6,349	- - -
Dwelling houses, - - - - -	2,880	5,356 12 0	2,969	5,938 8 3
Shops, separate from or adjoining thereto, - - - - -	179	96 18 0	101	69 10 0
Tan, slaughter, and other work houses, - - - - -	17	49 10 0	47	90 15 0
Distil and sugar houses, - - - - -	-	- - -	1	15 0 0
Rope walks, - - - - -	-	- - -	-	- - -
Iron works, including furnaces, - - - - -	13	42 0 0	-	- - -
Pot and pearl ash works, - - - - -	31	78 10 0	13	39 10 0
Barns, - - - - -	2,282	1,801 18 8	2,092	1,559 13 0
Small buildings, value £5 and upwards, - - - - -	215	42 18 0	179	35 16 0
Warehouses, - - - - -	-	- - -	17	39 0 0
Bakehouses, - - - - -	-	- - -	3	4 0 0
Grist, saw, and slitting mills, - - - - -	139	390 10 0	77	573 14 6
Fulling and all other mills, - - - - -	29	48 5 0	5	10 0 0
Acres of tillage land, - - - - -	25,154	10,276 12 0	7,841	2,933 17 7½
English mowing, - - - - -	22,745	10,529 18 1½	21,260	9,998 12 0
salt marsh, - - - - -	-	- - -	-	866 15 4
fresh meadow, - - - - -	8,072	2,726 11 0	2,394	598 11 3
pasturage, - - - - -	48,402	6,366 4 4½	22,310	3,142 17 3
wood and unimproved land, - - - - -	202,795	2,228 4 0	409,091	6,011 3 11½
owned by the towns, - - - - -	1,875	95 7 0	968	15 12 2½
owned by other proprietors, - - - - -	42,281	435 14 2½	220,620	3,207 14 9½
Cow rights, - - - - -	-	- - -	-	- - -
Barrels of cider, - - - - -	3,591	29 18 6	6	1 0
Horses, three years old and upwards, - - - - -	4,761	1,519 6 0	1,386	415 16 0
Oxen, four years old and upwards, - - - - -	3,624	966 8 0	5,660	1,509 6 10
Steers and cows, three years old and upwards, - - - - -	11,722	2,100 0 11	11,058	1,979 1 8
Swine, six months old and upwards, - - - - -	11,598	440 4 3	6,679	250 9 3
Superficial feet of wharf, - - - - -	-	- - -	10,430	13 7 8½
Tons of vessels, - - - - -	-	- - -	10,035	1,797 18 9
Ounces of plate, - - - - -	1,605	32 2 2	1,130	24 12 4½
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Funded security, 6 per cent. - - - - -	981 5 7	58 17 6	1,877 0 2	150 0 11
Ditto, 3 per cent. - - - - -	665 15 0	32 0 1½	1,391 6 6	123 17 3½
Ditto, not on interest, - - - - -	384 10 0	- - -	2,743 10 2	- - -
All other securities of the State or United States, - - - - -	602 3 0	36 2 6½	1,367 7 6	82 0 9½
Money at interest, - - - - -	6,298 10 0	378 8 2¼	3,686 10 0	221 8 4¼
Money on hand, - - - - -	1,558 18 0	93 10 8½	5,047 15 4	302 18 2¼
Stock held by stockholders in any bank, - - - - -	103 0 0	6 3 7¼	- - -	- - -
Stock in trade, paid for or not, - - - - -	11,050 12 5	664 13 3½	16,057 0 0	963 4 6¼
Commission on factorage, - - - - -	- - -	- - -	5 14 0	0 6 10
Property, real and personal, doomed, - - - - -	907 16 8	54 9 4¼	1,119 10 0	67 3 4¼
		46,977 17 6¼		43,052 5 1½
Add for short returns and for errors in the original list, - - - - -	- - -	29 6 9¼	- - -	540 3 1½
Deduct for over charges and for ditto, - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Total rated annual income, as stated in the original, - - - - -	- - -	47,007 4 4	- - -	43,592 8 3
Proportion of the counties in a tax of one thousand pounds, - - - - -	- - -	52 3 3¼	- - -	49 11 4½

B—Continued.

OBJECTS OF TAXATION.	COUNTIES.					
	CUMBERLAND.		WORCESTER.			
	Number or amount.	Rated annual income.	Number or amount.	Rated annual income.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Polls, - - - - -	5,723	-	-	13,762		
Dwelling houses, - - - - -	2,328	4,771	1 0	7,138	17,410	2 9
Shops, separate from or adjoining thereto, - - - - -	113	104	0 0	218	208	14 0
Tan, slaughter, and other work houses, - - - - -	44	75	4 0	96	240	16 0
Distil and sugar houses, - - - - -	2	60	0 0			
Rope walks, - - - - -	1	6	0 0			
Iron works, including furnaces, - - - - -	1	1	10 0	6	17	0 0
Pot and pearl ash works, - - - - -	20	51	3 4	77	193	10 0
Barns, - - - - -	1,951	1,562	11 0	6,232	4,385	5 6
Small buildings, value £5 and upwards, - - - - -	113	22	12 0	1,078	215	12 0
Warehouses, - - - - -	13	49	0 0	1	14	0
Bakehouses, - - - - -	6	16	0 0	3	3	10 0
Grist, saw, and slitting mills, - - - - -	105	344	16 6	347	897	15 6
Fulling and all other mills, - - - - -	5	10	5 0	48	98	15 0
Acres of tillage land, - - - - -	8,012	2,865	3 0	28,977	12,620	7 3½
English mowing, - - - - -	21,940	9,023	8 6	45,021	21,070	14 4½
salt marsh, - - - - -	2,750	843	16 6			
fresh meadow, - - - - -	1,979	494	15 0	42,026	20,695	0 9
pasturage, - - - - -	27,264	3,850	19 9	129,108	18,646	19 11
wood and unimproved land, - - - - -	215,037	2,630	17 9½	440,944	10,672	5 5
owned by the towns, - - - - -	5,070			515	7	3 11½
owned by other proprietors, - - - - -	109,459	1,247	19 6½	6,220	186	16 0½
Cow rights, - - - - -	5	2	0 0			
Barrels of cider, - - - - -				41,369	344	15 8
Horses, three years old and upwards, - - - - -	1,644	493	4 0	6,722	2,227	12 0
Oxen, four years old and upwards, - - - - -	4,585	1,222	13 4	10,714	2,857	1 0
Steers and cows, three years old and upwards, - - - - -	9,095	1,627	18 2	32,130	5,764	10 5
Swine, six months old and upwards, - - - - -	4,620	173	5 0	15,833	593	13 11
Superficial feet of wharf, - - - - -	39,900	58	13 0			
Tons of vessels, - - - - -	9,078	1,627	12 3			
Ounces of plate, - - - - -	1,153	22	18 0	3,027	60	10 8½
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Funded security, 6 per cent. - - - - -	302	0	0	12,924	15	8
Do. 3 per cent. - - - - -	936	3	5	8,184	19	1
Do. not on interest, - - - - -	190	4	10	5,736	4	3
All other securities of the State or United States, - - - - -	260	0	0	10,903	19	8
Money at interest, - - - - -	401	10	0	25,594	0	0
Money on hand, - - - - -	3,727	0	0	12,985	14	5
Stock held by stockholders in any bank, - - - - -				2,807	5	0
Stock in trade, paid for or not, - - - - -	34,063	0	0	24,558	6	0
Commission on factorage, - - - - -						
Property, real and personal, doomed, - - - - -	4,336	18	4	3,832	0	0
		34,320	8 4		125,491	1 9
Add for short returns, and for errors in the original list, - - - - -		2,560	14 8			
Deduct for overcharges, and for ditto, - - - - -					7,113	5 3
Total rated annual income, as stated in the original, - - - - -		36,881	3 0		118,377	16 6
Proportion of the counties in a tax of one thousand pounds, - - - - -		43	6 5½		127	5 0½

B—Continued.

OBJECTS OF TAXATION.	Total number, or amount of taxable objects.	Total of the rated annual income.		
		£	s.	d.
Polls, - - - - -	106,427			
Dwelling houses, - - - - -	52,730	171,876	9	2
Shops, separate from or adjoining thereto, - - - - -	3,545	4,463	6	3
Tan, slaughter, and other work houses, - - - - -	900	2,467	1	0
Distil and sugar houses, - - - - -	73	2,265	10	0
Rope walks, - - - - -	31	316	15	0
Iron works, including furnaces, - - - - -	77	215	5	10
Pot and pearl ash works, - - - - -	254	673	3	4
Barns, - - - - -	39,481	33,124	13	11
Small buildings, value \$5 and upwards, - - - - -	6,358	1,277	2	4
Warehouses, - - - - -	654	5,200	4	6
Bakehouses, - - - - -	86	280	5	0
Grist, saw, and slitting mills, - - - - -	2,025	6,152	13	9½
Fulling and all other mills, - - - - -	278	611	19	11
Acres of tillage land, - - - - -	229,566	93,396	1	8
English mowing, - - - - -	296,547	142,593	18	1
salt marsh, - - - - -	45,397	14,425	12	11½
fresh meadow, - - - - -	180,576	58,046	3	10½
pasturage, - - - - -	742,624	106,032	2	0½
wood and unimproved land, - - - - -	2,811,982	56,938	14	5½
owned by the towns, - - - - -	57,225	11,037	9	3½
owned by other proprietors, - - - - -	656,070			
Cow rights, - - - - -	907	470	0	0
Barrels of cider, - - - - -	141,371	1,187	16	1
Horses, three years old and upwards, - - - - -	38,350	12,104	10	0
Oxen, four years old and upwards, - - - - -	69,553	18,361	19	8
Steers and cows, three years old and upwards, - - - - -	178,977	31,992	4	3
Swine, six months old and upwards, - - - - -	102,459	3,825	17	4
Superficial feet of wharf, - - - - -	1,001,512	1,598	14	4½
Tons of vessels, - - - - -	96,173	17,263	2	2½
Ounces of plate, - - - - -	42,663	878	9	3½
	£	s.	d.	
Funded security, 6 per cent. - - - - -	113,821	1	1	
Ditto, 3 per cent. - - - - -	73,100	15	4	
Ditto, not on interest, - - - - -	59,872	13	1	
All other securities of the State or United States, - - - - -	94,893	19	4	
Money at interest, - - - - -	196,698	4	6	
Money on hand, - - - - -	95,474	4	5	
Stock held by stockholders in any bank, - - - - -	28,733	18	11	
Stock in trade, paid for or not, - - - - -	412,928	11	0	
Commission on factorage, - - - - -	2,271	8	11	
Property, real and personal, doomed, - - - - -	1,354,644	17	9	
		939,128	3	3½
Add for short returns and for errors in the original list, - - - - -	} Balance deducted. }	1,429	19	1½
Deduct for over charges and for ditto, - - - - -				
Total rated annual income, as stated in the original, - - - - -		937,698	4	2
Proportion of the counties in a tax of one thousand pounds, - - - - -		1,000	0	0

NOTE.—Waldo's claims, - - - - - £ 1 7 6
Plymouth Company lands, - - - - - 1 2 6

C.

Estimate of the annual expense of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, made May, 1796.

<i>Civil List.</i>			
Governor's salary, -	-	-	\$2,666 66
Lieutenant Governor's salary, -	-	-	533 33
Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court, -	-	-	7,566 67
Attorney General's salary, \$1000; additional allowance, \$550, -	-	-	1,550 00
Members of council, for their travel and attendance, -	-	-	2,362 00
Do. of the Senate do. do. -	-	-	5,334 00
Do. of the House of Representatives, -	-	-	25,700 00
Secretary's salary, -	-	-	1,333 33
Treasurer's salary, -	-	-	1,500 00
Three clerk's in Secretary's office, \$1850; two do. in Treasurer's, \$1300. -	-	-	3,150 00
Extra pay of the President of Senate and Speaker of House of Representatives, -	-	-	200 00
Chaplain to the General Court, -	-	-	80 00
Clerks of Senate and House, \$766 and 66-100ths; assistant clerk to the Senate, \$130, -	-	-	896 66
Messenger to the Council, \$550; do. to Senate and House, \$500, -	-	-	1,050 00
			\$53,922 65
<i>Military Establishment.</i>			
Pay of the garrison on Castle island, -	-	-	6,600 00
Provision and clothing for do. and for the convicts, -	-	-	8,600 00
Expense of Quartermaster General's department, -	-	-	8,745 00
			23,945 00
<i>Incidental and contingent expenses.</i>			
Accounts allowed by the committee of accounts, -	-	-	26,216 00
Committee of account's salary, -	-	-	110 00
Expenses of criminal prosecutions in the several counties, and for the support of prisoners, more than fines recovered, -	-	-	3,000 00
Expenses for fuel for General Court, Council chamber, and Secretary's office, -	-	-	250 00
Contingent expenses, -	-	-	6,000 00
			35,576 00
<i>Annuities and grants.</i>			
State pensioners, -	-	-	700 00
Allowance to the town of Charlestown, -	-	-	1,422 20
Colonel Ansart's annuity, -	-	-	666 66
Allowance to the trustees of Williams' College, -	-	-	1,000 00
Do. to the society for propagating the gospel among the Indians, -	-	-	500 00
Annuity to the trustees of the Hopkinton donation, -	-	-	222 23
			4,511 09
<i>Bounties.</i>			
On glass, -	-	-	1,594 24
On wolves' heads, -	-	-	300 00
			1,894 24
			119,848 98
Annual interest of the public debt, at 5 per cent. -	-	-	117,500 00
Funds possessed by the Commonwealth, other than taxes, -	-	-	91,818 00
Deficiency, to be supplied by annual taxes, -	-	-	25,682 00
Total of the annual expense of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, -	-	-	\$145,530 98

D.
Rhode Island.

85

Estimate or valuation of the ratable estates in Rhode Island, taken in conformity to an act passed in June, 1767, and reported to the General Assembly in 1769, and then established as the rule for apportioning taxes in the several towns.

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Estimate or valuation of the ratable estates in the several towns on the main, in the State of Rhode Island, taken in pursuance of an act passed in October, 1778, and established as a rule of taxation in November, 1780; also, of the ratable estates in the insular towns of Newport county, established in October, 1783.

Estimate or valuation of the ratable estates in the several towns in the State of Rhode Island, taken in pursuance of an act passed in June, 1795, and reported by the committee of ten, to the General Assembly, in June, 1796, and then established as the rule to ascertain the quotas of the said towns, respectively, in the assessment of taxes.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Polls.	Number of acres of wood land	Value of wood land in each town.		Sum total of rents at 20 and 15 years.		Sum total of ratables of each town.		Whole amount of each town.		Whole amount of each county.		Whole amount of each town.	Whole amount of each county.
			£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.		
Newport,	Newport,	1,114	-	-	172,906	3	156,270	2 7	329,176	5 7	707,255 4 4	Insular towns, valued in 1783.	257,200	435,000
	Portsmouth,	233	257½	1,375	80,302	15,854	6 3	97,531	6 3	110,207 9			135,000	
	New Shoreham,	100	-	-	22,200	3,747	5	25,947	5	33,472 2			39,000	
	Jamestown,	101	82½	495	34,227	7,809	16 6	42,531	16 6	45,599 18			67,345 4	
	Middletown,	160	54½	273	52,281	16,324	5 6	68,878	15 6	55,747 16			97,200	
	Tiverton,	258	7,305	11,789 7	42,252	21,169	18 7	75,211	5 7	111,272 18 9			156,000	
	Little Compton,	228	867	2,252 18	52,963 18	10,781	13 11	65,998 9 11	88,032 16	97,500				
Providence,	Providence,	453	136	486 18	60,913 15	64,104	3 11	125,524 16 11	229,375 13	885,000	530,908 10 4	Towns on the main, valued in 1780.	207,809 1	2,033,916 18
	Smithfield,	458	17,148½	18,840 17	63,771	20,174	2 4	102,785 19 4	207,809 1	227,556 18				
	Scituate,	564	34,688½	18,301 16	44,165	13,394	7 2	75,861 3 2	189,543 14 6	143,862 18				
	Gloucester,	488	29,317	16,366 6	38,963 12	9,725	15 1	65,055 13 1	167,024 14 6	216,497 2				
	Cumberland,	287	5,722	5,147 15	27,123 12	5,721	4 5	37,992 11 5	90,823 3	105,000				
	Cranston,	313	6,100½	11,044	41,222	17,540	10 1	69,806 10 1	125,249 11	147,000				
	Johnston,	152	5,787½	6,607 11	17,947 10	4,314	4 9	28,869 5 9	64,204 7	99,000				
	North Providence,	123	2,438	3,191 7	16,765 10	5,055	13 7	25,012 10 7	48,864 19	114,000				
	Foster, (erected since 1783,)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			96,000	
	Westerly,	369	5,717½	9,400 17	44,115 8	4,969	1 1	58,485 6 1	97,843 5	111,000				
Kings County, now called Washington,	North Kingstown,	481	8,098	17,544 18	66,861 5	15,247	0 6	99,653 3 6	148,124 19 9	147,000	540,748 14	Towns on the main, valued in 1780.	312,172 4 9	834,000
	South Kingstown,	428	13,198	28,783 7 6	136,259 12	31,413	14 7	196,456 14 1	80,627 18 6	216,000				
	Charlestown,	204	7,767	10,793 15	31,792	5,651	17 8	48,237 12 8	71,278 8	84,000				
	Richmond,	208	12,989	7,325 2	24,778 10	4,938	6 5	37,041 18 5	86,348 2	63,000				
	Hopkintown,	299	15,301½	11,847 14	30,975 14	6,690	11 9	49,513 19 9	103,875 16 10	105,000				
	Exeter,	329	21,182	12,370 1	33,062 12	5,927	6 6	51,359 19 6	64,529	108,000				
Bristol,	Bristol,	180	279	1,008 8	37,370	18,880	16 10	57,259 4 10	-	180,000	99,834 7 1	Towns on the main, valued in 1780.	29,915 13	300,537 18
	Barrington, (erected since 1769,)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33,000				
	Warren,	226	616	1,580	33,196 10	7,798	12 3	42,575 2 3	39,051 12	93,537 18				
	Warwick,	355	7,261	15,352 4	63,574 15	21,399	13 1	100,326 12 1	176,961 10	181,500				
Kent,	East Greenwich,	262	2,695	6,214	35,346 10	8,943	-	50,603 10	80,325 11	84,000	234,589 4 10	Towns on the main, valued in 1780.	75,860 10 5	448,500
	West Greenwich,	250	13,680	7,873 3	21,573 15	6,523	7 3	35,970 5 3	101,980 1	84,000				
	Coventry,	320	22,979	10,681 11	29,899 15	7,207	11 6	47,788 17 6	-	99,000				
Total,		8,952	241,685½	286,946 15 6	1,356,830 10	517,578	9 1	Total,	2,111,356 0 7	Total,	3,290,372 15	Total,	4,650,000	

DIRECT TAXES.

E.

A list of the taxable property of the State of Connecticut, on the 20th of August, 1795, as returned to the General Assembly in October, 1795, and May, 1796.

