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REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

DECEMBER, 1828.

In laying-before Congress the annual report from the Treasury for the present year, the occasion is deemed a fit one for presenting, in connexion with it, a brief retrospect of the principal financial operations and results of the three years preceding.

As preliminary, it may be proper to remark, that the receipts for the present year are likely to reach a sum greater than that at which they were estimated when Congress assembled last year: whilst the expenditures, always confined within limits prescribed by the law, have not gone beyond those limits. The only exception to this previous limitation upon expenditure applies to the public debt, for the reduction of which larger sums may be paid than are regularly set apart for the service of the year; provided there be surplus funds in the Treasury to admit of it. This has proved to be the case during the present year.

In the summary retrospect which it is proposed to give, the state of the public debt will claim the first attention. Such is the interest which the nation is known to take in its extinguishment, that what is done at the Treasury, from year to year, under the injunctions of the laws, towards this end, cannot be too distinctly set forth. Amongst the highest duties of a nation, is faithfully to keep to its pecuniary engagements; and there need be no better demonstration of its pecuniary ability, than when it is seen to pay off with promptitude and punctuality its funded debt.

There was paid in 1825, on account of the debt, the sum of twelve million ninety-nine thousand and forty-four dollars and seventy-eight cents. This sum was not all derived, as will be seen hereafter, from surplus revenue. In 1826, there were paid \$11,039,444 60, all from surplus revenue; in 1827, \$10,001,585 98, from surplus revenue; and in 1828, there will have been paid, by the close of the year, also from surplus revenue, \$12,163,566 90; making for the four years, forty-five million three hundred and three thousand six hundred and forty-two dollars twenty-six cents. Of this sum \$30,373,188 01 were applied to the principal, and \$14,930,454 25 to the interest of the debt; the whole of the former having gone towards the reduction of that part of it which bears an interest of six per cent.

The act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1817, commonly called the sinking fund act, appropriates the annual sum of ten millions of dollars for the purpose of gradually sinking or paying off the public debt of the nation. This sum includes all payments on account of interest, which are invariably made from quarter to quarter, leaving the remainder to be applied, as far as it will go, to the reduction of the principal. Up to the year 1825, the expectations of this act had not, in one sense, been always fully met. The annual interest was ever scrupulously paid as the quarter came round; but there had not been during every year a sufficient residue to be applied to the principal, to make up the entire sum of ten millions of dollars. Sometimes, too, there was not a sufficient amount of debt redeemable under the laws, in

the course of a year, to allow of the full payment of ten millions, even if the surplus funds of the Treasury had been equal to the operation. The inability of the Treasury, where it may have existed, to reduce the principal of the debt, every year, by the precise amount contemplated in the sinking fund act, neither broke faith nor caused complaint with the public creditor; for whatever the considerations of public policy that have made the rapid extinguishment of the debt a favorite object with the nation, it is known that the public creditor regards it, individually, as a hardship to be paid off. His reliance upon the faith and resources of the nation is so unbounded, that he prefers to let his capital stock remain in its hands, subject only to his calls for the interest. But since the close of 1825, such has been the state of the Treasury, from the increasing solidity of the national resources, that, not only has the annual requisition of the sinking fund act been complied with, but still more has been done. At the beginning of that year, the whole sum paid under the act, during the seven years of its operation in reduction of the principal of the debt, (the operation of the act not having regularly commenced until 1818,) fell short, by a sum exceeding three millions of dollars, of the amount that it would have reached, had the full ten millions been paid in principal and interest, during each of the seven years in question. Since the close of 1825, (or, more correctly, since the commencement of 1826,) this deficiency has been countervailed, by such an excess of annual payments towards the principal of the debt, as to leave, in the language of the Treasury, no arrears now due to the sinking fund, or none of importance. In other words, looking back upon the whole time that has elapsed since the sinking fund act went into operation, it can now be stated, that, taking one year with another, there have been made (with the exception of a small fractional sum) the full average payments of ten millions of dollars annually, in principal and interest, on account of the public debt. This result has been, in a great degree, produced by the payments which will have been made during the present year in reduction of the principal. Five million four hundred and sixty-three dollars and twelve cents were paid on the 1st of July, and it is intended to pay \$4,050,780 77 on the 1st of January; making for the whole year, including a small balance of Treasury notes to be paid off, and a minute fraction of the old registered debt, nine million sixty-one thousand four hundred and ninety-six dollars nineteen cents. The Committee on Finance of the Senate, in their valuable report to that body in April last, on the state of the public debt, referring to the foregoing payment which it was then in contemplation to make on the 1st of July, expressed their hope that a considerable reduction of the arrears due to the sinking fund would probably be effected in the course of this year. The hope is amply realized. The large amount of the payment to be made on the 1st of January was justified, in the opinion of the commissioners of the sinking fund, by the receipts into the Treasury since the payment in July was resolved upon, which were greater than had been anticipated, and by those that were reasonably anticipated for the fourth quarter of the year.

The total sum that will have been paid on account of the debt, from the 1st of January, 1817, the year in which the sinking fund act passed, to the 1st of January next, will be one hundred and forty-six million six hundred and sixty-nine thousand seven hundred and seventy-three dollars forty eight cents. Of this sum, \$88,834,108 66 were paid on account of principal, and \$57,835,664 82 on account of interest. The extra payments on account of the principal, (more than could have been covered by the an-

nual appropriation of ten millions,) comprehend sums obtained on loan at a lower interest than six per cent., to replace stock paid off at that interest, and sums that had accumulated in the Treasury in 1817, partly under the effect of the double duty system, before the prospective operation of the act began. The national debt has been positively lessened in amount by the sum of sixty-five million one hundred and twenty-nine thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine dollars and thirty-eight cents, since the 1st of January, 1817, by surplus funds. The whole of this last mentioned sum, so paid off, was borrowed at six per cent., or more than six, with the exception of a small amount of Treasury notes and some Mississippi stock. It is facts like these that attest the true character and value of a sinking fund. None can be effectively such, but where income exceeds expenditure; and where a clear surplus from the former is steadily applied to the diminution of the debt. Such is the sinking fund act of the United States, and such have been the results of its operation; results which it cannot be otherwise than acceptable to the nation to learn. The whole remaining debt that the nation will owe on the 1st of January ensuing, will be, in its nominal amount, fifty-eight million three hundred and sixty-two thousand one hundred and thirty-five dollars seventy-eight cents. But from this amount should be taken seven millions of dollars, being so much of apparent debt only, in the shape of subscription to the stock of the Bank of the United States, the nation owning a like sum in the stock of the bank, upon which dividends are punctually paid. Of the sum that will remain, namely, \$51,362,135 78, the old revolutionary three per cents constitute more than thirteen millions of dollars. By this exhibition of the state of the debt, it will be seen to how small an amount it has fallen, under a faithful enforcement of the sinking fund act, in the space of eleven years. In the past effects of this act we have the pledge of its future efficacy. As each successive year increases the proportion of principal that is paid off, diminishing that of interest, it is easy to anticipate in how short a time the nation, under the continued action of the fund, will be released from all charges whatever, on account of the debt, by its final extinguishment. Assuming its stated appropriation of ten millions to be forerun in the same proportion in future years as it has been this year, the debt will, in effect, be totally paid off in little more than four years.

An evidence of the stable resources of a country, actual and prospective, is to be found in the prices which its funded debt bears in the money market.

A financial exposition and review, like the present, naturally embraces some general allusion to this point. The stocks of the United States keep at an elevation above par, indicative of the high credit of the Government; the more remarkable, from the consideration that they are redeemable at short periods, and quickly redeemed, in fact, as the periods arrive. The three per cents, being those which it is presumed will be redeemed last, a circumstance known always to enhance the value of stock, where public confidence attaches to it, stand, accordingly, at the highest rate; being a favorite stock abroad as well as at home. For the last four years, this portion of the public stock has been at a price ranging, in the main, from 80 to 85; nor has it been always obtainable, such is the demand for it, even at that rate. The heavy fall of stocks in England, towards the close of 1825, affected those of this country less than might have been anticipated, from the connexions of business between the two countries; and serves to show the value of those of this Government, even under untoward occurrences, in that great centre of the commercial world.

The precise amount and kinds of stock of which the public debt will consist on the 1st of January next, with the periods of redemption, will be seen in detail in the document No. 1, annexed to this report. It is not deemed necessary to say any thing more under this head, except barely to add, that the \$5,000,463 12, that were paid off on the 1st of July last, consisted of \$2,744,423 91 of the six per cent. stock created by the act of Congress of the 8th of February 1813, being all that was left of that stock; and of \$2,256,039 21 of the six per cent. stock created by the act of the 24th of March, 1814. The \$4,050,780 77 intended to be paid at the close of the present year, consist of the six per cent. stock, also created by the last mentioned act, but denominated the loan of the 22d of August, 1814; being, in like manner, all that remains unpaid of that particular loan.

The general state of the foreign commerce of the country will next be given. This will best make known the surplus productions of its soil, and those other sources of its industry which constitute the basis of its foreign commerce. The importations into the United States, during the last four years, amount in value to three hundred and fifty million two hundred and two thousand four hundred and sixty-nine dollars. Those for a portion of the present year are here given by probable estimate, rather than certain knowledge. The exportations for the same four years, calculated in the same way, amount to three hundred and thirty-seven million two hundred and two thousand four hundred and twenty-six dollars; of the latter, \$233,069,035 were of domestic produce and manufacture, and \$104,133,391 were re-exportations of foreign commodities. The importations for the four years preceding, or from 1821 to 1824, (both inclusive,) amounted to three hundred and three million nine hundred and fifty-five thousand five hundred and thirty-nine dollars; and the exportations to two hundred and eighty-seven million eight hundred and twenty thousand three hundred and fifty dollars. Of the latter, \$191,350,881 were of domestic produce and manufacture, and \$96,469,469 re-exportations of foreign articles.

The receipts into the Treasury during the last four years, (these being always chiefly dependant upon the importations,) amount to ninety-seven million nine hundred and fifty-seven thousand five hundred and fifty-nine dollars and eighty-six cents. Those for the present year are here also given, in part, by estimate. The estimates may deviate from accuracy, but not to an extent to thwart the general conclusions that are in view. The expenditures for the same time, calculated in the same way, may be stated at ninety-five million five hundred and eighty-five thousand five hundred and eighteen dollars and eighty-five cents. Of this sum, besides what was applied to the public debt, about fourteen millions will have been expended on internal works designed to improve the condition of the country, or otherwise on objects not belonging to the mere annual support of Government, in its civil, military, and naval establishments. The receipts for the four years that preceded were eighty-four million seven hundred and twenty-eight thousand and ten dollars and seventy-one cents; and the expenditures eighty-three million nine hundred and seventy-nine thousand eight hundred and seventy-four dollars and seventy-nine cents. Ten millions of dollars obtained by loans, are included in the receipts of the four years last mentioned; and five millions, so obtained, came into the Treasury during the first year of the other series, viz: in 1825. This loan of five millions was procured under an act of Congress of May, 1824, at four and a half per cent., not from any deficiency of revenue, but for the purpose of paying an equal amount

of the public debt at six per cent. It explains what was said of the payment that was made on account of the debt in 1825 not having all been from surplus revenue. The loans, amounting to ten millions, embraced in the first series of four years, were obtained with a view (exclusive of the sum applied to the purchase of Florida) to similar changes in the debt. It has been the policy of the Treasury Department to recommend, from time to time, these changes of stock, from a high, to stock bearing a lower rate of interest; it appearing to be unjust to the nation, that, under an entire alteration of circumstances since the time when it may have borrowed money, it should continue to pay more in the shape of interest than individuals pay; the credit of the nation transcending that of individuals as much as do its resources.

This remark necessarily implies the right, on the part of the Government, so to change its stock, from the time of redemption having arrived, to that which bears a high interest; and which may, therefore, without objection, be paid off by a new loan obtained at a reduced interest.

Deducting the amount of receipts from these beneficial loans during the two periods reviewed, the absolute increase of revenue, during the second period, is found to exceed eighteen millions of dollars. The whole of this increase has been in the customs. It amounts, in each year, to an average of more than twenty-four per cent. Whilst the increase in receipts has been at this rate, the increased expenditure, aside from what has been paid towards the reduction of the debt, has been less than ten per cent., and the latter has been chiefly caused by internal improvements. The increase in receipts may be accounted for, in part, but not at all to this extent, by the increased duties under the tariff of 1824. The imports, during the four years ending with 1828, exceed those of the preceding four years by an average of more than fifteen per cent. in each year. The exports of domestic produce, for the four years ending with 1828, exceed those of the four years ending with 1824 by an average of more than twenty-one per cent. in each year. The increase in the consumption of foreign articles, during the same time, has been, on an average, upwards of eighteen per cent. in each year.

It is believed that the shipping of the United States will be found to have increased, during the last four years, in a fair ratio with their commerce and revenue. The returns under this head are not sufficiently complete, at the present moment, to speak with precision. It is certain that the whole mercantile shipping of the Union, including that employed in the coasting trade, as well as all that is embarked in foreign commerce and the fisheries, exceeds at this time fifteen hundred thousand tons. That of no other nation is probably as large, England excepted. In 1818, the tonnage of the Union was but little more than twelve hundred thousand. Its greatest increase since that year, was in one of the years under examination, viz: in 1826. The profits of freight upon this large amount of tonnage, the ships of the United States being almost exclusively the carriers of the commerce of the nation, centre at home, and make a large addition to the stock of capital at home.

The foregoing statements indicate a steady advance in the national prosperity. The reality of this advance is only to be measured by aggregate results, ascertained at proper intervals of time. It is useful to present such results. They show the general condition of the country, viewed, not in parts, but under one undivided whole. They attest the positive growth of its riches, and the rapidity of the growth by comparison. They afford resting points for doubtful opinions, when all desire to arrive at those that may appear best supported by results. No single eye can take them all in, unassist-