THE OBJECTS OF TAXATION.	COUNTIES.					
	Hartford.	New Haven.	New London.	Fairfield.	Windham.	Litchfield.
<i>Polls.</i>						
From 21 to 70 years old, -	6,192	4,749	4,287	5,566	3,917	5,629
From 18 to 21 years old, -	830	679	527	72	582	800
<i>Neat Cattle.</i>						
Oxen, four years old, -	5,804	5,013	4,910	6,712	5,038	6,657
Cows and steers, three years, -	12,634	13,042	12,953	15,011	14,070	17,596
Steers and heifers, two years, -	4,540	5,202	4,488	6,322	14,949	7,475
<i>Horse kind, mules, &c.</i>						
Horses, three years old, -	5,451	4,264	4,296	6,461	4,689	7,484
Horses, two years old, -	805	662	799	991	1,171	1,325
Horses, one year old, -	625	460	803	637	1,012	1,256
Mules, three years old, -	-	-	18	17	-	-
Mules, two years old, -	-	5	87	30	13	42
Mules, one year old, -	-	3	150	40	34	29
Stud horses, -	42	27	51	42	44	74
Stud Jacks, -	9	1	29	4	21	8
<i>Acres of Land.</i>						
Plow, -	53,554 $\frac{1}{2}$	30,862 $\frac{3}{4}$	23,364	53,160 $\frac{1}{4}$	27,663 $\frac{1}{2}$	47,173 $\frac{1}{4}$
Meadow, in Hartford and Middlesex, -	6,147 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	-	-	-
Meadow, in all the other counties, -	-	15,815 $\frac{1}{4}$	3,836 $\frac{1}{4}$	17,685 $\frac{3}{4}$	10,287	10,633
Upland, mowing, and clear pasture, -	54,962	57,750 $\frac{1}{4}$	69,732	45,036 $\frac{1}{2}$	58,421 $\frac{1}{2}$	75,622 $\frac{3}{4}$
Boggy meadow, mowed, -	6,376 $\frac{1}{4}$	6,142 $\frac{3}{4}$	5,718 $\frac{1}{4}$	8,444 $\frac{1}{4}$	9,148 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,848 $\frac{3}{4}$
Boggy meadow, not mowed, -	677	1,549 $\frac{1}{4}$	3,590 $\frac{3}{4}$	4,066	439	691
Bush pasture, -	66,912 $\frac{3}{4}$	71,919	97,238	64,473	92,222	80,521
Uninclosed, first rate, -	31,495 $\frac{1}{2}$	9,946	7,522	10,585 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,980	14,947 $\frac{1}{4}$
Uninclosed, second rate, -	49,204 $\frac{3}{4}$	20,930 $\frac{3}{4}$	22,778 $\frac{1}{4}$	20,883 $\frac{3}{4}$	45,332 $\frac{3}{4}$	62,196
Uninclosed, third rate, -	33,340 $\frac{1}{2}$	16,087 $\frac{1}{4}$	25,669 $\frac{1}{4}$	19,114	57,196	97,276
<i>Riding Carriages.</i>						
Coaches, -	2	1	-	-	-	1
Chariots, -	-	1	-	-	-	-
Coachees, -	2	-	2	2	-	1
Phætons, -	3	2	-	-	1	-
Curricles, -	2	-	1	-	-	-
Chaises, -	232	92	104	34	58	8
Open top chairs and sulkies, -	247	206	15	68	6	15
<i>Watches.—Gold,</i> -	32	32	25	10	4	18
Silver, -	467	576	482	328	298	308
<i>Clocks.—Steel and brass,</i> -	198	182	196	179	165	91
Wood, -	216	156	99	18	86	143
<i>Fire Places.—First rate,</i> -	1,363	1,618	1,036	211	142	125
Second rate, -	1,795	1,149	1,030	771	641	688
Third rate, -	4,998	4,845	3,976	5,071	3,717	4,234
Fourth rate, -	3,190	3,075	3,315	4,300	2,799	4,647
Ounces of silver plate, -	3,284	5,070	5,494	1,415	1,154 $\frac{1}{2}$	566
Ground and store rent, -	£ 14 15 0	£ 128 10 0	£ 68 2 6	-	£ 33 0 0	-
Amount of money at interest, -	5,390 0 0	11,107 11 9	8,790 3 0	£ 14,685 2 0	11,854 13 4	£ 7,463 0 0
One-half of the four-folds, -	481 16 0	185 9 0	776 10 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	226 18 0	140 18 6	226 8 0
Assessments on lawyers, shopkeepers, surgeons, physicians, merchants, &c. -	12,133 10 0	6,906 10 0	9,403 0 0	10,157 0 0	5,482 0 0	10,827 4 0
Statements made by the listers between September, 1795, and April 20, 1796, -	62 6 0	3 0 0	196 1 6	62 0 0	-	196 0 0

E—Continued.

THE OBJECTS OF TAXATION.	COUNTIES.		Number or value.	Rates.	Total amount of the lists on which taxes are imposed.
	Middlesex.	Tolland.			
<i>Polls.</i>					
From 21 to 70 years old, - - -	2,967	2,093	35,400	£18 0 0	£637,200 0 0
From 18 to 21 years old, - - -	374	384	4,897	9 0 0	44,073 0 0
<i>Neat Cattle.</i>					
Oxen, four years old, - - -	3,162	2,421	39,717	3 0 0	119,151 0 0
Cows and steers, three years, - - -	7,526	6,624	99,456	2 0 0	198,912 0 0
Steers and heifers, two years, - - -	3,268	2,461	38,705	1 0 0	38,705 0 0
<i>Horse kind, mules, &c.</i>					
Horses, three years old, - - -	1,982	2,315	36,942	3 0 0	110,826 0 0
Horses, two years old, - - -	338	365	6,456	2 0 0	12,912 0 0
Horses, one year old, - - -	228	303	5,324	1 0 0	5,324 0 0
Mules, three years old, - - -	2	-	37	3 0 0	111 0 0
Mules, two years old, - - -	11	28	216	2 0 0	432 0 0
Mules, one year old, - - -	11	36	303	1 0 0	303 0 0
Stud horses, - - -	8	21	309	20 0 0	6,180 0 0
Stud Jacks, - - -	4	3	79	10 0 0	790 0 0
<i>Acres of Land.</i>					
Plow, - - -	14,191½	15,994	265,963¾	0 10 0	132,981 17 6
Meadow, in Hartford and Middlesex, - - -	583	-	6,730¾	0 15 0	5,048 1 3
Meadow, in all the other counties, - - -	2,428	1,894	62,578½	0 7 6	23,466 16 10½
Upland, mowing, and clear pasture, - - -	35,828	34,821½	432,180¾	0 8 0	172,873 6 0
Boggy meadow, mowed, - - -	4,839	5,928	51,445½	0 5 0	12,861 7 6
Boggy meadow, not mowed, - - -	5,547	117	16,677	0 2 0	1,667 14 0
Bush pasture, - - -	40,465	44,671	558,421¾	0 2 0	55,842 3 6
Uninclosed, first rate, - - -	5,431	5,943¼	92,850½	0 2 0	9,285 1 0
Uninclosed, second rate, - - -	15,433¾	17,933	254,697¼	0 1 0	12,734 17 3
Uninclosed, third rate, - - -	20,197	40,452	309,332	0 0 6	7,733 6 0
<i>Riding Carriages.</i>					
Coaches, - - -	-	-	4	25 0 0	100 0 0
Chariots, - - -	-	-	1	20 0 0	20 0 0
Coachees, - - -	1	-	8	5 0 0	40 0 0
Phætons, - - -	1	-	7	15 0 0	105 0 0
Curricles, - - -	-	-	3	10 0 0	30 0 0
Chaises, - - -	67	17	612	5 0 0	3,060 0 0
Open top chairs and sulkies, - - -	90	5	652	3 0 0	1,956 0 0
<i>Watches.</i> —Gold, - - -	10	-	131	5 0 0	655 0 0
Silver, - - -	221	141	2,821	0 3 0	4,231 10 0
<i>Clocks.</i> —Steel and brass, - - -	67	31	1,109	3 0 0	3,327 0 0
Wood, - - -	72	123	913	1 0 0	913 0 0
<i>Fire Places.</i> —First rate, - - -	269	119	4,883	15 0	3,662 5 0
Second rate, - - -	640	210	6,924	11 3	3,894 15 0
Third rate, - - -	2,267	1,316	30,424	7 6	11,409 0 0
Fourth rate, - - -	2,055	1,949	25,330	3 9	4,749 7 6
Ounces of silver plate, - - -	1,425	-	£ 6,136 3 4	at 6 per cent.	368 3 4
Ground and store rent, - - -	£ 50 0 0	-	-	-	294 7 6
Amount of money at interest, - - -	50 0 0	£ 4,005 0 0	63,348 10 1	at 6 per cent.	3,800 18 2
One-half of the four-folds, - - -	36 0 0	218 4 6	-	-	2,292 4 5½
Assessments on lawyers, shopkeepers, surgeons, physicians, merchants, &c. - - -	3,866 0 0	2,958 0 0	-	-	61,733 4 0
Abatements made by the listers between September, 1795, and April 20, 1796, - - -	-	19 1 0	-	-	538 8 6
Total amount on which taxes are apportioned, - - -	-	-	-	-	£1,715,515 17 4

F.

Statement of the quantities of taxable Property in the State of New Jersey, in the year 1794, with the quotas of the several counties in a tax of thirty thousand pounds.

OBJECTS OF TAXATION.	COUNTIES.							
	Bergen.	Essex.	Middlesex.	Monmouth.	Somerset.	Burlington.	Gloucester.	Salem.
<i>Improved land.</i>								
First rate, - - -	-	114,536	-	-	-	-	-	-
Second do. - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	126,862
Third do. - - -	-	-	-	-	-	199,721	-	-
Fourth do. - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fifth do. - - -	-	-	-	-	173,740	-	-	-
Sixth do. - - -	126,510	-	172,128	210,091	-	-	167,818	-
Seventh do. - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eighth do. - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ninth do. - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tenth do. - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Unimproved land.</i>								
First rate, - - -	-	4,499	-	-	-	-	-	-
Second do. - - -	30,901	-	-	-	5,420	-	-	-
Third do. - - -	-	-	10,818	-	-	-	-	27,030
Fourth do. - - -	-	-	-	42,760	-	70 34	-	-
Fifth do. - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	138,767	-
<i>Houses and lots.</i>								
First rate, - - -	-	372	490	-	268	-	-	154
Second do. - - -	232	-	-	-	-	678	-	-
Third do. - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	279	-
Fourth do. - - -	-	-	-	305	-	-	-	-
Fifth do. - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Horses, - - -	4,225	3,384	3,607	4,050	3,974	4,265	3,118	2,952
Neat cattle, - - -	8,573	9,508	967	12,483	7,135	10,947	8,727	6,687
Shopkeepers, - - -	28	31	45	45	29	49	37	22
Tan yards, - - -	16	14	14	40	23	28	10	11
Single men keeping horses, - - -	13	12	22	28	53	53	32	29
Do. without horses, - - -	138	146	226	375	175	525	368	272
Stud horses, - - -	6	6	14	15	19	11	13	10½
<i>Riding Carriages.</i>								
Coaches, chariots, &c. - - -	-	2	2	1½	-	2	-	-
Phætons, chair or wagon, steel springs, &c. - - -	-	12	8	3	7	8	3	2
Chair curricles, &c. - - -	2	-	1	-	3	-	-	4
Covered wagons, wooden springs, - - -	26	339	211	80	151	110	141	38
Ditto, - - -	32	171	188	250	93	599	378	243
Sleighs, - - -	830	349	413	358	633	371	246	138
Fisheries, - - -	-	-	-	-	-	14	16	3
Mills, Saw, - - -	39	18	17	52	27	41	47	7
Grist, - - -	68	32	42	58	37	40	34	32
Fulling, - - -	3	4	3	5	6	7	3	3
Furnaces, - - -	1	-	-	-	-	5	-	1
Forges, - - -	6	-	-	13	2	12	-	1
Vessels, - - -	17	26½	37	33¾	-	35	26½	61½
Ferries, - - -	4	2	6	-	-	7	2	5
Slaves, - - -	484	194	234	290	366	38	27	38
Proportion of a tax of £30,000 to be paid by each county, - - -	£2,000 3 4	2,146 4 8	2,471 0 1	2,997 12 0	2,429 19 0	3,378 0 10	2,057 6 9	3,420 11 6

F—Continued.

OBJECTS OF TAXATION.	COUNTIES.					Number and value.	Rates, at £6 per 100 acres.	Total value of property subject to taxation.
	Cape May.	Hunterdon.	Morris.	Cumber-land.	Sussex.			
<i>Improved land.</i>								£ s. d.
First rate, -	-	-	-	-	-	114,536	-	68,721 12 0
Second do. -	-	-	-	-	-	126,862	£55	69,774 2 0
Third do. -	-	-	-	-	-	199,721	53	105,788 4 0
Fourth do. -	-	277,225	-	-	-	277,225	47	130,295 15 0
Fifth do. -	-	-	-	-	-	173,740	46	79,920 0 0
Sixth do. -	-	-	-	-	-	676,547	45	304,446 0 0
Seventh do. -	-	-	165,690	-	-	165,690	40	66,276 0 0
Eighth do. -	-	-	-	-	217,560	217,560	36	78,321 12 0
Ninth do. -	-	-	-	89,044	-	89,044	35	31,165 8 0
Tenth do. -	35,488	-	-	-	-	35,488	33	11,711 0 0
<i>Unimproved land.</i>								
First rate, -	-	-	-	-	-	4,499	8	359 18 0
Second do. -	-	14,162	-	-	-	50,483	5	2,524 2 0
Third do. -	25,112	-	34,284	-	-	97,244	4	3,889 15 0
Fourth do. -	-	-	-	-	42,187	155,681	3	4,670 11 0
Fifth do. -	-	-	-	76,799	-	215,566	2	4,311 5 0
<i>Houses and lots.</i>								
First rate, -	-	407	-	-	-	1,691	8 each.	13,528 0 0
Second do. -	-	-	-	-	-	910	7	6,370 0 0
Third do. -	-	-	-	-	-	279	6	1,674 0 0
Fourth do. -	26	-	200	160	-	691	5	3,455 0 0
Fifth do. -	-	-	-	-	150	150	3	450 0 0
Horses, -	467	6,687	3,699	1,713	5,500	47,642	a 20s each	47,642 0 0
Neat cattle, -	2,301	10,322	10,335	5,681	11,332	113,708	10s	56,854 0 0
Shopkeepers, -	9	45	28	19	30	412	75	30,900 0 0
Tan yards, -	1	30	22	5	18	232	40	9,280 0 0
Single men keeping hor- ses, -	4	52	9	16	30	353	15	5,295 0 0
Ditto, without horses, -	72	353	164	192	127	3,133	10	31,330 0 0
Stud horses, -	1	32	3	3	9	143	25	3,575 0 0
<i>Riding Carriages.</i>								
Coaches, Chariots, &c.	-	3	3	-	-	13	50	650 0 0
Phaetons, chair or wa- gon, steel springs, &c.	-	7	-	1	-	51	15	765 0 0
Chair curricles, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	10	8	80 0 0
Covered wagons, wood- en springs, -	39	237	172	167	28	1,734	2	3,468 0 0
Ditto, -	-	79	24	53	24	2,139	1	2,139 0 0
Sleighs, -	1	655	418	63	418	4,893	6s.	1,467 18 0
Fisheries, -	-	10	-	-	1	44	50	2,200 0 0
<i>Mills, Saw,</i>	7	44	43½	18	42	402½	40	16,090 0 0
Grist, -	11	72	53	16	74	569	60	34,140 0 0
Fulling, -	-	6	7	1	5	50	40	2,120 0 0
Furnaces, -	-	-	2	-	2	11	250	2,750 0 0
Forges, -	-	-	54	-	31	119	75	8,925 0 0
Vessels, -	9	-	-	27	-	273½	15	4,098 15 0
Ferries, -	-	6	-	1	5	38	200	7,600 0 0
Slaves, -	19	249	148	13	86	2,156	10	21,560 0 0
Proportion of a tax of £30,000, to be paid by each county, -	405 15 9	3,923 2 10	2,206 5 0	1,049 0 7	2,514 17 0			1,280,581 17 0
								Add for errors in calculations, &c. - - - - 306 13 0
								Amount of ratables, agreeably to the list received from the State, - - - - 1,280,888 10 0
								Total tax above, adding for errors, 8d. - - - - £30,000 0 0

G.

Summary account of real and personal property, subject to taxation, in the State of Maryland, according to the valuation and assessment made in the year 1793, founded partly on estimate and partly on returns.

	Value of each object of taxation.	
	£ s. d.	
<i>Real property.</i> —5,931,508 acres of granted land, - - - -	8,074,226 0 0	
Lots in fee, - - - -	314,233 10 0	
Lots on ground rent; amount of rents, £7,759, valued at £100 for every £8 of said rent, - - - -	96,999 0 0	
House rent; amount of rents, £44,080, valued at £100 for every £16 of said rent, - - - -	275,505 0 0	
		8,812,995 10 0
<i>Personal property.</i> —17,332 male and female slaves, from 8 to 14 years of age, value, - - - -	£27,050	
23,131 male and female slaves, from 14 to 45 years of age, - - - -	1,022,092	
18,957 female and male slaves, from 14 to 36 years of age, - - - -	579,384	
14,930 males, above 45, and females, above 36 years of age, - - - -	81,707	
30,449 males and females, under 8 years of age, - - - -	185,446	
	1,895,680 0 0	
111,543 ounces of plate: value, - - - -	65,021 0 0	
Other personal property, subject to taxation, - - - -	1,644,825 0 0	
		3,605,526 0 0
Total value of property, in the State of Maryland, on which the taxes were assessed, in the year 1793, - - - -		£12,418,521 10 0

H.

A state of the Taxes arising on Land, Negroes, and other property, in the State of Virginia, for the year 1794.