ed by the authentic returns which it is the province of the Government, and chiefly of the department of the Treasury, to watch over and promulgate, endeavoring also to trace them to their causes. A state whose natural resources and territory are abundant, whose institutions are free, and whose interests are diversified, may witness occasional and temporary pressure upon some of those interests, whilst all the great branches of its industry are in course of sure development. But transient inconvenience is lost in the aggregate prosperity, and must, in the end, participate in that prosperity. It is thus that great states, under successful systems of legislation, go onward in their career of riches and power. Not only has there been a marked increase of importations and revenue in the United States, during the last four years, and of exportation of domestic commodities, but a like diminution in re-exportations. The latter is very striking; and justifies the inference, not merely of an increased desire to import for the purpose of meeting the contingencies of trade or speculation, but of an increased ability in the country to purchase and use foreign fabrics. The increased consumption of the latter, and the increase in revenue, have exceeded the ratio of the increase of duties under the tariff of 1824, and the presumed increase of population also. The exports of domestic products have increased more than four-fold faster than the increase of population, as given by the census at periods the most favorable. These facts cannot mislead. They point to an unequivocal increase, so far, in the prosperity of the nation. Statistical testimonials for a single year, or for more than one, may rise or fall in amount, from causes that postpone all permanent conclusions; but where they are seen to go on in an increasing train, throughout a succession of years, it is rational to ascribe them to causes beginning to assume a fixed character. If we review the last four years as a period of time in commercial history, we find little in the circumstances of the world, either from general war, or otherwise, to affect foreign markets beyond the ordinary fluctuations incident to trade at all times. The extraordinary operations in the cotton market, that fell upon the first of these years, viz: 1825, are not conceived to impair the applicability of the remark, because there has been time enough for diminished exportations, as a consequence of the large exportations of that year. No term, indeed, of *eight* years, since the establishment of the Government, has been so exempt from the influence of external events that disturb the regular operations of national industry and commerce, as the last eight. None, therefore, could be so fairly taken for the comparative statements that have been made. It does not escape recollection, that from 1791 to 1815, there were epochs when the foreign commerce of the country advanced with even more rapidity than is here stated—when it was greater, absolutely, and therefore greater in proportion to the population of the country. But, during that long interval, there prevailed in Europe, with scarcely a perceptible interruption, desolating wars, which created an unparalleled demand for our staple productions, and brought them up to extravagant prices. This, with our neutral attitude, which gave to our carrying trade a scope almost unbounded, raised exportations and importations to an artificial pitch, that can never be recurred to as a standard of comparison for commerce, under circumstances more ordinary and regular. It is known that, during portions of that interval, our trade in foreign produce far exceeded that in domestic. It is wholly otherwise now. The mere profits on our tonnage at that earlier day of the republic, by the capital which it introduced, gave, of itself, the capacity for an enlarged consumption of foreign articles, on a comparatively smaller basis of population.

The increased consumption of foreign articles in the United States, during the last four years, as compared with the four that preceded, may, it is believed, be ascribed, in no inconsiderable degree, to the advances which home labor has been making in various ways, in the country, since 1824. The creation and sub-division of home labor must bring new wealth to this country, as they ever have to other countries; and with it an increased ability to buy articles of all kinds. The reports from this department, within these four years, have respectfully, but earnestly, urged upon Congress the expediency of fostering manufacturing labor, under the conviction, deeply entertained, that in its success is largely to be found the true groundwork of financial power. It will ultimately unfold the means of providing revenue for the public wants, when war or other external events, not to be controlled, may abridge foreign commerce. How difficult it has been, heretofore, to obtain any efficient supplies of revenue from sources of internal industry and wealth, when such vicissitudes have happened, the financial history of the country in times past sufficiently makes known, imparting admonition for the future. The department has no less strenuously inculcated the policy of important amendments in our commercial code, by lowering the duties upon foreign articles that were indicated, especially teas; by removing the shackles which bind down the merchant in his trade of re-exportation; and by a liberal extension of the warehousing system, which, with the abolition of all transit duties, might more and more tend to bring the productions of all parts of the world into deposit at our ports, thence to be distributed, and principally by our own ships, wherever markets might invite them. It was believed that, with the establishment of manufactures at home, foreign commerce would ultimately expand; but it continues to be believed that the latter will never get to its full height in the United States, until aided by the laws in the ways recommended. The merchant, like the manufacturer, requires, at proper junctures, the helping hand of Congress, and may suffer without it. Hence it has been the object, as it was the duty, of the department, to invoke legislative favor for both these great interests, under the belief that they flourish most when they flourish together; that, in proportion as both flourish, in conjunction with agriculture, the invariable feeder of both, is the public Treasury most likely to be kept full; and that all plans of finance that do not take the co-operating prosperity of these three primary interests of the state as their foundation, must prove fallacious or short-lived. Such were the counsels of a departed statesman, whose name peculiarly lives in the records of this department; who was first placed at its head, directing its operations with a forecast so luminous as still to throw a guiding light over the path of his successors. His comprehensive genius, looking into futurity, and embracing in its survey all the interests that go to make up the full strength and riches of a great empire, saw the truth, now in course of corroboration by our own experience, that the protection and increase of manufacturing labor, far from stopping the springs of our commercial power, would but multiply and diffuse them.

Enough of time has not elapsed to warrant any decided judgment upon the practical operation of the tariff of 1828. There seems no present reason for supposing that it will lessen exportations. If not, no scale of duties which it has created will diminish the foreign trade, or the revenue of the nation. It is manifestly what we send abroad that must, in the end, give the true measure of what we are to receive from abroad.

The moneys received into the Treasury during the last four years amount, as has been already estimated, to more than ninety-seven millions of dollars. It belongs to this retrospect to state, that in the application of the whole of this sum to the various objects of expenditure designated by the laws, no embarrassments or delays, injurious to the public service, have happened. All moneys have been paid at the time, and at the place, where they were required to be paid, and to the persons entitled to receive them. This capacity in the Treasury to apply the public funds at the proper moment, in every part of a country of such wide extent, has been essentially augmented by the Bank of the United States. The department feels an obligation of duty to bear its testimony, founded on constant experience during the term in question, to the useful instrumentality of this institution in all the most important fiscal operations of the nation. In faithful obedience to the conditions of its charter, and aided by its branches, it has afforded the necessary facilities for transferring the public moneys from place to place, concentrating them at the point required. In this manner all payments on account of the public debt, whether for interest or principal; all on account of pensions; all for the civil list, for the army, for the navy, or for whatever other purpose wanted in any part of the Union, have been punctually met. The bank is also the depository, with its branches, for the public moneys, from whatever sources of revenue received; aiding, too, in their collection: thereby giving safety to the keeping, as well as promptitude and certainty to the disbursement, of the public treasure. It receives the paper of the State banks paid on public account in the interior, as well as elsewhere, and, by placing it to the credit of the United States as cash, renders it available wherever the public service may require. By this course—a course not enjoined by its charter—it widens the field of business and usefulness to the State banks. Such, also, is the confidence reposed in the stock of the Bank of the United States, that it serves as a medium of remittance abroad, in satisfaction of debts due from our citizens to those of other countries, which otherwise would make a call upon the specie of the country for their discharge. Nor are these all the uses of this institution, in which the Government participates. It is the preservation of a good currency that can alone impart stability to property, and prevent those fluctuations in its value, hurtful alike to individual and to national wealth. This advantage the bank has secured to the community, by confining within prudent limits its issues of paper, whereby a restraint has been imposed upon excessive importations, which are thus kept more within the true wants and capacity of the country. Sometimes (judiciously varying its course) it enlarges its issues, to relieve scarcity, as under the disastrous speculations of 1825. The State banks, following, or controlled by, its general example, have shaped their policy towards the same salutary ends; adding fresh demonstrations to the truth, that under the mixed jurisdiction and powers of the State and national systems of government, a national bank is the instrument alone by which Congress can effectively regulate the currency of the nation. When the Congress of the revolution, under the severest pressure of financial difficulty, established, in 1781, the Bank of North America; when the superintendent of finance of that period predicted that it would "*become as useful to commerce and agriculture in peace, as to the Government during war;*" when the same public officer, speaking from an arduous and enlightened experience, subsequently said that, without that bank, imperfect as was its organization, "*the business of the Department of Finance could not have been performed;*" it affords