COUNTIES.	Amount of tax on land and lots.	Amount of tax on slaves.	Amount of tax on property, exclusive of land, lots, and slaves.	Total amount of tax for each county.
Amelia,	\$976 91	\$1,020 56	\$295 72	\$2,295 19
Albermarle,	1,149 18	949 16	462 78	2,561 12
Accomac,	938 60	608 33	420 69	1,967 62
Amherst,	1,235 88	912 22	355 33	2,503 43
Augusta,	630 17	244 16	517 08	1,391 41
Bedford,	932 65	645 06	67 50	1,645 21
Berkeley, (from '92)	1,032 74	449 40	622 06	2,104 20
Botetourt,	417 42	164 16	338 28	919 86
Buckingham,	924 65	714 45	230 12	1,869 22
Brunswick,	1,362 99	1,038 88	353 66	2,755 53
Bath,	168 53	197 62	24 66	390 81
Campbell,	808 28	455 56	226 22	1,490 06
Caroline,	1,342 73	1,491 39	601 39	3,435 51
Charlotte,	861 85	802 22	326 96	1,991 03
Charles City,	436 83	463 90	172 94	1,073 67
Chesterfield,	1,261 12	1,239 16	548 45	3,048 73
Cumberland,	825 55	784 16	280 40	1,890 11
Culpeper,	1,017 33	933 33	430 66	2,381 32
Dinwiddie,	1,479 94	1,125 55	566 89	3,172 38
Elizabeth City,	177 10	302 50	164 72	644 32
Essex,	665 78	799 72	252 16	1,717 66
Fairfax, (from '92)	957 76	668 05	447 53	2,073 34
Fauquier,	1,063 88	1,015 28	492 28	2,571 44
Fluvanna,	477 21	248 06	86 84	812 11
Franklin,	485 56	190 00	169 25	844 81
Frederick,	1,442 42	609 12	744 45	2,795 99
Gloucester,	467 05	718 06	419 00	1,604 11
Goochland,	706 19	717 22	348 84	1,772 25
Greenbrier,	284 03	48 62	269 03	601 68
Greensville,	645 03	594 72	182 62	1,422 37
Halifax,	1,323 56	1,003 06	398 46	2,725 08
Hampshire, (from '92)	456 51	76 11	255 66	788 28
Hanover,	1,162 58	1,263 90	520 72	2,947 20
Henry, (from '93)	386 98	153 62	128 70	669 30
Harrison,		15 84	102 00	117 84
Hardy,	289 07	63 33	164 90	517 30
Henrico,	1,100 03	1,034 72	1,167 46	3,272 21
Isle of Wight,	727 10	553 88	166 34	1,447 32
James City,	381 06	380 28	116 12	877 46
King and Queen,	758 67	781 94	277 56	1,818 17
King George,	435 00	566 94	232 84	1,234 78
King William,	621 07	821 67	216 12	1,658 86

H—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Amount of tax on land and lots.	Amount of tax on slaves.	Amount of tax on property, exclusive of land, lots, and slaves.	Total amount of tax for each county.
Kenhawa, (from '93)	\$602 52	\$5 84	\$6 71	\$615 07
Lancaster,	316 67	505 84	154 62	977 13
Loudoun,	1,190 80	747 50	663 22	2,601 52
Lunenburg,	776 81	791 40	289 12	1,857 33
Louisa,	905 41	316 12	292 89	2,014 42
Lee,	12 68	12 28	68 84	93 80
Mecklenburg,	1,110 35	1,065 28	414 94	2,590 57
Middlesex,	333 82	416 12	96 90	846 84
Monongalia,		25 56	112 40	137 96
Montgomery,	204 84	110 28	291 19	606 31
Mathews,	290 19	332 22	141 28	763 69
Madison,	476 33	436 40	155 56	1,068 29
Nansemond,	872 36	527 46	174 16	1,573 98
New Kent,	481 41	579 72	211 66	1,272 79
Norfolk,	787 68	679 72	257 06	1,724 46
Norfolk Borough,	524 72	277 22	357 12	1,159 06
Nottoway,	669 39	846 66	224 06	1,740 11
Northampton, (from '93)	412 32	539 17	301 33	1,252 82
Northumberland,	481 07	642 73	204 50	1,328 30
Ohio,	118 79	37 10	124 22	280 11
Orange,	790 00	679 16	263 16	1,732 32
Pittsylvania,	1,116 97	525 00	260 06	1,902 03
Patrick,	256 16	90 00	120 16	466 32
Prince Edward,	729 50	736 12	244 50	1,710 12
Prince George,	719 72	435 56	274 56	1,429 84
Princess Anne,	587 07	539 72	267 16	1,393 95
Prince William,	915 80	758 33	422 00	2,096 13
Powhatan,	632 62	695 56	216 46	1,544 64
Pendleton,	101 55	7 79	116 53	225 87
Richmond,	453 92	571 95	150 16	1,176 03
Rockbridge,	426 31	145 84	311 06	883 21
Rockingham, (from '92)	430 99	117 22	267 06	815 27
Russel, (from '93)	84 62	29 73	155 78	270 13
Randolph,		9 44	42 22	51 66
Shenandoah,	662 03	84 45	413 45	1,159 93
Southampton,	1,315 19	922 22	339 88	2,577 29
Spottsylvania,	1,159 21	874 42	494 50	2,528 13
Stafford,	657 26	601 66	309 71	1,568 63
Surry,	627 90	515 84	196 16	1,339 90
Sussex,	1,075 66	840 56	284 88	2,201 10
Warwick,	180 00	186 66	45 28	411 94
Westmoreland,	508 50	697 50	221 50	1,427 50
Wythe,	217 76	100 84	297 22	615 82
Washington, (from '93)	268 53	75 28	283 94	627 75
Williamsburg	44 32	115 84	254 50	414 66
York,	289 84	420 56	151 62	862 02
	\$57,636 58	\$47,007 78	\$25,110 68	\$129,755 04

The foregoing statement shows the gross amount of the tax, for the year 1794, to be \$129,755 04; and the proportions of the several objects of taxation are as follow, viz:

On lands and lots,	- - - - -	\$57,736 58
On slaves,	- - - - -	47,007 78
On horses, asses, and mules,	- - - - -	15,154 95
On carriages, ordinary licences, and billiard tables,	- - - - -	9,955 73

\$129,755 04 as above.

Deductions for compensations to commissioners,	- - - - -	\$11,931 60
commissions of five per cent. to sheriffs, for collection,	- - - - -	6,487 75
allowance of five per cent. for insolvencies and errors,	- - - - -	6,487 75

24,907 10

Nett tax, for the year 1794.

\$104,847 94

I.

Statement of the Expenditures and Revenue of the Commonwealth of Virginia for the years 1793 and 1794.

EXPENDITURES.	REVENUE.				
	For the year 1793.	For the year 1794.			
Wages to members and officers of the General Assembly, - - -	\$21,383 58	\$19,490 62	Nett amount of tax on land, lots, and other property, - - -	\$113,987 11	\$116,780 54
Officers of Government, - - -	39,239 17	45,896 41				Do. of surplus on tobacco exported, - - -	9,923 78	15,942 25
Ten Judges of the District Courts, upon account, for traveling expenses, - - -	1,666 66	1,666 60	Do. on law process, &c. - - -	5,997 10	1,473 04
Contingent, - - -	6,269 84	20,611 70	Do. from Registers' fees, - - -	3,070 32	25,073 47
Criminal charges, - - -	12,604 96	13,586 78			
Slaves executed, - - -	2,816 64	3,233 89			
Expenses of guards, - - -	1,238 92	2,873 44			
General account of revenue paid commissioners, - - -	9,397 06	11,931 60			
Pensions paid by warrants, - - -	1,084 94	7,592 16			
paid by the sheriffs, - - -	7,444 69				
Expenses of public warehouses, - - -	2,525 00	1,891 87			
The arsenal at Point of Fork, - - -	6,535 45	7,505 24			
Representatives to Congress, - - -	546 67	188 75			
James river Canal Company, - - -	3,332 82	3,333 34			
Potomac river Company, - - -	2,222 22	5,333 34			
Dismal Swamp Company, - - -	1,250 00	3,100 00			
Officers of the militia, - - -	995 18	3,047 15			
The lunatic hospital, - - -	2,586 56	2,999 99			
For the relief of the French emigrants from St. Domingo, - - -	4,300 00				
Public Buildings—capitol, \$1,217 99, Governor's house, \$672 52, Tobacco burnt at Rocky Ridge, - - -	-	1,891 51			
	-	756 78			
	127,440 30	157,201 17			
Surplus, - - -	5,538 01	2,068 13			
	\$132,978 31	\$159,269 30		\$132,978 31	\$159,269 30

A Statement showing the amount of the several articles subject to specific taxes in the years 1786 and 1795.

Years.	Whites above 21 years.	Slaves above 16 years.	Slaves under 16 years.	Slaves between 12 and 16 years.	Horses.	Wheels.	Ordinary licence.	Billiard tables.	Studs.	Amount of tax.	Cattle.	Wheels.		
												Coach, chariot, postchaise.	Other 4 wheel carriage.	Chair wheels.
1786	58,169	120,993	123,667	28,696	178,320	5,696	219	13	526	£494 1 6	478,169	2,174	1,820	4,874
1795		143,599			221,703		529	67	942	801 8 7				

K.

Summary account of real and personal property subject to taxation in the State of Kentucky, agreeably to the returns made by the commissioners of the several counties, in the year 1795, together with the rate of taxation.

REAL PROPERTY.				£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.		
LANDS.	{	920,231 acres 1st rate, taxed at 3s. for every 100 acres,	£1,380	6	11	11,230	10	8	¼		
		6,235,634 do. 2d do. at 1s. 6d. do.	-	-	4,676					14	4½
		13,795,923 do. 3d do. at 9s. do.	-	-	5,173					9	5
Value of town lots £5,112 at 3s. for every £100,				-	-	7	13	3	11,238	3	11½
PERSONAL PROPERTY.											
		19,886 slaves, taxed at 1s. 6d. each,	-	-	-	1,491	9				
		54,369 horses, taxed at 6s.	-	-	-	1,359	4	6			
		237 stud horses, taxed at various rates,	-	-	-	234	3				
		171,812 head of cattle, taxed at 1s. each,	-	-	-	1,074	4	4½			
		102 retail stores, taxed at £10, each,	-	-	-	1,020	0	0			
		90 ordinary licences, taxed at £3,	-	-	-	270	0	0			
		8 billiard tables, taxed at £10,	-	-	-	80	0	0			
		19 riding carriages, with four wheels, taxed at 4s. per wheel,	-	-	-	3	16	0			
The amount of tax arising on law process, &c. estimated from the sum collected in 1794,				-	-	£300	0	0			
Total amount of the tax for the year 1795,				-	-				5,832	16	10½
									£17,071	00	10½

L.

An Abstract of the General Tax for the State of South Carolina, for the year 1794, as settled at the treasury at Charleston.

COUNTIES AND PARISHES, OR ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Free Negroes, Mulattoes, &c.	Number of Slaves.	VALUE OF		TOTAL ACRES OF LAND.	VALUE PER ACRE, AS FIXED BY LAW.											AMOUNT OF EACH COLLECTOR'S TAX (AS RETURNED.)							
			Stock in trade, faculties, &c.	Lots in towns and villages.		120 Shillings.	80 Shillings.	60 Shillings.	40 Shillings.	20 Shillings.	15 Shillings.	10 Shillings.	8 Shillings.	6 Shillings.	5 Shillings.	3 Shillings.		2 Shillings.	1 Shilling.					
			At 9s 4d.	At 4s. 8d.		At ½ per cent. ad. val.	At ½ per cent. ad. val.																	
Charleston, city and county,	122	21,336	109,800	549,909	1,276,838	Averaged at 9s.	1 ½ d.	per acre,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£	s.	d.			
Georgetown,	5	6,040	8,066	33,953	230,633	4,203	4,611	840	9,804	9,516	940	42,847	500	500	56,477	500	-	-	99,895	11,196	2	7		
Edisto Island,	8	2,009	300	39,187	300,580	-	-	-	26,188	-	-	-	-	-	8,370	-	-	-	4,629	2,206	12	9		
Kingstown,	-	376	-	115	100,550	-	-	-	200	285	45	220	-	-	3,868	-	-	-	95,932	617	0	3		
John's Island and Wadmelaw,	3	2,129	200	5,230	51,356	-	1,240	60	430	32,640	1,269	900	200	640	3,823	-	1,006	-	7,354	121	5	5		
Liberty county,	13	1,933	100	170	300,580	-	-	75	2,402	1,370	4,443	-	-	-	26,220	-	-	-	266,070	734	6	8		
St. John's, Berkeley,	7	3,748	900	10,970	136,016	339	392	194	4,557	6,292	14,894	12,113	-	-	22,055	150	19,140	-	55,889	1,235	6	1		
St. Peter's,	-	1,476	-	589	147,099	700	800	-	1,275	8,184	4,983	197	-	-	20,681	-	1,100	-	109,179	510	11	10		
Williamsburg county,	-	3,519	885	871	272,482	-	-	-	900	3,798	3,495	-	-	-	18,150	-	-	-	246,139	955	4			
Prince William's,	-	1,185	450	1,285	48,492	-	-	-	269	8,134	310	-	-	-	11,624	-	-	-	28,155	349	4	7		
St. Stephen's,	5	2,461	350	3,950	100,455	-	-	300	4,528	14,649	3,600	1,232	-	-	17,133	-	3,606	-	55,407	774	14	10		
All Saints,	-	1,320	295	2,187	50,376	1,841	688	-	1,648	4,858	-	-	-	-	8,854	-	144	-	32,343	450				
St. James, Santee,	-	2,413	-	7,000	96,741	737	500	950	3,274	6,649	1,886	5,257	-	-	25,729	3,903	2,000	-	45,856	778	2	11		
St. Paul's,	-	790	80	28,673	-	-	350	-	1,539	2,206	870	3,000	1,000	-	7,380	278	-	-	12,050	638	2	9		
St. Luke's,	1	3,531	1,271	1,932	123,258	-	750	100	2,404	25,484	6,265	3,193	-	-	51,305	250	1,776	-	31,731	1,113	0	3		
St. Andrews,	-	2,532	-	8,856	76,568	425	974	85	3,363	24,772	3,849	1,973	-	-	26,190	-	5,000	-	9,915	883	13	8		
St. George, Dorchester,	10	1,439	950	2,217	106,547	-	-	415	1,522	6,172	7,035	875	-	-	9,088	500	-	-	80,939	469	2	3		
St. Thomas and St. Dennis,	5	2,063	100	6,650	72,865	-	334	990	2,657	20,668	2,640	2,289	-	-	28,983	-	2,078	-	12,226	725				
St. Paul's,	-	1,910	25	2,950	54,566	430	617	885	4,206	3,508	5,678	763	533	-	32,063	1,200	-	-	4,683	691	8	6		
St. Bartholomew,	9	2,037	1,220	1,807	85,022	105	659	170	2,309	3,532	6,091	589	2,600	-	29,436	-	4,100	-	35,430	632	0	6		
St. Helena, Port Royal,	4	3,612	2,245	10,881	98,848	-	-	190	585	34,832	2,316	-	-	-	3,782	-	-	-	57,143	1,119	18	6		
Christ Church,	2	1,759	100	1,850	44,624	-	150	200	1,234	22,019	1,300	-	-	-	15,621	400	500	-	3,000	611	6			
St. James, Goose Creek,	-	872	-	2,900	48,356	-	355	60	1,116	9,796	3,135	2,166	550	-	18,390	-	1,642	-	11,146	286	2	2		
	194	70,490	127,337	656,272	3,590,132	8,780	12,070	5,864	50,222	275,552	75,044	77,614	5,383	1,340	445,222	7,181	42,086	1,305,111						
																			Amount of Tax as returned,		£	27,708	6	6

FINANCE.

Abstract of the articles enumerated in the foregoing table, viz.

		Brought forward—Amount of tax as returned,		£ s. d.	
				27,708 6 6	
				£	s. d.
194	Free negroes, mulattoes, &c. at 9s. 4d. each,	.	.	90	10 8
70,490	Slaves, at 4s. 8d. each,	.	.	16,447	13 4
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Total value of stock in trade, faculties, &c.		127,337			
Total value of lots in towns and villages,		656,272			
				783,609	
1,276,838	Acres of land, at 9s. 1½d.	580,562	5 6		
8,780	do 120	52,680			
12,070	do 80	48,280			
5,864	do 60	17,592			
50,222	do 40	100,444			
275,552	do 20	275,552			
75,044	do 15	56,283			
77,614	do 10	38,807			
5,383	do 8	2,153	4		
1,340	do 6	402			
445,222	do 5	111,305	10		
7,181	do 3	1,077	3		
42,086	do 2	4,208	12		
1,305,111	do 1	65,255	11		
				1,354,602 5 6	
3,588,307				2,138,211 5 6, at ½ per cent.	
				10,691	1 1
				27,229 5 1	
1,825, short extensions.					
<u>3,590,132</u> , total acres, as before.					
The difference between the sum total returned and the amount made by calculations on the aggregate of each particular article of taxation,				479 1 5	
The cause of which is not at present known.					

M.

An Abstract of the General Tax of the State of South Carolina, for the year 1794, as settled at the treasury, at Columbia.

COUNTIES, OR ELECTION DIS- TRICTS.	Free Negroes, Mulattoes, &c.	Number of Slaves.	VALUE OF		Total acres of land.	VALUE PER ACRE, AS FIXED BY LAW.										Amount of each collector's tax, first deducting five per cent. commission.		
			Stock in trade, faculties, &c.	Lots in towns and villages.		60 shillings.	40 shillings.	20 shillings.	15 shillings.	10 shillings.	8 shillings.	6 shillings.	5 shillings.	3 shillings.	2 shillings.		1 shilling.	
			At $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ad. val.	At $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ad. val.														
			£ s.	£ s. d.													£ s. d.	
Kershaw, -	3	1,644	710	3,234	199,820	2,310	3,118	3,545	1,550	-	1,525	-	11,163	-	42,582	134,027	537 16 0	
Lancaster, -	7	717	-	40	138,493	-	-	-	570	-	1,435	-	25,452	150	73,243	37,643	239 13 4	
Claremont, -	-	1,110	1,450	-	95,092	70	310	406	5,711	-	-	989	-	-	990	86,606	301 8 4	
Richland, -	4	2,334	2,700	3,856 3 9	178,446	2,667	5,792	10,665	3,641	156	906	750	16,154	2,968	4,801	129,946	763 3 9	
Salem, -	-	788	-	50	78,445	-	-	-	2,623	-	-	-	200	-	-	75,622	202 8 9	
Fairfield, -	12	1,196	1,260	535	206,558	-	68	450	2,388	-	3,930	-	33,296	75	146,975	19,376	413 9 8	
Chester, -	-	863	-	-	209,429	-	-	-	1,735	-	4,016	-	38,281	-	164,897	500	329 0 6	
Spartanburgh, -	2	912	550	-	243,030	-	-	-	2,011	-	5,078	1,165	53,131	2,177	169,364	10,104	371 15 10	
Union, -	19	1,066	1,075	-	215,680	-	-	-	2,352	-	6,025	100	47,568	180	158,940	515	396 17 7	
York, -	-	897	290	150	148,508	-	-	-	2,036	-	3,678	-	48,886	-	93,908	-	317 16 7	
Abbeville, -	16	1,903	5,567 10	-	364,494	-	-	-	2,531	-	4,582	60	103,007	9,549	220,350	24,415	713 13 1	
Edgefield, -	3	3,026	4,390	-	390,795	300	2,045	2,750	3,770	-	6,000	-	85,780	-	217,250	72,900	977 1 0	
Laurens, -	1	1,039	2,950	156	240,510	-	-	-	25	-	440	-	65,446	-	155,552	15,534	404 4 8	
Newberry, -	15	1,027	1,000	-	213,555	-	-	-	1,345	-	6,149	-	75,500	-	109,424	21,137	402 3 8	
Marlborough, -	4	772	1,130	-	114,674	1,019	3,425	3,764	4,893	-	-	-	6,835	-	-	94,738	291 8 3	
Chesterfield, -	6	777	1,000	-	120,220	950	1,605	2,726	3,122	-	427	-	10,037	-	-	90,726	272 0 5	
Darlington, -	14	1,620	310	805 10	245,699	1,138	2,994	5,355	2,483	-	-	-	10,483	-	-	223,246	512 12 9	
Pendleton, -	-	1,122	-	722	380,434	-	-	-	4,401	-	-	-	4,731	771	58,120	2,160	310,251	391 11 11
Greenville, -	1	791	100	20	230,366	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	4,760	1,435	43,836	3,299	176,886	261 2 8
Lewisburgh, -	-	1,736	50	630	159,479	-	1,187	3,175	10,453	-	-	-	-	4,733	583	139,348	490 12 10	
Orange, -	-	1,693	400	1,134 10	351,441	-	-	4,052	3,269	100	68	-	8,815	-	565	334,572	504 0 7	
Lexington, -	-	763	725	1,625	181,531	774	985	2,229	1,507	-	1,640	-	10,521	-	15,126	148,749	275 5 11	
Winton, -	30	1,047	-	4	305,289	-	3,059	1,368	4,362	-	1,000	-	14,944	225	3,205	277,126	376 17 10	
Clarendon, -	-	1,209	-	552	111,912	50	1,054	3,268	4,300	-	-	-	7,824	-	-	95,416	344 2 9	
		137	30,052	25,657 10	13,514 3 9	5,123,900	9,278	25,792	43,763	71,078	256	46,899	12,555	680,262	120,793	1,593,841	2,519,383	10,090 8 8

A.

Statement of the Purchases of Public Stock by the Agents to the Trustees named in the Act for the Reduction of the Public Debt.

	Six per cent stock.		Three per cent. stock.		Deferred stock.		Amount of the several species of stock.	Moneys expended in purchasing debt.	
	Proper.	Assumed.	Proper.	Assumed.	Proper.	Assumed.			
Total amount of stock purchased by the agents to the trustees, as per report to the House of Representatives, dated 21st November, 1795,	\$684,349 11	\$223,467 53	\$415,415 66	\$96,444 97	\$766,409 65	\$121,574 79	\$2,307,661 71	\$1,618,936 04	
<p>I do hereby certify, that the trustees named in the acts for the reduction of the public debt, have credit on the books of the several stocks at the Treasury of the United States, in the sums above stated, in the several columns of six per cent., three per cent., and deferred stock, proper and assumed; and the amount thereof, being public debt, extinguished by their purchases, is two millions three hundred and seven thousand six hundred and sixty-one dollars and seventy-one cents, for which the sum of one million six hundred and eighteen thousand nine hundred and thirty-six dollars and four cents, in specie, was paid from the public treasury, from the following funds, viz:</p>									
Surplus duties to the end of the year 1790,	\$957,770 65	amount purchased therewith,	326,500 13	112,515 99	348,498 40	52,574 50	588,791 54	42,995 32	1,471,875 88
Loan of \$2,000,000,	434,901 89	amount purchased therewith,	275,554 36	78,050 59	27,843 47	3,888 47	98,474 72	39,113 94	522,925 55
Interest on stock purchased and redeemed,	226,263 50	amount purchased therewith,	82,294 62	32,900 95	39,073 79	39,982 00	79,143 39	39,465 53	312,860 28
	\$1,618,936 04		\$684,349 11	\$223,467 53	\$415,415 66	\$96,444 97	\$766,409 65	\$121,574 79	\$2,307,661 71

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, November 30, 1796.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

B.

Statement of the application of moneys drawn from the appropriations made by the acts of the 8th May, 1792, and 3d March, 1795, for the reduction of the 6 per cent. stock, bearing a present interest.

Moneys drawn by the agent to the trustees for the redemption of the public debt, pursuant to the act of the 8th May, 1792, for interest on the stock transferred to the United States, according to Auditor's statement, No. 7847, dated 21st April, 1796, - - - - -	\$94,261 93
Moneys drawn from the proceeds of duties on imports and tonnage, and on stills, and spirits distilled in the United States, pursuant to act of 3d March, 1795, - - - - -	449,804 61
Total amount applied in the payment of the first year's reimbursement of the 6 per cent. stock, } bearing a present interest,	} <u>\$544,066 54</u>

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, November 30, 1796.*

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

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

That, in pursuance of the powers committed to them by the act, entitled "An act making provision for the payment of certain debts of the United States," passed in the last session of Congress, they have authorized sales of a part of the capital stock of the Bank of the United States, belonging to the United States, the proceeds of which have been applied to discharge certain debts, according to law.

The particulars and amount of the said sales, and the measures authorized by the Board, for the execution of their trust, so far as the same have been completed, are represented in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, dated the 24th instant, and in the proceedings of the accounting officers therein referred to, which are herewith transmitted, and prayed to be received as part of this report.

JOHN ADAMS, *on behalf of the Board.*

January 25th, 1797.

The Secretary of the Treasury respectfully reports to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund:

That, in pursuance of the act, entitled "An act making provision for the payment of certain debts of the United States," passed on the 31st day of May, 1796, and a resolution of the Board, passed on the 5th day of August last, he has caused two thousand one hundred and sixty shares of the capital stock of the Bank of the United States, belonging to the United States, to be sold, on a credit of sixty days, without interest, at the rate of five hundred dollars, or twenty-five per centum advance on the original capital.

The proceeds of the said sales, amounting to one million and eighty thousand dollars, have been received and placed in the treasury of the United States, as appears by the accounting officers of the treasury, herewith transmitted, shewing the dates and particulars of the said sales.

As the proceeds of the said sales were destined to reimburse a part of the debt due to the Bank of the United States, it was agreed with the bank that the moneys should be applied to the credit of the United States from the dates of the respective payments.

In addition to the proceeds of the said bank stock, the Secretary has obtained the sum of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, on the credit of the six per cent. stock, authorized to be constituted by the act before mentioned, and has, moreover, taken eventual measures for reimbursing the debt due to the Bank of New York. When these measures shall have been executed and adjusted, they will be reported to the Board.

The fund of twelve hundred thousand dollars, obtained as above mentioned, has been applied to discharge the following debts due to the Bank of the United States, viz:

To the payment of the instalments due on a loan of 400,000 dollars, obtained pursuant to the act, entitled "An act for raising a further sum of money for the protection of the frontiers, and for other purposes," passed on the 2d day of May, 1792, - - - - -	\$300,000 00
To the payment of part of an instalment of a loan, obtained pursuant to an act authorizing a loan of two millions, passed on the 18th of December, 1794, - - - - -	300,000 00
To the payment of two instalments of the subscription loan for bank stock due on the last days of December, 1795, and 1796, - - - - -	400,000 00
To the payment of the first instalment of the loan of 800,000 dollars, obtained pursuant to an act passed on the 21st of February, 1795, - - - - -	200,000 00
Amounting, as above mentioned, to - - - - -	<u>\$1,200,000 00</u>

All which is respectfully submitted by

OLIVER WOLCOTT, Jr. *Secretary of the Treasury.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 24th, 1797.*

No. 8,513.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Auditor's Office, January 5, 1797.*

I have examined an account between the United States and the President, Directors, and Company, of the Bank of the United States, agents for the sale of bank stock, and find that they stand chargeable on said account as follows, viz:

To proceeds of two thousand one hundred and sixty shares of the capital stock of said bank, belonging to the United States, sold pursuant to instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, founded on "An act making provision for the payments of certain debts of the United States," passed on the 31st May, 1796, amounting, per statement and account sales herewith, to - - - - -

\$1,080,000

I also find that the said President, Directors, and Company, are entitled to the following credit on said account:

By warrants, in favor of the Treasurer, for amount of warrant No. 206, on them, dated December 31, 1796, for - - - - -

\$1,080,000

The statement and vouchers, on which this report is founded, are herewith transmitted, for the decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury thereon.

R. HARRISON, *Auditor.*

To JOHN STEELE, Esq. *Comptroller of the Treasury.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Comptroller's Office, January 7, 1797.*

Admitted and certified.

JNO. STEELE, *Comptroller.*

To the REGISTER.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, January 13, 1797.*

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

Dr. { *The President, Directors, and Company, of the Bank of the United States, agents for the sale of bank stock, in account with the United States.* } Cr.

For this sum, being the nett proceeds of two thousand one hundred and sixty shares of the capital stock of the said bank, belonging to the United States, sold pursuant to instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, at five hundred dollars a share, per account of sales herewith, - - - \$1,080,000

By Treasury warrants for amount of the following, drawn on them in favor of the Treasurer, viz:

No. 206, dated December 31, 1796, for - \$1,080,000

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, *January 4, 1797.*

P. FERRALL.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, *January 6, 1797.*

Examined.

ANDREW ROSS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, January 13, 1797.*

I certify that the above is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

No. 1.

A particular account of the sales of two thousand one hundred and sixty shares in the Bank of the United States, (being a part of five thousand shares subscribed to the said bank by the United States, under the act of incorporation, dated the 25th February, 1791,) and which the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund sold under the authorities contained in the act making provision for the payments of certain debts of the United States, passed on the 31st May, 1796.

Date of sale.	To whom sold.	Drawer of Note.	Endorser.	When due.	Amount.	No. of shares.	Place of residence.
1796.				1796.			
Aug. 16.	Willings & Francis,	Harrison & Sterett,	Willings & Francis,	Oct. 14.	\$10,000	} 100	Philadelph'a
"	Do.	Do.	G. Cottringer, and Willings & Francis,	14.	10,000		
"	Do.	Clarkson & Forest,	Willings & Francis,	14.	5,000		
"	Do.	Henry Clymer,	Do.	14.	5,000		
"	Do.	Samuel Clarkson,	Do.	14.	10,000		
"	Do.	William Cramond,	Do.	15.	10,000		
"	John Vaughan,	John Vaughan,	Robert Smith,	15.	5,000		
"			James Yard,	15.	5,000		
"			Odier, B. & B.	15.	5,000		
"			William Bell,	15.	5,000		
"	Willings & Francis,	Jos. Anthony,	Fr's & John West,	15.	5,000	} 50	"
"	Do.	Willings & Francis,	Willings & Francis,	7.	4,000		
18.	John Travis,	John Travis,	Harrison & Sterrett,	15.	21,000	} 20	"
"	John Vaughan,	John Vaughan,	Philips, C. & Co.	17.	10,000		
19.	John Miller, J. & Co.	John Miller, J. & Co.	John Miller, J. & Co.	18.	10,000	} 100	"
"		Do.	John E. Stocker,	18.	12,500		
"		Do.	John Phillips,	18.	12,500		
"		Do.	N. & J. Frazier,	18.	7,500	} 20	"
"	Henry Clymer,	Thomas W. Francis,	Odier, B. & B.	18.	7,500		
"	Sharp Delany,	Sharp Delany,	Henry Clymer,	18.	10,000	} 30	"
"	James S. Cox,	James S. Cox,	John Donaldson,	18.	15,000		
"	Do.	Do.	John Sitgreaves,	18.	5,000	} 20	"
"	Willings & Francis,	Willings & Francis,	William Sitgreaves,	18.	5,000		
"	Do.	Do.	Tench Francis,	18.	7,500	} 85	"
"	Do.	Do.	George McCall,	18.	10,000		
"	Do.	Do.	Ross & Simpson,	18.	15,000		
"	John Sitgreaves,	John Sitgreaves,	Th's McEuen & Co.	18.	10,000	} 10	"
"	Do.	Do.	William Sitgreaves,	18.	1,500		
"	Do.	Do.	Do.	18.	1,000	} 20	"
"	Do.	Do.	Do.	18.	2,500		
"	Bickham & Reese,	Bickham & Reese,	James S. Cox,	18.	10,000	} 6	"
"	Garret Cottringer,	Garret Cottringer,	William Bell,	18.	10,000		
"	B. Bohlen,	Cash,	Thomas McEuen,	18.	3,000	} 3	"
"	John Ashley,	John Ashley,	Do.	19.	1,500		
"	Philips, C. & Co.	Philips C. & Co.	Philips, C. & Co.	19.	25,000	} 50	"
"	Benjamin Chew, jr.	Benjamin Chew, jr.	John Ashley,	19.	25,000		
"	Do.	Do.	P. Nicklin, & Co.	19.	5,000	} 20	"
"	P. Nicklin & Co.	P. Nicklin & Co.	Do.	19.	5,000		
"	Do.	Do.	Benjamin Chew, jr.	19.	7,500	} 30	"
"	Do.	Do.	Do.	19.	7,500		
"	Fr's & John West,	Fr's & John West,	Conyngham & Co.	19.	12,500	} 25	"
"				19.	12,500		
						Shares,	689

No. 2.

A PARTICULAR ACCOUNT, &c.—Continued.

Date of sale.	To whom sold.	Drawer of note.	Endorser.	When due.	Amount.	No. of shares.	Place of residence.
1796.				1796.			
Aug. 22.	William Spooner,	William Spooner,	John Carnes,	Oct. 21.	\$5,000	10	Boston.
"	John Welles,	John Welles,	Arnold Welles,	21.	5,000	10	"
"	Arnold Welles,	Arnold Welles,	John Welles,	21.	10,000	20	"
23.	Henry Clymer,	- - - - -	- - - - -	22.	10,000	} 30	Philadelp'a.
"	Do.	George McCall.	- - - - -	22.	5,000		
"	Jos. Anthony & Co.	Jos. Anthony, jr.	Jos. Anthony & Co.	21.	5,000	} 14	"
"	Do.	Clark & Nightengale,	Do.	20.	2,000		
"	Clement Biddle,	Clement Biddle,	Reed & Ford,	21.	6,000	12	"
"	Thomas Combe,	John Shields,	Henry Howell,	21.	500	1	"
"	T. McEuen & Co.	T. McEuen & Co	T. W. Francis,	22.	7,500	15	"
"	William Russell,	William Russell,	George Roberts,	22.	12,500	} 50	"
"	Do.	Do.	S. M. Fox,	22.	12,500		
"	James & W. Miller,	James & W. Miller,	John Donaldson,	22.	5,000	10	"
"	Conyngham, N. & C.	Conyngham, N. & C.	F. & J. West,	22.	2,500	5	"
"	F. & J. West,	John Latimer & Son,	Do.	21.	2,500	} 25	"
"	Do.	Conyngham, N. & C.	Do.	22.	5,000		
"	Do.	John Donaldson,	J. & W. Miller,	22.	5,000	} .	"
"	Andrew Service,	Peter Blight,	Andrew Service,	22.	865 14		
"	Do.	Andrew Service,	E. Walker,	22.	2,000	} 10	"
"	Do.	Do.	J. G. Roch,	22.	2,134 86		
"	William Nichols,	Henry Poland,	William Nichols,	21.	1,000	2	New York.
"	John Lawrence,	John Lawrence,	Robert Troup,	22.	5,000	10	"
"	Louis Simond & Co.	L. Simond & Co.	Samuel Carp,	22.	5,000	10	"
"	John Sullivan,	Cash,	- - - - -	-	1,000	2	"
"	Le Roy, B. & McE's,	Le Roy, B. & McE's.	M. Clarkson,	} 22.	130,000	260	"
"	Jon. Burrall,	Jon. Burrall,	S. & L. Clarkson,				
"	Ten Broek & Co.	Henry Ten Broek,	Van Horne & Co.	22.	4,000	8	"
"			A. Hammond,	22.	5,000	10	"
"			John Turner,	22.	10,000	} 100	Philadelp'a.
"			James C. & C.	22.	10,000		
"			Jacob Downing,	22.	10,000		
"			Pragers & Co.	22.	10,000		
"			Peter Blight,	22.	10,000	} 20	"
"			John Skyrin,	22.	10,000		
"	W. W. Burrous,	J. Hazlehurst & Son,	W. W. Burrous,	21.	2,500	} 10	"
"	Do.	Joseph Clark,	Do.	21.	2,500		
"	Do.	Peter Blight,	Do.	21.	5,000	} 15	"
"	John Traves,	John Traves,	Philips, C. & Co.	22.	5,000		
"	Willings & Francis,	Willings & Francis,	George Willing,	22.	7,500	} 50	"
"	Harrison & Sterrett,	Harrison & Sterrett,	Ketlands & Wests,	22.	12,500		
"	Do.	Do.	James Yard,	22.	12,500		
					Shares,	709	

No. 3.
A PARTICULAR ACCOUNT, &c.—Continued.

Date of sale.	To whom sold.	Drawer of note.	Endorser.	When due.	Amount.	No. of shares.	Place of residence.
1796. Aug. 23.	Wilson Hunt,	Wilson Hunt,	John Field & Son,	Oct. 19.	\$4,000	} 12	Philadelp'a.
"	Do.	Do.	A. Summers & P. H.	19.	2,000		
"	A. Summers, jr.	A. Summers, jr.	Wilson Hunt,	19.	6,000	} 12	"
"	James Yard,	James Yard,	Henry Phillips,	21.	12,500		
"	Do.	Do.	Simon Walker,	21.	12,500	} 50	"
"	Henry Phillips,	Henry Phillips,	P. Nicklin & Co.	19.	15,000		
"	Do.	Do.	Simon Walker,	19.	10,000	} 50	"
"	Simon Walker,	Simon Walker,	Henry Phillips,	19.	10,000		
"	R. & A. Dawes,	Thomas Greeves,	R. & A. Dawes,	23.	1,450	} 3	"
"	Do.	Isaac Harvey, jr.	Do.	23.	50		
25.	Pragers & Co.	Pragers & Co.	Peter Blight,	24.	6,500	} 25	"
"	Do.	Do.	Waddington & H.	24.	6,000		
"	John Vaughan,	John Vaughan,	R. Gernon,	24.	2,500	} 25	"
"	John Parker,	John Parker,	P. Nicklin & Co.	24.	5,000		
"	Peter R. Dalton,	P. R. Dalton,	Conyngham, N. & Co.	24.	5,000	} 10	Boston.
"	Arnold Welles,	Cash,	Peter R. Dalton,	24.	5,000		
"	Samuel A. Otis,	Cash,	John Parker,	24.	5,000	} 10	"
"	Do.	S. A. Otis,	- - - - -	-	12,500		
"	Thomas Perkins,	Thomas Perkins,	Harrison G. Otis,	24.	2,000	} 4	"
"	Jos. Coolidge,	Jos. Coolidge,	John Welles,	24.	8,000		
"	Jos. Anthony,	Jos. Anthony,	John Welles,	24.	5,000	} 10	"
"	Do.	Mason & T.	Samuel Parkman,	24.	10,000		
26.	William McPherson,	William McPherson,	Jos. Anthony, jr.	25.	2,000	} 16	Philadelp'a.
"	B. Holland,	B. Holland,	Jos. Anthony,	22.	6,000		
"	Do.	Do.	S. Delany,	22.	500	} 1	"
"	A. Butler,	A. Butler,	T. & P. Mackee,	24.	3,000		
27.	Do.	Jon. Meredith,	A. Service,	24.	2,000	} 9	"
29.	Mungo Mackey,	M. Mackey,	John Ross,	25.	4,500		
"	S. Higginson & Co.	James Swan,	A. Butler,	26.	3,500	} 7	"
"	T. McEuen & Co.	T. McEuen & Co.	P. R. Dalton,	28.	6,000		
30.	Renard Hart,	B. Hart,	S. Higginson & Co.	28.	20,000	} 40	"
"	J. Hazlehurst & Son,	Jacob Baker,	Harrison & Sterett,	29.	2,500		
"	Do.	William Bell,	Isaac Moses,	29.	5,000	} 10	New York.
"	Do.	L. Hollingsworth & Son,	J. Hazlehurst & Son,	30.	2,000		
"	Do.	Do.	Do.	30.	2,000	} 12	Philadelp'a.
"	Do.	Do.	Do.	30.	2,000		
						Shares,	414

No. 4.
A PARTICULAR ACCOUNT, &c.—Continued.

Date of sale.	To whom sold.	Drawer of note.	Endorser.	When due.	Amount.	No. of shares.	Place of residence.
1796. Sep. 2.	Wm. McPherson,	W. McPherson,	James Crawford,	Oct. 28.	\$1,000	2	Philadelp'a.
"	Henry Poland,	Hamilton & Son,	Henry Poland,	31.	1,000		
"	Meeker, C. & Co.	Meeker, C. & Co.	A. Dubois,	Nov. 1.	5,000	10	"
6.	B. Winthrope,	B. Winthrope,	H. & S. Johnson,	5.	7,500		
"	W. Laight,	W. Laight,	Thomas Ludlow,	5.	12,500	25	New York.
"	John Lawrence,	J. Lawrence,	Th. Levingston,	5.	5,000		
13.	R. Harrison,	R. Harrison,	A. Hammond,	12.	7,500	15	"
"	W. McPherson,	W. McPherson,	Sharp Delany,	18.	1,000		
"	Samuel Blodget,	Samuel Blodget,	E. C. Hazard,	18.	5,000	10	Philadelp'a.
20.	Nicholas Low,	N. Low,	John Shaw,	19.	10,000		
"	Samuel Ward,	Samuel Ward,	W. Constable & Co.	19.	52,500	105	New York.
22.	N. & J. Frazier,	N. & J. Frazier,	J. Miller, J. & Co. & McClure & Co.	21.	5,000		
30.	George Willing,	George Willing,	R. Blackwell,	29.	4,500	9	Philadelp'a.
"	John Savage,	John Savage,	John Allen,	29.	4,000		
"	John Vaughan,	John Vaughan,	William Bingham,	29.	1,000	2	"
"	A. Markoe,	For cash,	- - - - -	-	50,000		
"	J. Whiteside & Co.	P. & H. Miercken,	J. Whiteside & Co.	29.	1,000	2	"
"	Thomas Willing,	Thomas Willing,	William Bingham,	29.	500		
						Shares,	348
No. 1, amount of shares,			- - -	689			
2, ditto,			- - -	709			
3, ditto,			- - -	414			
4, ditto,			- - -	348			
Shares,			- - -	2160 at \$500,	\$1,080,000		

E. E.

G. SIMPSON, Cashier.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, January 13, 1797.

I certify that the foregoing particular account of sales, &c. is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

4th CONGRESS.]No. 102.[2d SESSION.]