a testimony, the memory of which is conceived to be not wholly irrelevant to that which is here intended to be borne, to the kindred but better institution of our day. The policy of Congress having established a financial connexion between the Bank of the United States and the Government of the Union, it is conceived to devolve upon the officer of the latter, whose post charges him with a close observance of that connexion, to report to Congress its practical effects. The benefits of a remedy become often most apparent by a recollection of the evils which called for it. A paper currency too redundant, because without any basis of coin, or other effective check, and of no value as a medium of remittance or exchange, beyond the jurisdiction of the State whence it had been issued; a currency that not unfrequently imposed upon the Treasury the necessity of meeting, by extravagant premiums, the mere act of transferring the revenue collected at one point, to defray unavoidable expenditures at another: this is the state of things which the Bank of the United States has superseded. In the financial operations of the nation, as in the pecuniary transactions between man and man, confidence has succeeded to distrust, steadiness to fluctuation, and reasonable certainty to general confusion and risk. The very million of dollars of funds not effective, of which the Treasury for many years has been obliged to speak, is but a remnant of the losses arising from the shattered currency, which the bank, by a wise management of its affairs, has cured. In conclusion, the mode of its agency, in large payments of the principal of the debt, is not to be overlooked. By its arrangements for them, it avoids the inconvenience of too great an accumulation of money in the vaults of deposit used by the Government, and of the vacuum that would succeed its too sudden distribution. It does this by anticipating, as the periods of payment approach, the disbursement of a considerable portion of the stock, in the form of discounts in favor of those who are to be paid off; thereby enabling them otherwise to employ their capital, as opportunities may offer, beforehand. In this manner heavy payments of the debt are, in effect, made gradually, instead of the whole mass being thrown at once upon the money market, which might produce injurious shocks. So prudently in this, and other respects, does the bank aid the operation of paying off the debt, that the community hardly has a consciousness that it is going on.

An act of Congress was passed on the 24th of last May, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to subscribe, in the name and for the use of the United States, for ten thousand shares of capital stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company—an enterprise designed to open the shortest outlet between the waters of the Ohio and the Atlantic ocean. This duty has been performed; and it is satisfactory to be able to state, that the national work which it is designed to advance—a work distinguished from kindred enterprises to which Congress has heretofore lent its powerful aid, by its connexion with the national metropolis—has been commenced. A considerable portion of the line of the canal is in progress of excavation, and under circumstances that promise well towards the successful prosecution of the whole work. In its completion, a large and enriching increase of home trade in this part of the Union, diffusing its commercial and fiscal benefits to other parts, and much of it concentrating in a district under the peculiar and exclusive care of Congress, cannot but be witnessed.

The retrospect intended is here closed. It looked to but two things: 1st, a condensed statement of the leading facts belonging to the history of the department, at the termination of one of those periods of time into which

the constitution has divided the movements of the Government; and, secondly, to a general reference to the principles of public policy, which have guided the present incumbent in the performance of its leading duties. So deeply do the finances of a state always enter into the estimate of its prosperity—often of its very existence—that he has at no time felt himself at liberty to take a restricted view of the law commanding him to make an annual report to Congress “on the subject of finance;” but puts himself upon the indulgence of that body for having coupled with this annual performance of his duty principles and recommendations which he believes eventually calculated, in the language of that law, to improve and increase the finances of the Union.

The report will now proceed to state the receipts and expenditures of the past and present years, as far as ascertained, and an estimate of those for the year ensuing.

The actual receipts from all sources during the year 1827, amounted, as will be seen in document No. 2, to twenty-two million nine hundred and sixty-six thousand three hundred and sixty-three dollars and ninety-six cents; which, with the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January of that year, of six million three hundred and fifty-eight thousand six hundred and eighty-six dollars and eighteen cents, gives an aggregate of twenty-nine million three hundred and twenty-five thousand and fifty dollars and fourteen cents. Of the sum received as above, during 1827, the customs yielded upwards of nineteen millions and a half, and the sales of the public lands nearly one million and a half. The expenditures of the United States, for the same year, amounted to twenty-two million six hundred and fifty-six thousand seven hundred and sixty-four dollars and four cents. The same document will supply a specification of the particulars, and show a balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1828, of six million six hundred and sixty-eight thousand two hundred and eighty-six dollars and ten cents.

The actual receipts during the first three quarters of 1828, (document No. 3,) are supposed to have amounted to eighteen million six hundred and thirty-three thousand five hundred and eighty dollars and twenty-seven cents; and those of the fourth quarter, it is supposed, will amount to five million four hundred and sixty-one thousand two hundred and eighty-three dollars and forty cents; making the total receipts for 1828 twenty-four million and ninety-four thousand eight hundred and sixty-three dollars and sixty-seven cents; which, added to the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, as above stated, gives an aggregate of thirty million seven hundred and sixty-three thousand one hundred and forty-nine dollars and seventy-seven cents. The expenditures of the first three quarters of the year, (same document,) are supposed to have amounted to eighteen million two hundred and forty-four thousand nine hundred and seven dollars and ninety-one cents; and those for the fourth quarter, it is supposed, will amount to seven million three hundred and ninety-two thousand six hundred and three dollars and seventy-two cents; making, for the whole year, twenty-five million six hundred and thirty-seven thousand five hundred and eleven dollars and sixty-three cents. This expenditure includes, as the items in the document will show, upwards of twelve millions on account of the debt; and will leave in the Treasury, on the 1st of January, 1829, an estimated balance of five million one hundred and twenty-five thousand six hundred and thirty-eight dollars and fourteen cents. This balance will be subject to the appropriations of moneys for the service of 1828, that have not as yet been called

for, a sum estimated at three million five hundred thousand dollars; and includes the one million of dollars in funds not now effective, as heretofore explained.

ESTIMATE OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR 1829.

The gross amount of duties secured by custom-house bonds, during the first three quarters of the present year, is estimated at twenty-two million nine hundred and ninety-seven thousand dollars; and the amount that will be secured, during the fourth quarter, at five millions; making an aggregate, for the whole year, of twenty-seven million nine hundred and ninety-seven thousand dollars. The debentures for drawback of duty, issued during the first three quarters, amounted to \$2,962,584 55, and the amount outstanding on the last day of the third quarter was \$2,261,798 05, of which \$1,045,144 46 are chargeable upon the revenue of 1829. The amount of bonds in suit at the close of the third quarter was \$4,624,278 75; which exceeds, by \$487,466 11, the amount that was in suit on the corresponding day of 1827.

Making the proper deductions on the foregoing and other accounts from the gross amount of duties secured in 1828, the revenue to be received from the customs in 1829 may be estimated at twenty-one million five hundred thousand dollars; that from the sales of the public lands may be put down at one million; that from bank dividends at four hundred and ninety thousand dollars; and that from incidental sources at about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; making a total of twenty-three million one hundred and forty thousand dollars. The expenditures are estimated thus: For the whole civil list, including miscellaneous objects, and the ten millions for the debt, twelve million one hundred and sixty thousand dollars; for the military establishments, and objects in connexion with them, five million and sixty thousand; and for the naval, four million four hundred and twenty thousand; making, in the whole, twenty-one million six hundred and forty thousand dollars; and giving an excess of receipts for the year 1829, over its expenditure, of one million five hundred thousand dollars.

The receipts for 1828 were estimated at twenty-two million three hundred thousand dollars; but are likely to amount, in point of fact, to above twenty-four millions of dollars. The receipts for 1829 are estimated, as is seen above, at twenty-three million one hundred and forty thousand dollars. It has not been considered safe to place them, by any decided anticipation, at a higher sum; yet there are appearances in the commercial and political world, which, in their further development, may carry the actual receipts of 1829 at least as far above their estimated amount as is likely to be the case with those of 1828. If, for example, without alluding to other contingencies, any continued or further activity in the demand for grain and flour should lead to heavier exportations of our produce than usual, within a few months to come, there would of course be a reflow of heavier importations. The revenue of 1829 would feel the effect of these, in increased receipts; because, even under the long credits allowed on duty bonds, a portion of the duties that accrue within the year are receivable within the year. But such events as these, although fit, perhaps, to be incidentally hinted at, are to be viewed with caution as the groundwork of any positive financial calculations, and accordingly have not been adopted in that sense upon the present occasion.