DRAWBACKS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 16, 1796.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 16, 1796.*

SIR:

In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives, passed on the 1st day of June, 1796, I have the honor to transmit a statement exhibiting the amount of drawbacks paid upon the dutiable articles exported from the United States, in the years 1793, 1794, and 1795, compared with the receipts of duties on similar articles during the same period.

I have the honor to be, with perfect respect, sir, your most obedient servant,

OLIVER WOLCOTT, Jr. *Secretary of the Treasury.*

The Honorable the SPEAKER of the *House of Representatives.*

A Statement exhibiting the amount of Drawbacks paid on the sundry dutiable articles exported from the United States, in the years 1793, 1794, and 1795, compared with the amount of Duties collected on the same, respectively.

	IN THE YEAR 1793.		IN THE YEAR 1794.		IN THE YEAR 1795.	
	Amount of Duties received.	Amount of Drawbacks paid.	Amount of Duties received.	Amount of Drawbacks paid.	Amount of Duties received.	Amount of Drawbacks paid.
On Merchandise—	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
Paying a duty of 7½ per cent. <i>ad val.</i>	1,122,450 38	7,393 49	508,361 01	11,902 33	453 99	11,827 35
Do 8 do	28,735 26	15 28	17,625 32	2,240 72	—	3,442 20
Do 8½ do	15,261 83	32 68	3,372 12	403 25	—	348 98
Do 10 do	455,448 50	1,437 53	1,092,812 55	2,844 59	1,781,787 40	40,830 12
Do 10½ do	8,573 67	25 01	2,473 89	108 16	8 20	9 41
Do 10¾ do	6,139 28	9 12	1,921 85	68 19	92	293 41
Do 11 do	15,279 88	29 20	51,715 45	936 23	107,538 89	4,935 68
Do 12½ do	83,089 60	74 87	241,753 80	643 13	662,291 62	17,033 28
Do 13½ do	—	—	18 62	—	230 82	—
Do 13¾ do	—	—	4,841 16	—	19,308 01	157 23
Do 15 do	83,098 16	43 66	362,990 12	346 42	891,248 12	6,102 25
Do 15½ do	1,403 20	1 29	430 27	—	36 11	2 34
Do 16 do	752 88	3 29	2,343 24	—	230 19	14 41
Do 16½ do	3,109 93	—	9,299 65	13 45	301 84	68 73
Do 16¾ do	—	—	16,353 96	—	53,613 12	535 10
Do 17 ¹ / ₂₀ do	100 25	—	—	—	—	—
Do 20 do	—	—	21,376 23	—	43,660 40	138 82
Do 21¾ do	—	—	1,634 49	—	48 32	40 80
Do 22 do	—	—	—	—	2,693 35	—
On Wines, at	104,770 80	3,192 47	237,042 35	26,313 13	174,591 79	62,566 15
Do 44 do	—	—	—	—	28,402 22	181 65
Madeira Wine, —	121,752 15	4,692 98	166,263 43	14,258 50	196,842 76	5,982 68
Burgundy and Champagne, —	—	—	—	—	2,369 22	—
Sherry, —	52,092 33	405 80	82,501 98	631 15	99,955 61	2,108 63
St. Lucar, —	3,472 28	337 39	5,286 31	—	12,432 18	—
Lisbon, —	50,543 05	45 30	115,980 85	231 17	65,784 17	738 95
Oporto, —	14,944 51	231 78	66,337 54	138 75	44,899 89	3,164 92
Teneriffe and Fayal, —	114,261 56	2,217 35	63,353 89	1,615 68	95,773 03	1,108 62
Malaga, —	—	—	—	—	51,976 94	—
All other Wines, —	7,998 22	1,403 04	15,890 66	1,376 50	94,370 29	3,321 73
Foreign distilled Spirits from grain, —	102,338 56	5,323 33	103,202 22	15,954 88	38,848 89	5,701 58
Do. from other materials, —	924,302 36	26,056 71	1,515,162 11	22,162 62	1,453,643 28	53,481 10
Spirits distilled in the U. S. from Molasses, —	—	—	140 79	—	257 69	—
Do. from domestic produce, —	—	—	8 07	—	2 87	—
Molasses, —	148,229 95	228 25	104,735 03	140 08	127,759 05	156 87
Beer, Ale, and Porter, —	22,572 45	—	25,961 96	165 20	29,375 76	288 26
Bohea Tea, —	164,577 68	1,071 36	228,380 62	2,319 01	227,884 56	5,237 22
Souchong, —	78,041 66	1,441 15	62,306 31	2,313 73	28,877 96	867 99
Hyson, —	43,151 62	8,405 70	32,877 19	21,436 77	35,703 50	1,856 23
Other Green, —	28,713 78	2,898 28	10,410 47	2,859 79	9,822 48	36 05
Coffee, —	1,396,652 14	169,923 17	1,680,163 46	1,141,523 96	2,694,902 00	1,946,226 28
Chocolate, —	15 78	—	23 46	—	21 73	—
Cocoa, —	29,182 35	6,201 13	54,442 78	9,246 46	73,576 35	46,884 88
Brown Sugar, —	660,350 36	13,634 55	666,677 62	155,760 46	902,801 40	295,378 92
Clayed, —	—	—	60,655 26	—	68,086 85	70,056 43
Lump, —	—	—	12 99	—	—	—
Loaf, —	3,883 71	3 27	3,529 52	—	3,892 19	—
Other, —	104,672 17	2,793 83	85,483 94	87,792 54	26 32	52,520 85
Tallow Candles, —	1,100 63	1 74	2,518 42	311 28	6,967 69	307 36
Wax and Spermaceti, —	627 99	—	152 68	245 21	557 14	87 20
Cheese, —	4,863 02	20 20	14,849 95	63 06	19,138 80	2,668 52
Soap, —	4,970 46	137 84	2,496 81	2,086 10	15,536 77	1,436 02
Pepper, —	21,390 57	77 46	38,735 60	346 41	22,072 24	12,239 39
Pimento, —	11,350 18	3,736 62	30,032 62	5,015 85	48,168 52	26,894 91
Tobacco manufactured, —	1,898 26	444 49	1,890 16	272 59	4,255 04	18 59
Snuff, —	763 15	28 32	142 21	148 09	5,187 09	—
Indigo, —	76,291 87	13,847 19	137,131 43	51,644 58	221,192 24	120,380 87
Cotton, —	80,264 79	1,104 12	75,605 44	26,700 21	146,466 79	73,960 41
Nails, —	42,943 48	84 44	38,001 74	432 87	48,195 22	1,788 14
Spikes, —	752 22	27 00	747 75	—	810 66	47 77
Bar and other Lead, —	15,324 25	180 27	19,786 89	452 03	35,109 83	33 03
Steel unwrought, —	7,166 33	28 63	7,684 61	87 59	4,226 63	236 29
Hemp, —	52,182 73	—	95,503 55	—	68,130 72	214 79
Cables, —	698 35	81 49	2,159 64	106 26	1,142 62	637 65
Tarred Cordage, —	5,082 98	293 47	11,403 76	462 23	10,211 16	1,208 49
Untarred do. and Yarn, —	1,392 16	—	631 26	—	1,915 37	—
Twine and Pack-thread, —	3,537 7	—	3,253 46	—	6,029 50	92 57
Glauber Salts, —	779 05	—	1,381 34	—	869 81	—
Salt, —	247,622 48	21 38	361,127 88	574 40	345,770 35	177 25
Boots, —	239 85	99	338 82	26 55	695 62	—
Shoes and Slippers of Silk, —	1,432 64	34 06	331 90	100 39	478 55	84 85
All other Shoes, —	6,284 32	18 00	5,577 56	587 22	11,667 05	242 81
Wool and Cotton Cards, —	42 42	—	51 47	—	24 50	3 27
Playing Cards, —	3,179 00	64 86	4,289 52	—	3,889 45	3,638 12
Coal, —	6,302 09	—	6,401 97	164 67	8,338 59	—
Totals, —	6,598,445 31	279,809 83	8,588,382 98	1,615,574 44	11,163,370 23	2,890,034 40

NOTE TO THE PRECEDING TABLE.

To the amount of drawbacks paid in the year 1795, per this statement,	-	\$2,890,334 40
Must be added this sum, being drawbacks paid in Newburyport, by the present collector, on merchandise exported previous to his appointment, the particulars of which have not been received at the treasury,	-	8,731 39
Amount of drawbacks and debentures paid in the year 1795, per printed statement,	-	<u>2,898,765 79</u>

It is also to be observed, that, in some instances, the amount of duties received on particular articles, appear less than the drawbacks paid within the same period: this arises from exportations of merchandise imported in preceding years.

Stated and examined by

JOS. DAWSON, *Clerk.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, December, 1796.*

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

4th CONGRESS.]

No. 103.

[2d SESSION.]

MINT.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, DECEMBER 20, 1796.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, *December 19th, 1796.*

SIR:

By the direction of the President of the United States, I have the honor to enclose a report of the Director of the mint, suggesting the expediency of some alterations in its establishment, to render it less expensive to the public, and more accommodating to depositors. The report is accompanied with statements of the gold, silver, and copper coins issued from the mint from its commencement to the 24th of the last month; accounts of the gold and silver bullion which has been deposited; and an account of wastage and a deficit in the silver coinage, which require an appropriation of two thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars and seventy-one cents, to reimburse depositors.

I am, with great respect, &c.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

The PRESIDENT of the Senate of the United States.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, *November 29, 1796.*

SIR:

I have the honor of enclosing, for the President of the United States, my annual report on the state of the mint, with the abstracts referred to therein.

With sentiments of esteem and respect, &c.

ELIAS BOUDINOT.

To the Secretary of State.

The Director of the mint of the United States respectfully reports to the President of the United States, on the state of the mint—

That, during the experience of twelve months, he has turned his attention (as far as has been in his power) to the institution under his care. He has seen, with regret, an opinion generally prevailing, that the establishment is unnecessarily expensive, and less productive than was rationally expected by its advocates and friends.

The Director, finding some foundation for the charge, has endeavored to discover the cause, as nothing appears, in the general nature of the institution, to warrant the idea.

The issue of the inquiry is, that the extraordinary expenses attending the mint are, in a great measure, owing to its original plan, and the principles on which it was established. Among others, the whole coinage, including the refinement of the precious metals, was directed by law to be executed at the public expense, the depositor being fully indemnified from all charges whatever. On this principle, not only the original cost of the works, and the salaries of the stated officers, fall on the public, but also the whole amount of the workmanship, with the alloy, wastage, and contingent losses.

The want of experimental knowledge in the business of the first establishment of the mint, prevented any tolerably precise estimate of the expenses necessarily attending the process; but, soon after the commencement of the business, it was found impracticable to proceed with propriety, unless an addition was made to the establishment, by the appointment of a melter and refiner.

This important and necessary officer is not known in foreign mints, as the precious metals are there generally deposited of the proper standard, or above it; or they are purchased by the mint, and become public property; there being professional refiners independent of the mints, whose business it is to purify metals under standard; but there being no such artists in this city, who follow the business, it became indispensably necessary to execute this service in the mint.

This circumstance was not foreseen, or, if foreseen, was considered as included in the duties of the assayer; but the necessity of so essential a check on that officer forbade this measure, had it been otherwise practicable. This added, considerably, to the annual expenses of the mint.

Formerly, the Director could not make any charge for this process against depositors; the whole expense, therefore, fell on the public. Thus, on assaying one deposite of about 96,000 oz. of silver bullion, it turned out near 24,000 oz. under standard; to refine which, it cost the United States upwards of £500; so that the depositor really gained that sum, by bringing his bullion to the mint. This operated very unequally among depositors. The citizen who brought bullion in this debased state to the mint, received as much coin for the standard silver therein, as he whose bullion was previously refined equal to the standard, and ready for coining at a very trifling expense.

Again, the institution of the mint, without any appropriation of capital, either to purchase the precious metals in bullion, anticipate payments due on deposits, or to coin for the public, has been another cause of very considerable expense. Depending upon depositors alone for the precious metals, it became necessary, for their encouragement and satisfaction, to coin every deposite, as soon as possible after it came into the treasury of the mint, to prevent its remaining unproductive to the depositor, by which means the clippings and grains were obliged to be melted and coined as they arose, often three or four times for one deposite.

Thus, the melting, refining, and coining a deposite of 200 oz. of silver, or 20 oz. of gold, would cost the public nearly as much as 1,000 oz. of either, and a much greater proportional wastage; whereas, could the bullion be purchased for the public at the market price, and kept in the vaults till a large quantity might be coined at once, or a capital of about ten thousand dollars be allowed to the mint, so as to anticipate the payments to depositors, without being obliged to an immediate coinage on every occasion, a very great public saving would take place, not only as to the wastage, but in the expenditure of the materials and labor used in the process, and no injury done to the United States, but in the loan of the money for a short time. In a word, the difference would be much the same as between the wholesale merchant and the huckster.

This measure would also have a tendency to fix the price of bullion, and indemnify the public for some part of the expense of coinage. The only question that would arise, is, whether, on the principles of political economy, it would be a prudent measure on the part of Government? Suppose the expenses of coinage, including wastage, to be fixed at three per centum to the depositor, while in foreign countries it costs nothing; the consequence would be, that bullion, in America, might vary its price three per cent. according to the balance of trade, while bullion, in those countries, must be supposed invariable in its price, let the balance of trade stand as it will. Bullion, then, in those countries, will always be at the highest price it ever can be at in America, since it is the price of coin; but in America it may be three per cent. lower. If, therefore, the United States, by coining free of all expense, contribute to keep the price of bullion higher than it is in countries where the coinage is paid for, a voluntary expense is created, of which there can be no just reason to complain.

A representation of some of these difficulties, with the dangerous situation of the mint, for want of protecting laws to secure the instruments of coinage, the metals, and the coin, as also to prevent counterfeits, has been heretofore made by the officers of the mint, with but little other success, than a resolution of Congress, enabling the Director to retain the expense of refining the precious metals under standard; but the wastage, alloy, and coinage, are still dead charges on the public treasury.

While, therefore, this policy, on the whole, is considered as beneficial to the United States, the complaints against the mint, for its heavy expenses to the public, are without solid foundation; as it is impossible to carry on an institution of this nature, under these circumstances, and which requires from fifteen to twenty workmen and laborers to attend it, without great expense. Add to this, that the alloy of silver and copper, with the loss by necessary wastage, must unavoidably rise to a considerable annual amount.

But, notwithstanding these and other difficulties attending an infant institution, especially the late great advance in the prices of materials and labor, the aggregate expenses of the mint are greatly reduced, either from the superior knowledge of the persons employed, gained by experience, or from new arrangements, found to be more advantageous than those made on the spur of the occasion. This will appear more evident, by a review of the progressive deduction of the contingent expenses in the quarterly accounts rendered in to the Treasury Department, and it is hoped that there will be a further progress in this desirable economy.

When the present Director entered upon the administration of the mint, there was no appropriation of money for the purchase of copper for the coinage of cents. This, he clearly foresaw, would prove a source of further expense, by often leaving the workmen without employ. He made application to Congress, by their committee, on this subject, but all that was obtained was thirteen thousand dollars, which was coined into cents, and returned into the public treasury, or remitted for the purchase of copper, before the rising of Congress, the last spring. No further appropriation was made, till it was too late to procure the necessary importation of copper for the summer's coinage, whereby much time has been lost, and some considerable expense of workmen has been added to the summer's account.

It is now hoped, from the present arrangement, no such inconvenience will arise hereafter, but a continual and ample supply of copper coinage be produced, adequate to the public wants.

As the laws relative to the mint now stand, the officers are obliged to pay to each depositor the coins arising from his deposite, in strict order, and to reserve three pieces of coin from each mass; yet no appropriation has been made to replace the reserves, or to make good the wastage. It is, therefore, impossible for the officers of the mint to comply with the law, and the depositors complain of being kept out of their property till provision is made by Congress for their relief.

By a number of new half johannes brought to the mint for assaying, said to have been coined in the United States, it appears that a coinage for that purpose is carried on in some State in the Union. Some of these are found to be under standard in their quality, and between two and three pennyweights less than their true weight. These are facts which the Director thinks it his duty to communicate to the President.

From the various experiments made since the establishment of the mint, it is found unnecessary to make use of silver in alloying of gold, unless it is for the purpose of beautifying the coin, in which case it should be composed at the proportion of one third silver to two thirds copper.

By the following abstracts of the bullion and coin received and issued from the mint, since its first establishment, may be seen, as well the nature of the deposites made, as the coins returned to the treasury, and the dates of the receipts and issues to this day, with the amount of the copper coinage.

From this, it appears that there is due for wastage, during that period, the quantity of fifteen hundred and ninety-nine ounces, sixteen pennyweights, and fifteen grains of silver, equal to eighteen hundred and forty-five dollars ninety-five cents and five mills. Besides a deficit of eight hundred and forty-four ounces, seventeen pennyweights, and five grains of silver, equal to nine hundred and seventy-four dollars seventy-five cents and five mills; making, in the whole, two thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars and seventy-one cents, for which an appropriation ought to be made by law, to satisfy a deficient deposite.

The Director thinks it necessary to mention, in exculpation of the former officers of the mint, that, by a report made on this subject, it appears that there is yet a considerable quantity of old pots and test bottoms, from which it is expected that nearly the amount of the deficient silver, as stated above, will be extracted.

ELIAS BOUDINOT.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, 29th November, 1796.

ABSTRACT A.

A statement of the denomination and value of Gold Coins issued from the Mint of the United States, from the commencement of the establishment to the date hereof.

Period when issued.	Denomination.			Value.
	Eagles.	Half Eagles.	Quarter Eagles.	
From 31st July, to 30th September, 1795, inclusive, - -	1,297	8,707	-	\$56,505 00
“ 1st Oct. to 31st December, “ “ - -	1,498	-	-	14,980 00
“ 1st Jan. to 31st March, 1796, “ “ - -	2,788	-	-	27,880 00
“ 1st April, to 30th June, “ “ - -	3,292	780	-	36,820 00
“ 1st July, to 30th September, “ “ - -	-	2,619	66	13,260 00
Total,	8,875	12,106	66	\$149,445 00

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES,

Treasurer's Office, November 24, 1796.

NICHOLAS WAY.

* ABSTRACT B.

A statement of the denomination and value of Silver Coins, issued from the Mint of the United States, from the commencement of the establishment to the date hereof.

Period when issued.	Denomination.					Value.
	Dollars.	Half Dollars.	Quarter Dollars.	Dimes.	Half Dimes.	
From 1st Oct. 1794, to 30th Sept. 1795, inclusive, 126,553	323,144	-	-	25,856	\$289,417 80	
“ 1st Oct. 1795, to 31st Dec. “ “ 78,238	-	-	-	60,560	81,266 00	
“ 1st Jan. 1796, to 31st March, 1796, “ “ 7,717	-	-	17,950	6,840	9,854 00	
“ 1st April, “ to 30th June, “ “ 20,404	-	5,894	4,185	3,390	22,465 50	
“ 1st July, “ to 30th Sept. “ “ 31,926	-	-	-	-	31,926 00	
“ 1st Oct. “ to this day, - - - 8,103	-	-	-	-	8,103 00	
Total,	272,941	323,144	5,894	22,135	96,646	\$443,032 30

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES,

Treasurer's Office, November 24, 1796.