Upon the whole, in bringing this report to a close, there is room for mingling a feeling of congratulation to the national legislature, with the statements which it has exhibited. The receipts of the existing year, greater by nearly two millions of dollars than had been foreseen, with a prospect of income for the next scarcely less abundant; the receipts of the last four years presenting a large and gratifying excess over those of the four years preceding; the foreign commerce of the country in a state of solid prosperity, from the improving condition of its leading departments of industry at home, and consequent increase in the exportation of its products; the increase of its tonnage, that foundation of naval strength as well as commercial riches, keeping pace with the increase of commerce; the public debt annually and rapidly decreasing, under the application of surplus funds annually and rapidly increasing; the public revenue preserved at an equal value in every part of the Union, through the power of transfers promptly made by the Bank of the United States, without expense or risk to the nation, and the currency maintained in a healthful state by the same institution:—such is the great outline of the financial and commercial condition of the country; a condition the result of good laws faithfully administered, and of the aggregate industry of an enterprising and free people.

All which is respectfully submitted.

RICHARD RUSH.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

December 6, 1828.

STATEMENT exhibiting the amount of duties which accrued on merchandise, tonnage, passports, and clearances; of debentures issued on foreign merchandise exported; of drawback on domestic distilled spirits and domestic refined sugar, exported; of bounty on salted fish, exported; of allowances to vessels employed in the fisheries; and of expenses of collection, during the year ending on the 31st day of December, 1827.

Year.	Duties on			Debentures issued.	Drawback on domestic refined sugar and domestic distilled spirits.	Bounties and allowances.	Gross revenue.	Expenses of collection.	Nett revenue.
	Merchandise.	Tonnage and light money.	Passports and clearances.						
1827	\$27,943,999 33	\$145,701 76	\$13,114 00	\$4,531,242 59	\$17,002 64	\$215,064 75	\$23,339,505 11	\$867,438 08	\$22,472,067 03

B.

A STATEMENT exhibiting the values and quantities, respectively, of merchandise on which duties actually accrued during the year 1827, (consisting of the difference between articles paying duty, imported, and those entitled to drawback, re-exported;) and, also, of the nett revenue which accrued that year, from duties on merchandise, tonnage, passports, and clearances.

MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.			
1,853 dollars, at 12 per cent.	- - - -	\$222 36	
2,023,963 dollars, at 12½ per cent.	- - - -	252,995 38	
3,700,544 dollars, at 15 per cent.	- - - -	555,081 60	
7,242,123 dollars, at 20 per cent.	- - - -	1,448,424 60	
25,139,978 dollars, at 25 per cent.	- - - -	6,284,994 50	
1,989,754 dollars, at 30 per cent.	- - - -	596,926 20	
6,929,166 dollars, at 33½ per cent.	- - - -	2,309,722 00	
4,396 dollars, at 35 per cent.	- - - -	1,538 60	
78,639 dollars, at 40 per cent.	- - - -	31,455 60	
442,387 dollars, at 50 per cent.	- - - -	221,193 50	
<u>47,552,803 dollars</u>	- - - -	<u>\$11,702,554 34</u>	\$11,702,554 34
DUTIES ON SPECIFIC ARTICLES.			
1. Wines, 2,989,760 gallons, average 23.68 cts.	- - - -	\$707,994 95	
2. Spirits, 3,465,302 gallons, average 44.66 cts.	- - - -	1,547,769 34	
Molasses, 13,127,933 gallons, at 5 cts.	- - - -	656,396 65	
3. Teas, 5,372,956 pounds, average 33.52 cts.	- - - -	1,800,849 19	
Coffee, 31,895,217 pounds, at 5 cts.	- - - -	1,594,760 85	
4. Sugar, 55,123,515 pounds, average 3.05 cts.	- - - -	1,681,850 47	
5. Salt, 3,431,163 bushels, at 20 cts.	- - - -	686,232 60	
6. All other articles	- - - -	2,674,494 36	
			11,350,348 41
Deduct duties refunded, after deducting therefrom duties on merchandise, the particulars of which could not be ascertained, and difference in calculation	- - - -		23,052,902 75
			20,559 02
			23,032,343 73
Add 2½ per cent. retained on drawback	- - - -	\$123,106 79	
10 per cent. extra duty on foreign vessels	- - - -	28,461 07	
Discriminating duty on French vessels	- - - -	591 54	
Interest on custom-house bonds	- - - -	10,904 28	
Storage received	- - - -	2,284 58	
			165,348 26
	Duties on merchandise	- - - -	23,197,691 99
Duties on tonnage	- - - -	\$129,488 37	
Light money	- - - -	16,213 39	
			145,701 76
Passports and clearances	- - - -	- - - -	13,114 00
			23,356,507 75
Deduct drawback on domestic refined sugar	- - - -	\$11,168 28	
drawback on domestic distilled spirits	- - - -	5,834 36	
			17,002 64
	Gross revenue	- - - -	23,339,505 11
Expenses of collection	- - - -	- - - -	867,438 08
	Nett revenue, (A)	- - - -	\$22,472,067 03

Explanatory Statements and Notes.

1. Wines—Madeira		116,584	gallons, at	100 cents	\$116,584 00
Burgundy and Champagne		26,011	do.	100 do.	26,011 00
Sherry and St. Lucar		14,854	do.	60 do.	8,912 40
Lisbon, Oporto, &c.		198,979	do.	50 do.	99,489 50
Teneriffe, Fayal, &c.		188,212	do.	40 do.	75,284 80
Claret, &c. bottled		99,635	do.	30 do.	29,890 50
All other		2,345,485	do.	15 do.	351,822 75
		<u>2,989,760</u>			<u>707,994 95</u>
2. Spirits—Grain		582,342	do.	42 do.	244,583 64
2d do.		6,254	do.	45 do.	2,814 30
3d do.		59,022	do.	48 do.	28,330 56
4th do.		4,506	do.	52 do.	2,343 12
5th do.		36,032	do.	60 do.	21,619 20
Other materials, 1st and 2d do.		398,288	do.	38 do.	151,349 44
3d do.		768,076	do.	42 do.	322,591 92
4th do.		1,600,429	do.	48 do.	768,205 92
5th do.		10,122	do.	57 do.	5,769 54
Above 5th do.		231	do.	70 do.	161 70
		<u>3,465,302</u>			<u>1,547,769 34</u>
3. Teas—Bohea		18,682	pounds, at	12 cents	2,241 84
Souçhong		1,562,349	do.	25 do.	390,587 25
Hyson skin, &c.		1,107,975	do.	28 do.	310,233 00
Hyson and young hyson		2,452,241	do.	40 do.	980,896 40
Imperial		231,709	do.	50 do.	115,584 50
		<u>5,372,956</u>			
Add extra duty on teas imported from other places than China					1,036 20
					<u>1,800,849 19</u>
4. Sugar—Brown		52,309,013	do.	3 do.	1,569,270 39
White		2,814,502	do.	4 do.	112,580 08
		<u>55,123,515</u>			<u>1,681,850 47</u>
5. Salt—Imported		4,578,278	bushels, at	20 cents	915,655 60
Exported, bushels		71,791			
Bounties and allowances reduced into bushels, at 20 cents		<u>1,075,324</u>			
		1,147,115	do.	20 do.	229,423 00
		<u>3,431,163</u>			<u>686,232 60</u>

Explanatory Statements and Notes—Continued.