NICHOLAS WAY.

ABSTRACT C.

A statement of the denomination and value of Copper Coin issued from the Mint of the United States, from the commencement of the establishment to the date hereof.

Period when issued.	Denomination.		Value.
	Cents.	Half Cents.	
From March 1, 1793, to December 31, 1795, inclusive, - -	1,066,033	142,534	\$11,373 00
“ Jan. 1, 1796, to March 31, 1796, “ “ - -	501,500	109,000	5,560 00
“ April 1, “ to June 30, “ “ - -	109,825	5,090	1,123 70
“ July 1, “ to this day, - - - - -	363,375	1,390	3,640 70
Total,	2,040,733	258,014	\$21,697 40

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES,

Treasurer's Office, November 24, 1796.

NICHOLAS WAY.

ABSTRACT D.

A statement of the gross and standard weight of Gold Bullion deposited at the Mint of the United States for coinage, from the commencement of the establishment to the date hereof.

When deposited.	Description of Bullion.	Gross weight.			Standard weight.		
		ounces.	dwt.	grs.	ounces.	dwt.	grs.
1795. Feb. 12	Ingots, - - - - -	130	4	9	128	00	18
Mar. 24	Do - - - - -	21	13	12	21	8	12
May 18	Chain, - - - - -	27	00	00	26	13	00
" 22	Ingots, - - - - -	55	2	12	53	11	2
" 25	Dust, - - - - -	21	5	00	17	12	15
July 23	Do - - - - -	723	9	00	600	5	00
" 31	Do - - - - -	877	6	00	727	18	07
" 31	Spanish Coins, - - - - -	82	1	00	81	18	20
Aug. 5	Ingots, - - - - -	63	17	00	63	17	00
" 6	British and Portugal Coin, - - - - -	281	00	00	281	00	00
" 13	British Coins, - - - - -	29	8	12	29	8	12
" 25	British and Portugal Coin, - - - - -	275	8	00	274	12	18
Sept. 10	Dust, - - - - -	214	17	16	214	17	16
" 17	Portuguese and British Coin, - - - - -	225	00	00	225	00	00
" 17	Dust, - - - - -	27	8	00	27	8	00
" 18	Portuguese Coins, - - - - -	450	00	00	450	00	00
Oct. 1	Ingots, - - - - -	215	00	12	215	00	12
" 9	Do - - - - -	54	17	8	54	17	8
" 9	Do - - - - -	35	6	00	35	14	00
Nov. 5	Do - - - - -	27	5	12	27	4	12
" 14	Dust, - - - - -	227	6	00	190	7	6
" 16	Ingots, - - - - -	78	17	10	78	14	3
" 16	Dust, - - - - -	168	7	00	141	19	12
" 18	Do - - - - -	240	8	00	201	6	12
" 18	Ingots, - - - - -	27	11	12	26	6	6
Dec. 1	Clippings, - - - - -	24	17	00	25	1	6
" 11	Ingots, - - - - -	34	10	9	33	14	15
" 12	Do - - - - -	80	9	12	80	00	21
1796. Jan. 22	Do - - - - -	348	16	6	348	16	6
" 25	Do - - - - -	54	11	12	54	14	3
" 28	Do - - - - -	27	5	6	27	14	12
Feb. 6	Do - - - - -	19	1	00	20	7	00
" 15	Do - - - - -	56	6	12	56	6	12
" 19	Do - - - - -	54	00	00	47	17	6
Mar. 1	Do - - - - -	32	11	12	32	18	18
" 5	Dust, - - - - -	667	17	00	619	00	11
" 26	Medal, snuff box, &c. - - - - -	27	5	12	26	4	14
April 16	Ingots, - - - - -	47	00	12	47	00	12
" 25	Dust, - - - - -	315	10	00	278	14	00
May 5	Ingots, - - - - -	27	1	6	27	1	6
" 6	Do - - - - -	20	8	12	20	8	12
" 7	Do - - - - -	20	9	00	19	19	00
" 31	Dust, - - - - -	294	10	00	250	19	16
June 11	Do - - - - -	905	3	00	838	4	12
" 25	Do - - - - -	583	8	00	477	6	12
July 5	Ingots, - - - - -	156	11	00	142	6	10
" 11	Do - - - - -	70	14	00	71	5	22
" 12	Do - - - - -	34	11	12	34	11	12
" 14	Do - - - - -	20	9	00	18	3	6
" 21	Do - - - - -	343	9	00	373	10	22
Sept. 8	Do - - - - -	84	3	00	84	3	00
Oct. 11	Do - - - - -	50	17	00	39	5	20
" 19	Do - - - - -	32	13	00	32	13	00
" 28	Do - - - - -	86	1	8	86	00	18
Nov. 10	Dust, - - - - -	973	8	00	830	15	10
" 12	Ingots, - - - - -	151	4	8	128	11	00
" 24	Do - - - - -	34	11	18	34	11	18
" 24	Do - - - - -	20	00	00	16	15	5
" 24	Do - - - - -	49	19	6	48	17	3
" 24	Do - - - - -	291	12	00	314	15	21
" 24	Do - - - - -	49	4	20	50	2	00
		10,670	10	10	9,837	00	14

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES,

Treasurer's Office, November 24, 1796.

NICHOLAS WAY, Treasurer.

ABSTRACT E.

A statement of the gross and standard weight of silver bullion, deposited at the mint of the United States for coinage, from the commencement of the establishment to the date hereof.

When deposited.	Description of bullion.	Gross weight.		Standard weight.	
		oz.	dwt. grs.	oz.	dwt. grs.
1794. July 18.	Coins of France,	94,179	00 00	69,692	8 00
Aug. 22.	Ingots,	1,479	5 00	1,479	5 00
"	Do.	255	5 00	255	5 00
"	Do.	1,132	10 00	1,132	10 00
"	Do.	40	13 00	40	13 00
23.	Coins of Spain,	19,271	15 00	19,271	15 00
1795. Jan'y. 1.	Ingots,	93,298	5 00	95,791	5 00
May 9.	Do.	15,744	00 00	16,106	19 00
18.	Do.	4,177	00 00	4,287	10 00
30.	Do.	7,039	5 00	7,206	0 00
June 10.	Do.	11,170	10 00	11,399	13 00
12.	Coins of France,	527	10 00	395	0 00
13.	Ingots,	14,546	10 00	14,782	7 00
July 9.	Do.	1,981	00 00	1,966	14 00
"	Do.	12,085	5 00	12,400	6 00
"	Do.	11,719	5 00	12,060	6 00
"	Do.	12,027	15 00	12,407	12 00
"	Do.	11,644	15 00	12,002	18 00
Sept. 21.	Do.	16,961	5 00	17,360	17 00
"	Do.	16,795	00 00	17,114	12 00
"	Do.	16,999	10 00	17,426	18 00
Oct. 10.	Coins of France,	299	5 00	217	18 00
24.	Do.	1,029	00 00	748	8 00
Nov. 21.	Ingots,	710	3 00	719	0 00
1795. Dec. 21.	Ingots,	1,016	00 00	1,037	4 00
1796. Feb. 3.	Do.	216	4 00	223	7 00
Mar. 14.	Do.	357	10 00	352	2 00
28.	Do.	1,275	15 00	1,286	7 00
April 25.	Do.	4,495	18 00	4,980	13 00
May 23.	Do.	8,454	5 00	9,243	18 00
30.	Do.	341	10 00	331	11 00
June 23.	Do.	8,048	10 00	8,758	17 00
July 20.	Do.	185	00 00	204	10 00
Aug. 11.	Do.	8,225	5 00	8,995	5 00
23.	Do.	2,326	10 00	2,378	9 00
29.	Do.	6,748	10 00	7,409	18 00
Sept. 15.	Do.	218	15 00	229	13 00
24.	Do.	6,010	00 00	6,596	5 00
Nov. 12.	Do.	3,859	10 00	4,208	18 00
Total,		416,892	18 00	402,502	16 00

NICHOLAS WAY.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, *Treasurer's Office, Nov. 24, 1796.*

ABSTRACT F.

DR.

Chief Coiner, his account of Silver, in account current with the Treasurer of the Mint.

CR.

				Standard weight.			Value.							Standard weight.			Value.		
				Ounces.	dwts.	grs.	Dolls.	Cts.	Ms.					Ounces.	dwts.	grs.	Dolls.	Cts.	Ms.
1795.	September	30	To silver bullion, delivered him for coinage, from the commencement of the mint establishment to this day,	320,170	3	0	369,427	5	5	1795.	September	30	By silver coins, received from him from commencement of the mint establishment to this day,	250,828	15	4	289,417	80	0
	December	31	To silver bullion, delivered him in the quarter ending this day,	12,407	12	0	14,316	46	0		December	31	Silver coin, received from him in the quarter ending this day,	70,430	10	16	81,266	0	0
1796.	March	31	Do.	4,584	6	0	5,289	56	0	1796.	March	31	Do.	8,540	2	16	9,854	0	0
	June	30	Do.	14,556	2	0	16,795	49	0		June	30	Do.	19,470	2	0	22,465	50	0
	September	30	Do.	34,572	17	0	39,891	73	5		September	30	Do.	27,669	4	0	31,926	0	0
	October	3	Do.	365	5	0	421	44	0		October	17	Do.	7,022	12	0	8,103	0	0
											November	19	Allowance for wastage, at the rate of 2 grains per ounce, (in pursuance of a warrant of the Director, dated this day) for melting, refining, and coining 383,961 oz. 6 dwts. 12 grs., being the weight returned by him in coin, as above,	1,599	16	15	1,845	95	5
												19	Silver coins, received from him from 16th May, 1795, to this day, retained by me for the inspection of commissioners, appointed by law to make assays of reserved pieces at the mint,	95	6	16	110	0	0
												19	Silver bullion, received from him this day, in pursuance of a warrant of the Director,	154	18	0	178	73	0
												24	Balance due treasurer of the mint,	844	17	5	974	75	5
				386,656	5	0	446,141	74	0					386,656	5	0	446,141	74	0
November	24.		To balance due Treasurer of the Mint,				844	17	5								974	75	5

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NOVEMBER 24, 1796.

NICHOLAS WAY.

4th CONGRESS.]

No. 104.

[2d SESSION.]

DEBTS DUE FROM STATES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 26, 1796.

Mr. WILLIAM SMITH, from the Committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred to report whether any, and, if any, what, measures ought to be taken relative to the balances found by commissioners for settling accounts between the United States and the individual States, to be due from certain States to the United States, made the following report:

That no application having yet been made to the several debtor States for the payment of the said balances, it appears proper that such application should be forthwith made, accompanied with a statement of interest on the sums respectively due from the said States, calculated on the same principles by which interest has been allowed and paid by the United States, on the correspondent sums by said commissioners found *due to* certain States, to the intent that the said debtor States may make provision for paying the sums so found due from them, with interest, respectively, into the treasury of the United States, as soon as may be.

And that, as the United States have paid and allowed the said correspondent sums, with interest from the last day of December, 1789, to the 1st day of January, 1795, at four per cent. per annum, in certain proportions of six, three per cent., and deferred stock, provision ought to be made for allowing payment of the said balances, with interest to the 1st day of January, 1795, from the said last day of December, 1789, in like proportions of the said stock; the Committee, therefore, submit the following resolutions:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be requested to give information to the several States who were, by the commissioners appointed to settle accounts between the United States and the individual States, found indebted to the United States, of the several sums in which they were so found indebted, accompanying such information with a statement of interest from the last day of December, 1789, to the 1st day of January, 1797, calculated on the same principles on which interest has been allowed and paid on the correspondent sums for which the United States were found, by the said commissioners, indebted to certain States; and with an earnest request that they will cause provision to be made, as speedily as may be, for paying the said sums, respectively, for which they were found indebted by the said commissioners, with interest, into the treasury of the United States.

Resolved, That payment of the said sums, respectively, found due from the said States, may be received in any of the six, three per cent. stock, or deferred stock of the United States, in the same proportions as the United States have paid and allowed for the correspondent sums in which they were found indebted to certain States, by the report of the said commissioners.

The Debts due from the debtor States, by the report of Commissioners, with interest at four per cent. per annum, from the 1st January, 1790, to the 1st January, 1797, are as follow:

STATES.	Principal due by debtor States.	Interest to 1st January, 1797.	Total.
New York, - - - - -	\$2,074,846	\$580,956 88	\$2,655,802 88
Pennsylvania, - - - - -	76,709	21,478 52	98,187 52
Delaware, - - - - -	612,428	171,479 84	783,907 84
Maryland, - - - - -	151,640	42,459 20	194,099 20
Virginia, - - - - -	100,879	28,246 12	129,125 12
North Carolina, - - - - -	501,082	140,302 96	641,384 96
	\$3,517,584	\$984,923 52	\$4,502,507 52

Apportionment of the foregoing sum of \$4,502,507 52, on the principles proposed by Mr. Goodhue of the Senate.

STATES.	First apportionment of the whole capital.	Second apportionment of the capital, (a.)	Third apportionment of the capital, (b.)	Total.	Sums deducted from the total in the preceding column.	Ultimate credits proposed.
N. Hampshire,	\$180,873 50	\$37,942 94	\$7,960 83	\$226,777 27	- -	\$226,777 27
Massachusetts,	606,211 02	127,182 43	26,681 31	760,074 76	- -	760,074 76
Rhode Island,	87,292 99	18,313 49	3,842 04	109,448 52	- -	109,448 52
Connecticut, .	302,056 53	63,369 44	13,294 49	378,720 46	- -	378,720 46
New York,	(a.) 422,895 21	(b.) 88,720 60	18,612 99	530,228 80	530,228 80	- -
New Jersey,	229,014 35	48,045 68.75	10,079 66	287,139 69.75	- -	287,139 69.75
Pennsylvania,	552,074 72	115,821 06.16	24,298 60	692,194 38.16	98,187 52	594,006 86.16
Delaware,	(a.) 70,833 25	(b.) 14,860 34.60	3,117 59	88,811 18.60	88,811 18.60	- -
Maryland,	355,204 43	74,519 52.51	15,633 70	445,357 65.51	194,099 20	251,258 45.51
Virginia,	891,811 63	187,096 14.53	39,251 53	1,118,159 30.53	129,125 12	989,034 18.53
North Carolina,	(a.) 450,867 58	(b.) 94,589 01	19,844 15	565,300 74	565,300 74	- -
South Carolina,	263,022 99	55,180 47.31	11,576 49	329,779 95.31	- -	329,779 95.31
Georgia,	90,348 75	18,954 56	3,976 54	113,279 85	- -	113,279 85
	\$4,502,506 95	\$944,595 70.86	\$198,169 92	\$5,645,272 57.86	\$1,605,752 56.60	\$4,039,520 1.26

<i>Amount of the debtor States marked (a.)</i>						
New York,	-	-	-	-	-	\$422,895 21
Delaware,	-	-	-	-	-	70,833 25
North Carolina,	-	-	-	-	-	450,867 58
						(a.)\$944,596 04
<i>Amount of the debtor States marked (b.)</i>						
New York,	-	-	-	-	-	\$88,720 60
Delaware,	-	-	-	-	-	14,860 34
North Carolina,	-	-	-	-	-	94,589 01
						(b.)\$198,169 95

4th CONGRESS.]

No. 105.

[2d Session.

REMISSION OF FORFEITURES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 27, 1796.

Mr. SWANWICK, from the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures, to whom were referred the petitions of Charles White, of David Scudder, of Eleazer Scudder, of Aaron Sheffield, of Legaré, Theus and Prioleau, and of Samuel Berrien, made the following report:

Charles White states, that he was owner of the schooner Neptune, commanded by Joseph Hughes, who arrived in this port about the twenty-ninth of May last, from Miraguane in Hispaniola; that the captain of the said vessel embezzled a part of the cargo, and run the same, with intent to defraud the revenue of the duties thereon; in consequence whereof, the said schooner was seized and condemned for a breach of the revenue laws. The said Charles White alleges, that he was ignorant of the fraud intended by the captain; that he gave intelligence of it to the revenue officers; and prays for relief in the premises.

Your committee observe, that, independently of the danger of any encroachment on the principle, which makes owners responsible for the conduct of their captains, it appears that Peter Ozeas, one of the revenue officers, had received some information of the ruining of the goods in question, before any intelligence thereof was received from Mr. White, in consequence whereof, the said Ozeas claims a part in the forfeiture aforesaid.

The committee are, therefore, of opinion, that no relief could, in this case, be granted, without establishing a principle highly dangerous to the faithful collection of the revenues in future; and, therefore, recommend to the House the following resolution:

Resolved, That the prayer of the petition of Charles White cannot be granted.

David Scudder states, that he was owner of the schooner Polly, employed out of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, on the fishing business; that, before her sailing, it was agreed between the owner, master, and fishermen, for their several shares in the said voyage; but that, it not having been expressed in the agreement that each man should receive his share of the nett proceeds of the said voyage, in proportion to the number of fish he might obtain, the collector of the port of Barnstable refused allowing the bounty granted in such cases; he further states, that he hath paid the crew, notwithstanding, for the voyage and fish caught, as intended by the act, and prays relief in the premises.

Your committee are of opinion that, in all cases where bounties are allowed by law, the parties claiming the same ought strictly to comply with the forms required by the act; any omission whereof may lead to serious inconveniences and injurious precedents; wherefore, your committee recommend to the House the following resolution:

Resolved, That the prayer of the petition of David Scudder cannot be granted.

Eleazer Scudder, stating a similar case, with respect to the schooner Dolphin, your committee equally recommend the following resolution.

Resolved, That the prayer of the petition of Eleazer Scudder cannot be granted.

Aaron Sheffield states, that he was owner and master of the brig Rising Sun, with which he sailed from Newport, in Rhode Island, for Teneriffe, on the eighth day of February, 1795; that, being at that island, he sold to Mr. Sarmiento, who is stated to have been a citizen of the United States, and a partner in the house of Messieurs Sarmiento, Silva, and Wardlow, of New York, the whole of the said brig; that he did not recollect the condition of the bond he had signed, on his return, to deliver up the register to the custom house of the district; in consequence whereof, he hath been sued on the said bond, and execution is now issuable against him, for twelve hundred dollars penalty. He states that the brig has always been held by citizens of the United States, and hath since returned, with the register in question, to New York. On all which considerations, he prays relief from the penalty and costs of suit.

Your committee are of opinion that, as the sale of the register with the vessel, at Teneriffe, probably influenced considerably on her value; and it would be an alarming precedent to encourage captains, in foreign ports, to dispose of their registers, on pretext that they did not recollect the bond they had signed, in case of the sale of the vessel, to return it, your committee, therefore, recommend to the House to adopt the following resolution:

Resolved, That the prayer of the petition of Aaron Sheffield cannot be granted.

Legaré, Theus and Prioleau, of Charleston, South Carolina, state that they were owners of the ship General Washington, whereof Isaac Bigland was master; that, on her voyage from Ostend to Charleston, in the year 1791, some of the crew, without the knowledge of the captain, concealed and secreted, among the ballast, a few kegs of gin, some of which were landed, contrary to the laws of the United States, without being reported by the master, who was, in consequence, sued for the penalty of five hundred dollars; in that case provided, for which the petitioners became bail or sureties. That application was made to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States for relief in the premises, who refused to grant it; that the said Bigland is since removed from the State, and not expected soon to return, wherefore the petitioners claim the interference of Congress.