6. All other articles.		Quantity.	Rate of duty.	Duties.
			<i>Cents.</i>	
Carpeting, Brussels, Wilton, &c.	yards	77,082	50	\$38,541 00
Venetian	do.	676,088	25	169,022 00
all other	do.	9,922	20	1,984 40
Cotton bagging	do.	4,376,701	3½	164,126 28
Vinegar	gallons	33,403	8	2,672 24
Beer, ale, and porter, in bottles	do.	90,296	20	18,059 20
in casks	do.	7,465	15	1,119 75
Oil—spermaceti	do.	1	25	25
whale	do.	157	15	23 55
olive	do.	85,024	25	21,256 00
castor	do.	100	40	40 00
linseed	do.	37,816	25	9,454 00
hempseed	do.	43	25	10 75
Cocoa	pounds	326,735	2	6,534 70
Chocolate	do.	2,581	4	103 24
Sugar—candy	do.	272	12	32 64
loaf	do.	347	12	41 64
other refined	do.	61	10	6 10
Fruits—almonds	do.	457,147	3	13,714 41
currants	do.	97,362	3	2,920 86
prunes and plums	do.	249,908	4	9,996 32
figs	do.	1,136,728	3	34,101 84
raisins, jar	do.	2,659,731	4	106,389 24
other	do.	2,663,619	3	79,908 57
Candles—tallow	do.	44,431	5	2,221 55
wax	do.	415	6	24 90
spermaceti	do.	301	8	24 08
Cheese	do.	77,176	9	6,945 84
Soap	do.	216,108	4	8,644 32
Tallow	do.	1,042,643	1	10,426 43
Lard	do.	30	3	90
Beef and pork	do.	208,168	2	4,163 36
Hams, and other bacon	do.	4,454	3	133 62
Butter	do.	2,882	5	144 10
Refined saltpetre	do.	27	3	81
Viuriol, blue or Roman	do.	56	4	2 24
oil of	do.	900	3	27 00
Camphor, crude	do.	30,446	8	2,435 68
refined	do.	1	12	12
Salts, Epsom	do.	1,610	4	64 40
Glauber	do.	78	2	1 56
Spices—Cayenne pepper	do.	514	15	77 10
ginger	do.	304,670	2	6,093 40
nutmegs	do.	21,788	60	13,072 80
cloves	do.	38,020	25	9,505 00
pepper	do.	389,718	8	31,177 44
pimento	do.	614,676	6	36,880 56
Snuff	do.	503	12	60 36
Indigo	do.	450,791	15	67,618 65
Cotton	do.	42,292	3	1,268 76
Gunpowder	do.	59,351	8	4,748 08
Bristles	do.	275,557	3	8,266 71
Glue	do.	1,583	5	79 15
Paints—ochre, dry	do.	1,052,558	1	10,525 58
in oil	do.	13,490	1½	202 34
white and red lead	do.	1,807,179	4	72,287 16
whiting	do.	657,218	1	6,572 18
Lead—pig, bar, and sheet	do.	4,403,014	2	88,060 28
Cables, tarred	do.	24,142	4	965 68

Explanatory Statements and Notes—Continued.

6. All other articles—continued.	Quantity.	Rate of duty.	Duties.
Cordage—tarred	pounds		
untarred	392,911	4	\$15,716 44
Twine—untarred, yarn	do.	5	3,730 90
Corks	334,177	5	16,708 85
Copper—rods and bolts	173,682	12	20,841 84
nails and spikes	5,616	4	224 64
Fire-arms—rifles	2,392	4	95 68
Iron and steel wire, not above No. 18	No.	250	27 50
above No. 18	pounds	5	30,681 75
tacks, not above 16 oz. per M.	613,635	9	23,258 34
above 16 oz. per M.	258,426	5	1,206 65
nails	24,133	5	213 55
spikes	4,271	5	30,007 55
chain cables	600,151	4	2,295 36
mill saws	57,384	3	13,065 15
anchors	435,505	No.	1,464 00
anvils	1,464	100	714 44
hammers and sledges	pounds	2	23,573 72
castings, vessels of	1,178,686	2	1,418 92
other	56,757	2½	9,417 71
round or brazier's rods,	do.	1	4,893 81
nail and spike rods	637,847	1½	20,410 98
sheet and hoop	489,381	3	346 65
shit and rolled	680,366	3	151,471 77
pig	11,555	3	6,040 02
bar, rolled	5,049,059	3	13,043 00
hammered	201,334	3	255,219 00
Steel	do.	150	483,242 40
Hemp	170,146	90	25,503 00
Alum	536,936	100	208,869 50
Copperas	25,503	250	210 00
Wheat flour	do.	200	5,858 00
Coal	do.	32	16 00
Wheat	bushels	50	64,652 16
Oats	do.	6	295 00
Potatoes	do.	25	77 30
Paper—folio and 4to post	do.	10	3,810 20
printing	pounds	10	2,598 80
Books printed previous to 1775	do.	10	85 20
in other languages	do.	4	37 52
Latin or Greek, bound	do.	4	3,635 96
not bound	do.	15	368 25
all other, bound	do.	13	413 66
not bound	do.	30	3,894 60
Glass—cut, and not specified	do.	26	15,419 04
all other articles of	do.	3	864 96
apothecaries' vials, not above 4 oz.	do.	2	26,885 26
8'oz.	gross	100	7,164 00
bottles, not above 1 quart	do.	125	1,342 50
1 gallon	do.	200	59,518 00
demijohns	do.	300	108 00
window, not above 8 by 10	do.	25	13,133 50
10 by 12	100 sq. ft.	300	2,892 00
above 10 by 12	do.	350	1,596 00
uncut, in plates	do.	400	16,456 00
Fish—dried or smoked	do.	400	2,532 00
pickled, salmon	quintals	100	583 00
mackerel	barrels	200	1,848 00
all other	do.	150	58 50
	do.	100	174 00

Explanatory Statements and Notes—Continued.

6. All other articles—continued.	Quantity.	Rate of duty.	Duties.
		Cents.	
Shoes and slippers—silk	pairs	30	\$410 10
prunelle	do.	25	361 75
leather	do.	25	780 75
children's	do.	15	168 00
Boots and bootees	do.	150	411 00
Segars	M.	250	34,900 00
			2,710,043 25
Deduct excess of exportation over importation:			
Mace	718 pounds, at 100 cents		\$718 00
Cinnamon	11,676 pounds, at 25 cents		2,919 00
Cassia	126,248 pounds, at 6 cents		7,574 88
Tobacco, manufactured	13,372 pounds, at 10 cents		1,337 20
Shof	5,957 pounds, at 3½ cents		208 50
Muskets	8,602 each 150 cents		12,903 00
Paper—foolscap	43,890 pounds, at 17 cents		7,461 30
sheathing	1,662 pounds, at 3 cents		49 86
other	6,953 pounds, at 15 cents		1,042 95
Bottles, not over 2 quarts	7 gross, at 250 cents		17 50
Playing cards	4,389 packs, at 30 cents		1,316 70
			35,548 89
Carried to statement B			2,674,494 36

C.

STATEMENT exhibiting the amount of American and foreign tonnage employed in the foreign trade of the United States during the year ending on the 31st day of December, 1827.

American tonnage in foreign trade	Tons	900,199
Foreign tonnage in foreign trade		151,875
Total tonnage employed in the foreign trade of the United States		<u>1,052,074</u>
Proportion of foreign tonnage to the whole amount of tonnage employed in the foreign trade of the United States		<u>14.4 to 100</u>

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Register's Office, December 8, 1828.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

STATEMENT of the sales of public lands, and of the receipts into the land offices, and payments into the Treasury on account thereof; showing, also, the expenses incidental to the same, during the year ending the 31st day of December, 1827.