Your committee are of opinion that it is of great importance to the revenue that the masters of ships should be held to be vigilant over any shipments made by their crews, and to prevent the revenue being, thence, defrauded; and that the House ought not to interfere, where a decision hath been already against the remission of the forfeiture, except in very particular cases, which this does not appear to be; therefore, your committee recommend the following resolution:

Resolved, That the prayer of the petition of Messrs. Legaré, Theus, and Prioleau, cannot be granted.

Samuel Berrien and others, masters of certain coasting vessels, in the State of New York, state that they obtained licences as coasters, from the collector of the district of New York, which they were obliged, by law, to surrender, within three days after the expiration of the time for which they were granted, or to forfeit the sum of fifty dollars, and their vessel subject to alien duties, &c. That their licences being expired at a time when an epidemic fever raged at New York, which made it dangerous for them to apply, or at a season of the year when it was inconvenient or impossible, they request relief in the premises.

Your committee being of opinion that sufficient power is vested, in this case, by the act of mitigations, to afford the prayed for relief, it is not necessary for this House to interfere; wherefore, they recommend the following resolution to be adopted by the House.

Resolved, That the prayer of the petition of Samuel Berrien and others, masters of coasting vessels in the State of New York, cannot be granted.

4th CONGRESS.]

No. 106.

[2d SESSION.]

PUBLIC DEBT.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 29, 1796.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives, passed on the first day of June, 1796, respectfully reports:

1st. That the foreign and domestic debts of the United States, including the assumed debt, and the balances due to creditor States, as adjusted and funded, exclusive of the specie debts of the late Government, paid at the treasury, under the present Government, amounted, on the 1st day of January, 1790, as will more particularly appear from the statement A, to \$75,414,427 97.

2d. That the same debts amounted, on the 1st of January, 1791, as will appear from the statement marked B, to \$77,361,428 70.

3d. That the debts incurred by the late Government, and paid at the treasury, under the present Government, prior to the 1st day of January, 1796, amounted, as per statement C, to \$502,465 32.

4th. That the moneys paid in the treasury from the commencement of the present Government to December 31st, 1795, for balances found due on accounts which originated under the late Government, amounted, as per statement D, to \$30,163 98.

5th. And, therefore, that the entire debt of the United States, on the 1st day of January, 1791, including the assumed debt and the balances due to creditor States, as the same have been settled and funded, exclusive of the sum last mentioned, amounted to \$77,833,730 04.

6th. That the anticipations, or temporary loans, obtained by the present Government, including the proceeds of foreign loans transferred to the treasury, or applied to the payment of interest in Europe, and a loan had of the Bank of the United States, for an equal sum of the capital stock of the said bank, at the close of each year, from the year 1791 to the year 1795, inclusive, amounted, as will appear from the statement E, to the following sums, viz:

Balances remaining to be applied to replace the foreign fund.

At the close of the year 1791,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$886,709 98
At the close of the year 1792,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,675,308 65
At the close of the year 1793,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,257,503 58
At the close of the year 1794,	-	-	-	-	-	-	844,167 60
At the close of the year 1795,	-	-	-	-	-	-	192,879 32

Balances of domestic loans remaining unpaid.

At the close of the year 1792,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,556,595 56
At the close of the year 1793,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,400,000
At the close of the year 1794,	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,500,000
At the close of the year 1795,	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,200,000

7th. That the funded and unfunded debts of the United States, including the sums purchased, redeemed, and vested in the sinking fund, the instalment of six per cent. stock reimbursed on the last day of December, 1795, and the domestic loans above mentioned, amounted, on the 1st day of January, 1796, as will appear from the statement marked F, to \$85,065,423 22.

8th. That the following sums of debt were extinguished by the operation of the sinking fund, at the close of the year 1795, as will appear from the statement G:

By the appropriation of the surplus duties to the end of the year 1790,	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,471,875 88
By the appropriation of moneys borrowed in Europe, pursuant to the act of August 12, 1790,	-	-	-	-	-	522,925 55
By the appropriation of the interest fund, constituted by the act of May 8th, 1792,	-	-	-	-	-	312,860 28
By payments into the treasury and transfers to the United States, under the act of the 8th May, 1792,	-	-	-	-	-	402,507 18

Amounting, in the whole, to \$2,710,168 89

9th. That the instalment of six per cent. stock reimbursed on the last day of December, 1795, amounted to \$544,066 55.

10th. That the stock of the Bank of the United States, held by the United States, on the last day of December, 1795, valued at par, amounted to \$2,000,000.

11th. That there remained to be received, on account of bonds for duties on imports, which had accrued and were uncollected on the last day of December, 1795, after deducting drawbacks and expenses of collection, calculated on a moderate estimate, as will appear from the statement H, the sum of \$4,000,000.

12th. That the debts purchased, redeemed, and reimbursed, including the stock of the Bank of the United States, held by the United States, and bonds remaining uncollected on the last day of December, 1795, amounted to \$9,254,235 43.

The amount of the foreign debt is stated, in the documents herewith transmitted, at one hundred and thirty-nine thousand dollars more than in a report made by the Secretary on the 13th day of December instant; this is occasioned by certain premiums being herein considered as part of the *capital debt*, which, in the report alluded to, are considered as a part of the *annual charge*; the different views taken of the same subject, do not, however, vary the results which have been given.

All which is respectfully submitted.

OLIVER WOLCOTT, Jr. *Secretary of the Treasury.*

December 28th, 1796.

A.

A Statement of the foreign and domestic debts of the United States, including the assumed debt, on the 1st January, 1790.

FOREIGN DEBT.			
		Livres. s. d.	Dolls. cts.
<i>Debt due to France, contracted by the late Government.</i>			
Loan of 18,000,000 of livres, bearing an interest of five per cent. per annum, from the 3d September, 1783,		18,000,000	
Loan of 10,000,000 of livres, bearing interest at four per cent. per annum, from the 5th November, 1781,		10,000,000	
Loan of 6,000,000 of livres, bearing interest at five per cent. per annum, from the 1st January, 1784,		6,000,000	
Balance of an account for supplies furnished,		134,065	7 6
Debt due to the Farmers General of France,	1,000,000		
From which deduct remittances to the Farmers General by the late Government,	153,229 5 7		
And balance of supplies furnished John Holker, late consul,	448,471 14 8		
	601,701 0 3		
		398,298 19 9	
Interest which fell due before and in the year 1789, on the several loans above recited,	8,800,000		
Interest on the balance of the above mentioned account for supplies furnished,	41,895 8 7		
Interest on the above stated balance due to the Farmers General of France, from 3d September, 1783,	267,908 5 2		
Deduct interest for same period on the balance of supplies furnished John Holker, late consul, -	141,890 9 10		
	126,017 15 4		
		8,967,913 3 11	
	Livres, -	43,500,277 11 2	
At 18 $\frac{1}{5}$ ths cents per livre, is			7,895,300 38
<i>Debt contracted in Holland, by the late Government.</i>			
Loan of 5,000,000, per five contracts, dated June 11; 1782, at five per cent. per annum,		5,000,000	
Loan of 2,000,000 of guilders, per contract dated March 9, 1784, at four per cent. per annum,	2,000,000		
Premiums to the lenders and gratifications on the said loan,	837,500		
Deduct this amount, paid out of the funds obtained by the late Government,	180,000		
	657,500		
		2,657,500	
Loan of one million of guilders, per contract, dated June 1st, 1787, at five per cent. per annum,		1,000,000	
Loan of one million of guilders, per contract dated 13th March, 1788, at five per cent. per annum,		1,000,000	
		9,657,500	
At 40 cents per guilder, is			3,863,000 00
<i>Debt contracted in Spain, by the late Government.</i>			
Amount due to the Government of Spain on the 21st March, 1782, bearing interest at five per cent. per annum,	\$174,011		
Interest which fell due before and in the year 1789,	67,679 95		
			241,681 95
The debt due to foreign officers,	186,988 23		
Interest from the 1st January, 1789, to January 1st, 1790,	11,219 29		
			198,207 52
Amount of the foreign debt on the 1st January, 1790,			12,198,189 85
DOMESTIC DEBT.— <i>Principal.</i>			
The total amount of Loan Office certificates, in old emissions, reduced to an estimated value in specie, by the table,		11,463,802	
Amount of certificates issued from the Loan Office, in specie value,		128,959 54	
The total amount of army certificates issued by the commissioner appointed for that purpose,		10,967,145 52	
The total amount of certificates issued by the several State commissioners,		3,723,624 50	

The total amount of certificates issued by the several commissioners appointed to settle the accounts of the staff department of the army, - - - - -	\$1,159,169 65	
The total amount of certificates issued by the Register of the Treasury, - - - - -	715,704 01	
	28,158,405 42	
From which is deducted the amount in certificates paid into the treasury on account of lands and other property sold by the late Government, which certificates were cancelled, - - - - -	969,015 44	
	27,197,489 88	
<i>Interest.</i>		
The total amount of interest on the above stated debt of 27,197,489 $\frac{88}{100}$ ths, from the several periods at which interest commences on the various certificates of which it was formed, was estimated at the treasury to the 31st December, 1790, to be, - - - - -	17,974,296	
Deduct payments on account thereof, made by the late Government, - - - - -	4,944,127 80	
And one year's interest on 27,197,489 $\frac{88}{100}$ ths, - - - - -	1,631,849 39	
	6,575,977 29	
Unliquidated claims on the Government for services and supplies or otherwise, during the late war, including the amount of continental outstanding emissions, - - - - -	11,398,318 61	
	2,127,513 89	
<i>ASSUMED DEBT.</i>		
Principal, - - - - -	12,181,254 07	
Interest, - - - - -	6,090,560 67	
	18,271,814 74	
<i>Balances of creditor States.</i>		
Principal, - - - - -	3,517,584	
Interest, - - - - -	703,517	
	4,221,101	63,216,238 12
Total amount of the foreign and domestic debt of the United States, on the 1st January, 1790, - - - - -	Dollars, 75,414,427 97	

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, 30th September, 1796.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

B.

A Statement of the foreign and domestic debts of the United States, including the assumed debt, on the 1st of January, 1791.

FOREIGN DEBT.			
<i>Debt due to France, contracted by the late Government.</i>		<i>Livres. s. d.</i>	<i>Dolls. cts.</i>
Loan of eighteen million of livres, bearing an interest of five per cent. per annum, from the 3d September, 1783, - - - - -		18,000,000	
Loan of ten million of livres, bearing interest at four per cent. per annum, from the 5th November, 1783, - - - - -		10,000,000	
Loan of six million of livres, bearing interest at five per cent. per annum, from 1st January, 1784, - - - - -		6,000,000	
Balance of an account for supplies furnished, - - - - -		134,065 7 6	
Debt due to the Farmers General of France, - - - - -	1,000,000		
From which deduct remittances made by the late Government, - - - - -	153,229 5 7		
And the balance of an account of supplies furnished John Holker, late consul, - - - - -	448,471 4 8		
	601,701 0 3		
		398,298 19 9	
Interest which fell due before and in the year 1790, on the several loans above recited, - - - - -	10,400,000		
Interest on the balance of the above mentioned account for supplies furnished, - - - - -	48,598 13 11		
Interest on the above stated balance due the Farmers General of France, from the 3d September, 1783, - - - - -	310,246 15 10		
Deduct interest for same period, on the balance of supplies furnished John Holker, late consul, - - - - -	164,314 1 6		
	145,932 14 4		
The amount, principal and interest, of the French debt, on the 1st January, 1791, was - - - - -		10,594,531 8 3	
		45,126,895 15 6	
	At 18 $\frac{15}{100}$ ths per livre, is - - - - -		8,190,531 58
<i>Debt contracted in Holland, by the late Government.</i>			
Loan of five million, per five contracts, dated June 11, 1782, at five per cent. per annum, - - - - -		5,000,000	

Loan of two million of guilders, per contract dated March 9, 1784, at four per cent. per annum,	2,000,000	
Premiums to the lenders and gratifications on the said loans,	837,500	
Deduct this amount paid out of the funds obtained by the late Government,	180,000	
	<u>657,500</u>	
		2,657,500
Loan of one million of guilders, per contract dated June 1, 1787, at five per cent. per annum,		1,000,000
Loan of one million of guilders, per contract dated 13th March, 1788, at five per cent. per annum,		1,000,000
		<u>9,657,580</u>
At 40 cents per guilder,		\$3,863,000
<i>Debt contracted in Spain, by the late Government.</i>		
Amount due to the Government of Spain on the 21st of March, 1782, bearing interest at five per cent. per annum,	\$174,011	
Interest which fell due before and in the year 1790,	76,371 50	
		250,582 50
<i>Debt due to foreign officers.</i>		
Principal,	186,988 23	
Interest,	21,438 32	
		209,426 8
Amount of the foreign debt on 1st January, 1791,		\$12,513,340 89
<i>DOMESTIC DEBT.—Principal.</i>		
The total amount of Loan Office certificates in old emissions, reduced to an estimated value in specie, by the table,	\$11,463,802	
Amount of certificates issued from the Loan offices, in specie value,	128,959 54	
The total amount of army certificates issued by the commissioners appointed for that purpose,	10,967,145 52	
The total amount of certificates issued by the several State commissioners,	3,723,624 50	
The total amount of certificates issued by the several commissioners appointed to settle the accounts of the staff department of the army,	1,159,169 65	
The total amount of certificates issued by the Register of the Treasury,	715,704 01	
		28,158,405 42
From which is deducted the amount in certificates paid into the treasury on account of lands and other property sold by the late Government, which certificates were cancelled,		960,915 44
		<u>27,197,489 $\frac{3}{8}$</u>
<i>Interest.</i>		
The total amount of interest on the above stated debt of \$27,197,489 $\frac{3}{8}$ ths, from the several periods at which interest commences on the various certificates of which it was formed, was estimated at the treasury to the 31st December, 1790, to be,	17,974,296	
Deduct payments on account thereof made by the Government,	4,944,127 80	
		13,030,168 20
Unliquidated claims on the Government for services and supplies, or otherwise, during the late war, including the amount of out standing continental emissions,		2,127,513 89
<i>ASSUMED DEBT.</i>		
Principal,	12,181,254 07	
Interest,	6,090,560 67	
		18,271,814 74
<i>Balances of creditor States.</i>		
Principal,	3,517,584	
Interest,	703,517	
		4,221,101
		64,848,087 81
Total amount of the foreign and domestic debt of the United States, on the first January, 1791,		<u>\$77,361,428 70</u>

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, 30th September, 1796.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

C.

A General Statement of the payments which have been made from the funds of the present Government, from its commencement to the 31st December, 1795, in payment of claims or balances of accounts which were contracted by the late Government.

	Dolls. cts.	Dolls. cts.
In the printed accounts stated from the records of the treasury, commencing with the present Government and ending the 31st December, 1791, the following expenditures appear, viz:		
For discharging warrants issued by the late Board of Treasury, pages 11, 12, . . .	157,789 94	
For sundry expenditures of the late civil list, particularized in pages 13 to 16, . . .	37,311 20	
Towards discharging debts contracted by Abraham Skinner, late commissary of prisoners, pages 46 to 49, . . .	38,683 13	
Towards discharging certain debts contracted by Colonel Timothy Pickering, late Quartermaster General, page 49, . . .	1,454 08	
In payment of interest due on Loan Office certificates, per bills of exchange drawn on the late commissioners at Paris, page 52, . . .	3,533	
In part payment to the French Government for supplies furnished in the West Indies by the Navy Department, to sundry ships of war of the United States, from 1781 to 1783, . . .	20,000	
<i>For satisfying miscellaneous claims in relation to the late Government.</i>		
The printed accounts, pages 55, 56, include, under this head, payments both of the late and present Government, and amount to, (exclusive of the payment of the French Government of \$20,000 above stated) . . .	35,118 60	
If the following items (which appear to belong to the present Government only) are deducted, the residue will show the payments for the old Government—		
1790, Nov. 22. Warrant No. 748,	249	
1791, March 1. Ditto, 920,	178 73	
“ 19. Ditto, 941,	60	
June 24. Ditto, 1117,	30 92	
Aug. 19. Ditto, 1226,	81 35	
Dec. 26. Ditto, 1377,	256	
	856	
Distribution of the prizes captured by the squadron under the command of John Paul Jones, page 57,	1,087 14	
		294,121 09
In the printed accounts for the year 1793, stated from the records of the treasury, the following expenditures appear, viz:		
For discharging warrants issued by the late Board of Treasury, page 15,	33 33	
Towards discharging certain debts contracted by Colonel Timothy Pickering, late Quartermaster General, page 44,	2,606 18	
For paying bills of exchange drawn on the late commissioners at Paris, in discharge of interest due on loan office certificates, page 49,	582	
For discharging a claim of Oliver Pollock, late commercial agent at New Orleans, for supplies of clothing, arms, and military stores, during the late war, pa. 55,	108,605 20	
Payment to Robert King and Richard Feilds, by their agent, David Allison, for going express to the chiefs of the Cherokee nation, in October, 1788, page 55,	64	
To the French Government, in payment of the balance of an account for supplies furnished in the West Indies by the Navy Department, to sundry ships of war, from 1781 to 1783, page 55,	9,029 68	
To Benjamin Hopkins, and other commissioners for treating with the Southern Indians, for a balance due to them under an act of Congress of 15th March, 1785, page 56,	2,787 88	
To William Perry, one of the said commissioners, for his salary under the said act of the 15th March, 1785, page 56,	299	
To Richard Howes, administrator to Elisha Caesar, deceased, late a boy on board the frigate Alliance, for said boy's proportion of prizes captured by the squadron under the command of John Paul Jones, page 56,	36 25	
Arnold Wells, for a balance due on a bill of exchange in his favor, drawn by William Thompson, William Irvine, Christian Greene, and others, dated Quebec, August 5th, 1776, on Meredith & Clymer,	594 50	
Thomas Harwood, agent for the late Maryland line, for the purpose of enabling him to discharge a balance of pay due to the non-commissioned officers and privates of said line,	10,085 51	
		134,723 53
The following payments were made in the year 1793, and appear in the annual accounts rendered for that year:		
Towards discharging debts contracted by Colonel Timothy Pickering, late Quartermaster General, page 46,	2,675 56	
For satisfying a debt contracted by Abraham Skinner, late Commissary General of prisoners,	46 42	
In discharging of a claim of Robert Fenner, agent for settling the accounts of North Carolina line, being the amount of his commission on sundry payments made by him to the officers of the late North Carolina line, in the years 1782 and 1783, page 58,	169 05	
In discharge of a claim of Christopher Green, by his legal representatives, for principal and interest on moneys advanced to certain citizens of the United States, prisoners of war at Quebec, in the year 1776, page 59,	401 96	
Paid the trustees of the public grammar school at Wilmington, in the State of Delaware, being for rent and for damages done to the same by the troops of the United States during the last war, page 59,	2,553 64	

In discharge of bills of exchange drawn on the late commissioners for payment of interest due on loan office certificates,	196	
	6,042 63	
To which add, for the purpose of bills of exchange amounting to 100,000 current guilders remitted to W. & J. Willink, N. & J. Van Staphorst, & Hubbard, of Amsterdam, for the purpose of paying interest on the Dutch loans, per page 52, of the printed accounts for the year 1791,	35,087 71	41,130 34
The following payments were made in the year 1794, and appear in the annual accounts rendered for that year:		
For satisfying certain debts contracted by Colonel Timothy Pickering, late Quartermaster General, page 63,	162 45	
For paying bills of exchange drawn on the late commissioners at Paris, in discharge of interest due on loan office certificates, page 74,	36	
Paid James M'Ghan, late boy on board the frigate Alliance, for his proportion of prizes captured by the squadron under the command of John Paul Jones, in the North sea, page 76,	35 14	
To John White, late midshipman on board the frigate Bon Homme Richard, for his proportion of the prizes captured by the squadron under the command of John Paul Jones, in the North seas, page 76,	22 77	256 36
In the printed accounts for the year 1795, the following expenditures will appear, viz:		
For satisfying certain debts contracted by Colonel Timothy Pickering, late Quartermaster General,	61 59	
To Rumford and Abijah Dawes, attorneys for Edward Rutledge and Catharine Green, executors of the late General Nathaniel Green, for this sum, stated by the Auditor, on May 14, 1793, to be due to said Green,	27,504 15	
To Lieutenant Colonel Tousard, being so much granted him by an act of Congress of the 30th April, 1794, as an equivalent and in full discharge of his pension of \$360 for life,	3,600	
Paid Joseph Stretch, administrator to the estate of Joseph Wright, deceased, for said Wright's modelling a likeness and cutting two dies for a model of Henry Lee, Esq. in conformity to a resolution of Congress of the 24th September, 1779,	233 33	
To Peter Covenhoven, late sergeant in the militia, being the amount of compensation allowed him for certain costs attending the cure of a wound he received in an action near fort Schuyler, during the late war, per act of the 6th January, 1795,	408 26	
To F. W. Ast, by John Barely, his agent, for salary and rent of a room at L'Orient, allowed him for his services as a clerk employed by Thomas Barclay, late commissioner of accounts in France, to assist in arranging and stating the foreign accounts,	426 67	32,234
		\$502,465 32

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office*, 30th September, 1796.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register*.