Land offices.	Nett amount of lands sold.	Purchase money.	Amount received under the credit system.	Aggregate receipts.	Incidental expenses, salaries, commissions.	Payments by receivers into the Treasury.
	Acres.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
Marietta	7,524.51	9,405.61	5,614.39	15,020.00	2,515.37	12,570.80
Zanesville	29,810.69	39,937.15	28,209.69	68,146.84	3,277.68	61,864.91
Steubenville	25,003.98	31,254.96	19,762.80	51,017.76	3,995.01	42,539.01
Chillicothe	10,285.96	12,857.41	15,572.44	28,429.85	2,994.31	29,000.80
Cincinnati	24,389.00	30,486.25	51,233.64	81,719.89	5,512.65	76,283.97
Wooster	17,030.89	21,307.81	22,058.79	43,366.60	3,563.95	39,658.15
Piqua	2,451.54	3,064.44	-	3,064.44	1,047.49	3,487.39
Tiffin	34,506.74	43,808.65	-	43,808.65	2,436.81	40,700.31
Jeffersonville	14,095.16	17,618.89	26,895.76	44,514.65	5,245.08	39,360.92
Vincennes	14,017.71	17,522.18	23,194.07	40,716.25	2,200.45	37,860.53
Crawfordsville	113,341.85	141,917.79	-	141,917.79	4,265.38	152,158.34
Indianapolis	66,024.24	83,141.45	-	83,141.45	3,870.46	113,067.29
Fort Wayne	2,212.25	2,765.31	-	2,765.31	1,170.94	1,440.00
Shawneetown	3,340.57	3,779.56	2,085.60	5,865.16	2,734.46	3,986.07
Kaskaskia	2,256.54	2,881.15	975.60	3,856.75	3,724.15	76.56
Edwardsville	8,398.66	10,498.33	359.19	10,857.52	1,924.78	7,633.47
Vandalia	1,743.64	2,179.54	-	2,179.54	1,296.13	505.00
Palestine	9,466.69	12,096.57	-	12,096.57	1,434.68	8,415.21
Springfield	33,398.97	41,759.49	-	41,759.49	2,572.43	30,101.21
St. Louis	27,040.41	33,801.26	10,434.10	44,235.36	3,743.14	28,654.60
Franklin	62,798.02	82,981.20	13,754.21	96,735.41	5,493.93	107,137.91
Jackson	3,724.67	4,655.82	-	4,655.82	1,334.62	3,250.00
Palmyra	26,127.07	33,216.74	-	33,216.74	1,785.64	16,655.00
Lexington	35,380.36	44,459.06	-	44,459.06	1,596.12	32,644.01
St. Stephen's	6,257.28	7,839.66	1,584.00	9,423.66	4,334.07	8,336.44

STATEMENT D—Continued.

Land offices.	Nett amount of lands sold.	Purchase money.	Amount received under the credit system.	Aggregate receipts.	Incidental expenses, salaries, commissions.	Payments by receivers into the Treasury.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Dolls. Cts.</i>	<i>Dolls. Cts.</i>	<i>Dolls. Cts.</i>	<i>Dolls. Cts.</i>	<i>Dolls. Cts.</i>
Cahaba	48,140.38	60,170 41	29,478 00	89,648 44	7,770 55	83,554 92
Huntsville	4,797.04	5,996 28	15,324 48	21,320 76	4,679 86	23,650 00
Tuscaloosa	15,189.71	18,987 56	-	18,987 56	1,960 07	11,691 00
Sparta	23,694.53	30,563 37	-	30,563 37	1,354 02	-
Washington	7,326.83	9,158 52	38,295 29	47,453 81	4,105 15	43,600 00
Mount Salus	53,022.83	67,509 87	-	67,509 87	3,332 61	45,395 16
Augusta	399.85	499 82	-	499 82	476 49	-
New Orleans	Town lots.	134,451 00	-	134,451 00	4,316 93	115,538 91
Opelousas	1,971.23	2,464 03	4,177 38	6,641 41	1,350 43	5,004 47
Ouachita	4,504.22	5,630 26	-	5,630 26	1,633 02	-
Detroit	34,805.45	43,512 11	4,122 94	47,635 05	3,341 41	46,313 70
Monroe	7,604.60	9,573 36	-	9,573 36	1,796 09	12,887 00
Little Rock	1,890.17	2,362 72	-	2,362 72	1,463 28	25 00
Batesville	2,165.81	2,707 26	-	2,707 26	1,695 51	5,201 00
Tallahassee	140,587.71	189,182 48	-	189,182 48	7,936 30	205,596 50
Totals	926,727.76	1,318,006 36	313,132 37	1,631,138 73	121,281 45	1,495,845 26

Note.—The "incidental expenses" in the foregoing statement are greatly increased, in consequence of the operation of the act of May 22, 1826, providing for the allowance, to registers and receivers, of the amount of clerk hire incurred in the execution of the laws for the relief of purchasers of public lands, passed in the years 1821, 1822, and 1823; and allowing the one-half of one per cent. on the payments made by relinquishments and discounts, allowed under those laws; and, also, in consequence of allowances made to receivers for depositing public moneys since April 20, 1818, in pursuance of the provisions of an act to that effect, passed May 22, 1826.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *General Land Office, November 22, 1828.*

GEORGE GRAHAM, *Commissioner.*

STATEMENT of the sales of public lands, and of the receipts into the land offices on account thereof, and of the expenses incidental to the same, from the 1st of January, 1828, to the 30th of June following.

Land offices.	Nett amount of lands sold.	Purchase money.	Amount received under the credit system.	Aggregate receipts.	Incidental expenses, salaries, and commissions.
	<i>Acres.</i>				
Marietta - - - - -	3,445.66	\$4,307 07	\$149 15	\$4,456 22	\$588 51
Zanesville - - - - -	16,255.62	20,169.42	955 01	21,124 43	1,160 84
Steubenville - - - - -	12,520.02	15,650 01	-	15,650 01	981 48
Chillicothe - - - - -	6,685.91	8,357 38	183 92	8,541 30	776 58
Cincinnati - - - - -	10,616.36	13,270 45	-	13,270 45	2,275 95
Wooster - - - - -	5,867.64	7,334 54	-	7,334 54	751 71
Piqua - - - - -	373.36	466 70	-	466 70	509 76
Tiffin - - - - -	15,600.87	19,501 08	-	19,501 08	952 86
Jeffersonville - - - - -	5,059.52	6,324 40	44 12	6,368 52	802 71
Vincennes - - - - -	8,786.74	10,983 45	200 00	11,183 45	6,677 23
Crawfordsville - - - - -	52,851.77	66,054 74	-	66,054 74	2,411 07
Indianapolis - - - - -	23,935.33	29,919 09	-	29,919 09	1,019 53
Fort Wayne - - - - -	80.00	100 00	-	100 00	506 05
Shawneetown - - - - -	1,734.05	2,185 45	-	2,185 45	1,756 74
Kaskaskia - - - - -	1,356.17	1,695 23	184 93	1,880 16	858 86
Edwardsville - - - - -	7,133.23	8,916 55	-	8,916 55	663 12
Vandalia - - - - -	1,108.04	1,385 05	-	1,385 05	604 81
Palestine - - - - -	6,188.94	7,736 17	-	7,736 17	725 33
Springfield - - - - -	12,502.41	15,628 01	-	15,628 01	814 21
St. Louis - - - - -	11,972.71	14,965 94	-	14,965 94	761 97
Franklin - - - - -	16,693.57	20,867 01	121 25	20,988 26	919 60
Jackson - - - - -	1,803.58	2,354 44	-	2,354 44	603 73
Palmyra - - - - -	11,474.85	14,343 60	-	14,343 60	767 19
Lexington - - - - -	10,052.99	12,566 28	-	12,566 28	1,335 24
St. Stephen's - - - - -	5,248.72	6,560 99	27 76	6,588 75	1,191 25
Cahaba - - - - -	29,710.01	37,137 81	44 95	37,182 76	1,466 91
Huntsville - - - - -	801.76	1,002 20	-	1,002 20	3,674 75
Tuscaloosa - - - - -	3,472.90	4,341 69	-	4,341 69	695 21
Washington - - - - -	1,357.22	1,696 50	808 60	2,505 10	596 71
Mount Salus - - - - -	20,795.82	25,994 58	-	25,994 58	927 19
Augusta - - - - -	553.40	691 74	-	691 74	541 68
New Orleans - - - - -	-	-	-	-	2,344 43
Opelousas - - - - -	1,195.04	1,493 79	104 85	1,598 64	557 55
Ouachita - - - - -	1,791.21	2,239 01	-	2,239 01	731 69
Detroit - - - - -	10,978.70	13,723 42	-	13,723 42	2,690 09
Monroe - - - - -	3,138.44	3,923 04	-	3,923 04	976 10
Little Rock - - - - -	334.00	417 50	-	417 50	539 06
Batesville - - - - -	249.81	312 26	-	312 26	470 78
Tallahasse - - - - -	17,873.38	22,493 57	-	22,493 57	1,123 66
	341,599.75	427,110 16	2,824 54	429,934 70	47,752 14