D.

A General Statement of moneys paid into the Treasury of the United States, from the commencement of the present Government to the 31st December, 1795, being the balances found due on accounts which originated under the late Government.

In the printed accounts stated from the records of the treasury, commencing with the present Government and ending the 31st December, 1791, the following payments are stated, as per page 7:		
From Nathaniel Gilman, late receiver of continental taxes for the State of New Hampshire,	\$3,325 70	
From James Blanchard, paymaster to the second regiment of Hew Hampshire,	394 10	
From Horatio Clagget, paymaster to the Maryland line,	1,480 30	
From Thomas M'Wharter, in the department of the commissary of hides,	17 20	
From Joseph Carleton, late secretary in the War Office,	155 52	
From Reading Howell, executor to the estate of Cornelius Sheriff, deceased, in the quartermaster's department,	31 55	
From Benjamin Hitchbourne, attorney to the administrator on the estate of Thomas Chase, deceased, in the quartermaster's department,	5,682 14	
From Lynde Catlin, clerk in the office of the acting paymaster,	14 60	\$11,001 11
In the printed accounts for the year 1792, as above mentioned, the following receipts into the treasury are stated, page 11:		
From David Trumbull, on his lottery agency,	189 96	
From James Wilson, in the quartermaster's department,	1,080 76	
From Samuel Davidson, in the department of the commissary of hides,	37 35	
From John Richards, agent for John Moland, in the department of the deputy commissary general for the State of Connecticut,	427 83	
From Henry Hollingsworth, late deputy quartermaster general,	419 54	
From William Shippen, late director general of military hospitals,	2,547 38	4,702 82
The following sums were received into the treasury in the year 1793, and which appear in the annual accounts rendered for that year, viz. page 13.		
December 17, 1793, warrant No. 101, on Richard Harrison, attorney for the district of New York, on account of Margaret Livingston's bond, given for a bill of exchange purchased by the late secret committee of Congress, and which bill was protested,	7,325 18	

Warrant No. 102, on Morgan Lewis, late deputy quartermaster general of the State of New York, being a balance found due by him,	\$1,123 40	\$8,448 58
In the year 1794, the following receipts into the treasury are stated, as per the printed accounts for that year, page 14:		
From William Cook, late deputy quartermaster general, Pennsylvania,	314 18	
From Samuel Bard and Jonathan Burrall, executors of John Pierce, deceased, late paymaster general,	213 30	
From Roger Alden, late deputy secretary of Congress, being a balance due by him on settlement of his account of the contingent expenses of the office of the secretary of Congress,	90 60	
From Robert Williams, late paymaster to the 4th regiment of Massachusetts,	75 42	693 50
In the year 1795, the following sums were received into the treasury, per the printed accounts for that year, viz:		
From Daniel Heister, Jr. in the commissary general's department,	97 33	
From Messrs. Furman and Hunt, in the quartermaster general's department,	5 94	
From Robert Townsend Hooe, for damaged tobacco sold by the commissioner of loans in the State of Virginia, on public account,	37 44	
From Edward Carrington, late deputy quartermaster general, received by him for public property sold,	1,846 85	
From ditto, for so much received by him from the estate of George Webb, late receiver of continental taxes in the State of Virginia,	1,330 62	
From James Lovell, late receiver of continental taxes for the State of Massachusetts,	1,999 79	5,317 97
		<u>\$30,163 98</u>

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office*, 30th September, 1796.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register*.

E.

A Statement of the anticipations at the close of each year, from the year 1791 to the year 1795, inclusive.

	Balances remaining at the close of each year, to be applied to replace the foreign fund.	Balances of domestic loans unpaid at the close of the year.	Total anticipations at the close of each year.
1791. Amount as per the annexed statement, No. 1,	\$886,709 98	- -	\$886,909 98
1792. Ditto do. No. 2,	1,675,308 65	\$2,556,595 56	4,231,904 21
1793. Ditto do. No. 3,	1,257,503 58	2,400,000	3,657,503 58
1794. Ditto do. No. 4,	844,167 60	4,500,000	5,344,167 60
1795. Ditto do. No. 5,	192,879 32	6,200,000	6,392,879 32

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office*, 30th September, 1796.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register*.

No. 1.

Statement of moneys transferred to the United States, and of the proceeds of foreign loans applied to discharge the foreign debt and other purposes, during the year 1791.

Proceeds of bills of exchange drawn by the Treasurer of the United States on the commissioners in Amsterdam, as credited in the printed public accounts for the year 1791,		\$361,391 34
Amount applied in Europe and at the treasury, for the interest on foreign debt in the year 1791, viz:		
French debt,	\$294,445 93	
Dutch debt,	222,272 16	
Spanish debt,	8,604 55	
		525,318 64
Amount on the 31st December, 1791, to be applied to replace the foreign fund,		<u>\$886,709 98</u>

No. 2.

Statement of moneys transferred to the United States, and of the proceeds of foreign loans applied to discharge the foreign debt and other purposes, during the year 1792.

Amount, on the 31st December, 1791, to be applied to replace the foreign fund,		\$886,709 98
Proceeds of bills of exchange drawn by the Treasurer on the commissioners in Amsterdam, as credited in page 12 of the printed public accounts for the year 1792,		545,902 89
Amount applied in Europe and at the treasury, for the interest on the foreign debt, in the year 1792, viz:		
French debt,	\$233,111 54	
Dutch debt,	402,632 02	
Antwerp debt,	33,615 50	
Spanish debt,	8,600 55	
		677,959 61
		2,110,572 48
EXPENDITURES.		
Payment on account of the French debt, as stated in page 62, of the printed public accounts for the year 1792,		435,263 83
Balances remaining on the 31st December, 1792, to be applied to replace the foreign fund,		1,675,308 65
<i>Domestic loans remaining unpaid on the 31st December, 1792, viz:</i>		
Under the act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States,	2,000,000	
Under the act for raising a further sum of money for the protection of the frontiers, and for other purposes therein mentioned,	400,000	
Under the act for raising and adding another regiment to the military establishment of the United States and for making further provision for the protection of the frontiers,	156,595 56	
		2,556,595 56
		\$4,231,904 21

No. 3.

Statement of moneys transferred to the United States, and of the proceeds of foreign loans applied to discharge the foreign debt and for other purposes, during the year 1793.

Amount on 31st December, 1792, to be applied to replace the foreign fund,		\$1,675,308 65
Proceeds of bills of exchange drawn by the Treasurer on the commissioners at Amsterdam, credited in page 14 of the printed public accounts for 1793,		1,197,272 01
Amount applied in Europe and at the treasury for interest on the foreign debt, viz:		
French debt,	\$165,616 23	
Dutch debt,	490,359 13	
Antwerp debt,	36,925 86	
Spanish debt,	450 02	
		693,351 24
		3,565,931 90
EXPENDITURE.		
Amount expended in the purchase of public debt in the year 1793, as per printed statement of the public accounts for that year, page 62,	334,901 89	
Payment of one instalment on a loan made by the bank of the United States, page 62,	200,000	
Payment on account of the French debt, per page 6,	1,337,881 32	
Payment of bills of exchange purchased and remitted to Amsterdam,	203,669 20	
Amount appropriated for paying principal and interest due to foreign officers,	231,975 81	
		2,308,428 32
Balance remaining on 31st December, 1793, to be applied to replace the foreign fund,		1,257,503 58
<i>Domestic loans remaining unpaid on the 31st December, 1793, viz:</i>		
Under the act for incorporating the subscribers to the Bank of the United States,	1,800,000	
Under the act making appropriations for the support of Government, for the year 1793,	600,000	
		2,400,000
		\$3,657,503 58

No. 4.

Statement of moneys transferred to the United States, and of the proceeds of foreign loans applied to discharge the foreign debt, and other purposes during the year 1794.

Balance remaining on the 31st December, 1793, to be applied to replace the foreign fund, according to the printed public accounts for that year,	.	.	\$1,257,503 58
Proceeds of bills of exchange drawn by the treasurer, on the commissioners in Amsterdam,	.	.	607,950 78
Amount applied in Europe, and at the treasury, for interest on the foreign debt:			
French debt,	\$144,292 50		
Dutch Debt,	493,191 87		
			637,484 37
			<u>2,502,938 73</u>
EXPENDITURE.			
Payment on account of the French debt in the year 1794, per printed statement of the public accounts, page 84,	524,992 81		
Payment on account of the Dutch debt,	818,778 32		
Payment for the relief of certain inhabitants of St. Domingo,	15,000		
Payment of the second instalment due on a loan made of the Bank of the United States, pursuant to an act of the 4th June, 1794.	200,000		
Amount expended in the purchase of domestic debt, of the sum of \$607,950 78, appropriated for the reduction thereof, in pursuance of the act passed the 12th August, 1790, being the proceeds of bills of exchange drawn in the year 1794, in consequence of the loan of 3,000,000 guilders, per contract of 10th April, 1794,	100,000		
			<u>1,658,771 13</u>
Balance remaining on 31st December, 1794, to be applied to replace the foreign fund,	.	.	844,167 60
<i>Domestic loans remaining unpaid on the 31st December, 1794.</i>			
Under the act for incorporating the subscribers to the Bank of the United States,	1,600,000		
Under the act for raising a further sum of money for the protection of the frontiers, and for other purposes therein mentioned,	300,000		
Under the act making provision for the expenses attending the intercourse with foreign nations,	600,000		
Under the act authorizing a loan of one million dollars,	1,000,000		
Ditto ditto,	1,000,000		
			<u>4,500,000</u>
			<u>\$5,344,167 60</u>

No. 5.

Statement of moneys transferred to the United States, and of the proceeds of foreign loans applied to discharge the foreign debt, and other purposes, during the year 1795.

Balance remaining on the 31st December, 1794, to replace the foreign fund,	.	.	\$844,167 60
Proceeds of bills of exchange drawn by the treasurer on the commissioners in Amsterdam, credited in page 15 of the printed public accounts for 1795,	\$96,424		
Amount applied in Europe, and at the treasury, for interest on the foreign debt, in the year 1795:			
French debt,	137,955 12		
Dutch debt,	555,971 97		
			693,927 09
			<u>1,634,518 69</u>
EXPENDITURE.			
Payment in full discharge of the French debt in the year 1795,	453,766 04		
Payment on account of the Dutch debt,	787,873 33		
Payment of the third instalment on a loan made of the Bank of the United States, pursuant to an act of 18th January, 1795,	200,000		
			<u>1,441,639 37</u>
Balance remaining on 31st December, 1795, to be applied to replace the foreign fund,	.	.	192,879 32
<i>Domestic loans remaining unpaid on the 31st December, 1795.</i>			
Under the act for incorporating the subscribers to the Bank of the United States,	1,400,000		
Under the act for raising a further sum of money for the protection of the frontiers, and for other purposes therein mentioned,	300,000		
Under the act making provision for the expenses attending the intercourse with foreign nations,	200,000		
Under the act authorizing a loan of two millions of dollars,	2,000,000		
Under the act for the reimbursement of a loan authorized by an act of the last session of Congress,	800,000		
Under the act making further appropriations for the military and naval establishments, and for the support of Government,	1,500,000		
			<u>6,200,000 00</u>
			<u>\$6,392,879 32</u>

F.

A Statement of the foreign and domestic debt of the United States, including the assumed debt, on the 1st of January, 1796.

<i>Loans effected by the late Government at Amsterdam.</i>		Guilders, at 40 cts.	
On the loan of five millions and contracts of the 11th June, 1782, at five per cent. per annum, after discharging the three annual instalments of one million each, which fell due on the 1st June, in the years 1793, 1794, and 1795,	2,000,000		
Of two millions ditto, of March 9th, 1794, at 4 per cent. per annum,	2,000,000		
Of one million ditto, of June 1st, 1787, at five per cent. per annum,	1,000,000		
Of one million, ditto, of March 13th, 1788, at do. do.	1,000,000		
	6,000,000	\$2,400,000	
To which add premiums and gratifications, payable on the loan of 9th March, 1784,	347,000	139,000	
Amount of loans unpaid, effected by the late Government, including premiums and gratifications on the loan of the 9th March, 1784,	6,347,500	2,539,000	
<i>Loans effected by the present Government, viz. at Amsterdam,</i>			
Of three millions of guilders, per contract of Februrry 1st, 1790, at five per cent. per annum	3,000,000		
Of two millions five hundred thousand do. per contract of March 2d, 1791, at do.	2,500,000		
Of six millions ditto, per contract of December 14th, 1791, at do.	6,000,000		
Of three millions ditto, ditto of December 24th, 1791, at 4 per cent. per annum,	3,000,000		
Of three millions ditto, of August 9th, 1792, at ditto, whereof only received,	2,950,000		
Of one million, being a re-loan of the first instalment due on the 1st June, 1793, on the loan of five million, per contracts of the 11th June, 1782, at five per cent. per annum,	1,000,000		
Of three millions, per contract of 10th April, 1794, at ditto,	3,000,000		
<i>Debt contracted in Antwerp by the present Government.</i>			
On the loan of three millions, per contract of November 30th, 1791, at four and a half per cent. per annum, amount received (950,000, guilders having been suppressed)	\$2,050,000 00		
	23,500,000	9,400,000	
Amount of the foreign debt of the United States on the 1st January, 1796, including premiums, and on the loan of the 9th March, 1784, agreeably to statements made at the treasury,	29,847,500	11,939,000	
<i>Domestic debt.</i>			
Six per cent. stock, nominal amount, including reimbursement,	\$21,204,321 02		
Deferred six per cent. stock,	10,508,666 77		
Three per cent. stock,	13,492,995 47		
		45,205,983 26	
Five and a half per cent. stock,	1,848,900		
Four and a half per cent. stock,	176,000		
		2,024,900	
<i>Assumed debt.</i>			
Six per cent stock, nominal amount, including reimbursement,	\$8,120,836 23		
Deferred six per cent. stock,	4,060,417 84		
Three per cent. stock,	6,090,560 67		
		18,271,814 74	
<i>Registered debt.</i>			
Principal of the registered debt remaining on the books of the treasury,	182,365,53		
Amount of interest calculated on the above sum, from various periods, to the 31st December, 1790, which will become three per cent. stock on being subscribed to the loan,	53,516 37		
		235,811 90	
Amount of certificates issued to non-subscribing creditors, which remain to their credit on the books of the commissioners of loans, in the following States, viz:			
<i>New Jersey.</i>			
Principal,	\$59 68		
Interest to the 31st December, 1790,	36 30		
		\$96 28	
<i>Pennsylvania.</i>			
Principal,	\$59 95		
Interest to the 31st December, 1790,	10 68		
		\$70 63	
<i>Maryland.</i>			
Principal,	\$4,262 32		
Interest to the 31st December, 1790,	2,004 97		
		6,297 29	
	6,434 20		
		242,316 10	

Domestic debt receivable on loan, but which, not being registered, is not entitled to a dividend, consisting of loan office and final settlement certificates, arrearages of interest, arrearages of military pensions to 4th March, 1789, and credits on the books of the treasury, for which certificates remain to be issued, estimated upon the principles of the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, dated January, 9th, 1790, and January 19th, 1795,	1,105,424 60	66,850,438 70
<i>Domestic Loans unpaid, viz.</i>		
To the Bank of the United States:		
Under the act, entitled "An act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States," bearing interest at six per cent. per annum, dated 25th Feb. 1791,	\$1,400,000	
Under the "Act for raising a further sum of money for the protection of the frontiers, and for other purposes therein mentioned," bearing interest at five per cent. per annum, dated 2d May, 1792,	300,000	
Under the "Act authorizing the loan of two millions of dollars," bearing interest at five per cent. per annum, dated 18th Dec. 1794,	2,000,000	
Under the "Act for the reimbursement of a loan authorized by an act of the last session of Congress," bearing interest at six per cent. per annum, dated 21st February, 1795,	800,000	
Under the "Act making further appropriations for the military and naval establishments, and for the support of Government," dated March 3d, 1795,	1,500,000	
	6,000,000	
To the Bank of New York:		
Under the act of 20th March, 1794, bearing interest at five per cent. per annum,	200,000	6,200,000 00
The debt remaining unpaid to foreign officers,	117,984	
From which deduct this sum, remitted to Holland for the payment of interest thereon, one hundred and five thousand guilders,	42,000	75,984 52
		<u>\$85,065,423 22</u>

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, September 30th, 1796.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

G.

A Statement of Debts extinguished by the Sinking Fund, to the close of the year 1795, in which is exhibited the sums placed under each head of Appropriation.

Acts of Appropriation under which the Purchases and Transfers were made.	Six Per Cent. Stock.		Three Per Cent. Stock.		Deferred Stock.		Am't of the several species of Stocks		Moneys Expended.							
	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.						
Appropriation of the 12th Aug. 1790, of the surplus duties to the end of the year 1790, for the reduction of the public debt,	326,500	13	112,515	99	348,498	40	52,574	50	588,791	54	42,995	32	1,471,875	88	957,770	65
Appropriation of two millions dollars, authorized to be borrowed by act of 12th Aug. 1790, for the reduction of the public debt,	275,554	36	78,050	59	27,843	47	3,888	47	98,474	72	39,113	94	522,925	55	434,901	89
Appropriation of the interest fund in the further purchases of public stock, under the act of the 8th May, 1792,	82,294	62	32,900	95	39,073	79	39,982	00	79,143	39	39,465	53	312,860	28	226,608	70
Appropriation of payments into the treasury, for land sold the State of Pennsylvania on lake Erie, and other payments and transfers to the U. States, under the act of the 8th May, 1792,	259,518	39	2,897	10	95,599	68	1,722	54	41,693	50	1,075	97	402,507	18		
Amount of the debt extinguished, the first year's reimbursement of the six per cent. stock, bearing a present interest, excepted,	943,867	50	226,364	63	511,015	34	98,167	51	808,103	15	122,650	76	2,710,168	89	1,619,281	24

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, September 30, 1796.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

H.

An estimate of the sums expected to be received from the bonds which accrued from duties on imports, to the close of the year 1795, after deducting the drawback and expenses of collection.

The estimated amount thereof is four million of dollars, \$4,000,000