NOTE.—The causes of the amount of incidental expenses being so large will be found fully explained in the note appended to the statement for the year 1827.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

General Land Office, Nov. 22, 1828.

GEO. GRAHAM,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

E.

STATEMENT of moneys received into the Treasury, from all sources other than customs and public lands, during the year 1827.

Dividends on stock in the Bank of the United States	-	\$420,000 00	
From arrears of direct tax	-	\$2,626 90	
new internal revenue	-	19,885 68	
fees on letters patent	-	10,560 00	
cents coined at the mint	-	22,030 32	
postage of letters	-	101 00	
fines, penalties and forfeitures	-	157 45	
surplus emoluments of officers of the customs	-	28,132 83	
interest on balances due by banks to the United States	-	6,000 00	
nett proceeds of vessels condemned under the slave-trade acts	-	10,844 79	
a person unknown, stated to be on account of imports and tonnage	-	6 00	
moneys previously advanced on account of treaty with Spain	-	85 00	
			100,429 97
Balances of advances made in the War Department, repaid under the 3d section of the act of 1st May, 1820			32,845 44
Moneys received from Great Britain, under the convention of 13th November, 1826, for slaves and other property taken during the late war			1,204,960 00
			<u>\$1,758,235 41</u>

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Register's Office, December 4, 1828.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

F.

STATEMENT of the expenditures of the United States, for the year 1827.

CIVIL, MISCELLANEOUS, AND DIPLOMATIC, VIZ:

Legislature	-	\$421,965 35	
Executive departments	-	501,793 05	
Officers of the mint	-	9,600 00	
Surveying department	-	25,176 93	
Commissioner of the Public Buildings	-	1,695 06	
Governments in the Territories of the United States	-	42,462 27	
Judiciary	-	225,448 48	
			<u>\$1,228,141 04</u>

Annuities and grants	- - -	\$2,000 00	
Mint establishment	- - -	40,588 86	
Unclaimed merchandise	- - -	247 64	
Light-house establishment	- - -	324,859 78	
Surveys of public lands	- - -	53,718 15	
Registers and receivers of land offices	- - -	3,256 14	
Preservation of the public archives in Florida	- - -	1,625 00	
Land claims in Florida Territory	- - -	2,971 24	
Land claims in St. Helena land district	- - -	1,502 78	
Roads within the State of Ohio	- - -	7,390 91	
Roads within the State of Indiana	- - -	7,352 54	
Roads, canals, &c. within the State of Alabama	- - -	6,540 36	
Roads, canals, &c. within the State of Missouri	- - -	1,981 45	
Roads, canals, &c. within the State of Mississippi	- - -	4,717 11	
Repairing the post road between Chatahoochie and Line creek, Alabama	- - -	6,000 00	
Marine hospital establishment	- - -	89,137 42	
Public buildings in Washington	- - -	175,727 35	
Payment of balances to collectors of new internal revenue	- - -	2,637 13	
Appropriation of prize money	- - -	2,202 50	
Stock in the Louisville and Portland Canal Company	- - -	30,000 00	
Payment of claims for property lost, &c.	- - -	608 75	
Payment of claims for buildings destroyed	- - -	8,134 74	
Miscellaneous expenses	- - -	52,923 82	
			\$826,123 67
Diplomatic department	- - -	117,126 55	
Mission to the Congress of Panama	- - -	17,953 52	
Contingent expenses of foreign intercourse	- - -	36,248 63	
Relief and protection of American seamen	- - -	30,617 68	
Prize causes	- - -	4,000 00	
Treaties with Mediterranean powers	- - -	26,505 54	
Treaty of Ghent (6th and 7th articles)	- - -	11,765 06	
Treaty of Ghent (1st article)	- - -	13,706 44	
Payment of claims under the 9th article of the treaty with Spain	- - -	824 00	
Claims on Spain	- - -	1,817 72	
Awards under the first article of the treaty of Ghent	- - -	398,646 73	
			659,211 87
			2,713,476 58

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

Pay of the army	- - -	990,004 21
Subsistence	- - -	226,556 41
Forage	- - -	44,519 26
Quartermaster's department	- - -	326,889 48
Arrearages of the army	- - -	12,387 24
Bounties and premiums	- - -	14,092 16
Purchasing department	- - -	228,967 08
Purchase of woollens for 1828	- - -	20,000 00

Expenses of recruiting	-	-	-	\$11,600	54
Ordnance	-	-	-	24,733	52
Arming and equipping the militia	-	-	-	199,397	59
Armories	-	-	-	366,047	27
Arsenals	-	-	-	32,564	96
Arsenal at Vergennes	-	-	-	8,600	00
Arsenal at Augusta, Maine	-	-	-	4,581	60
Arsenal at Augusta, Georgia	-	-	-	32,286	69
Arsenal at St. Louis	-	-	-	15,000	00
Hospital department	-	-	-	28,023	84
Contingencies of the army	-	-	-	8,223	66
Repairs and contingencies of fortifications	-	-	-	22,906	23
Fort Monroe	-	-	-	87,396	97
Fort Calhoun	-	-	-	56,817	24
Fort Adams	-	-	-	106,801	47
Fort Hamilton	-	-	-	66,784	09
Fort Jackson	-	-	-	90,144	78
Fort at Cape Fear, North Carolina	-	-	-	29,930	00
Fort Macon, at Beaufort, North Carolina	-	-	-	49,464	42
Fort at Bienvenue	-	-	-	40,000	00
Fort at Mobile Point	-	-	-	72,951	46
Fort at Rigolets	-	-	-	33,670	71
Armament of new fortifications	-	-	-	63,413	09
Surveys, &c. of roads and canals	-	-	-	48,242	44
Continuation of the Cumberland road	-	-	-	163,720	00
Preservation and repairs of the Cumberland road	-	-	-	25,510	00
Road from Memphis to Little Rock	-	-	-	2,065	00
Road from Little Rock to Cantonment Gibson	-	-	-	2,000	00
Road from Fort Smith to Fort Towson	-	-	-	2,000	00
Road from Colerain to Tampa bay	-	-	-	5,916	00
Old King's road from the Georgia line (by St. Augustine) to New Smyrna	-	-	-	5,000	00
Road from Detroit to Chicago	-	-	-	20,000	00
Improving the Ohio and Mississippi rivers	-	-	-	26,716	00
Improving the navigation of the Ohio river	-	-	-	9,000	00
Improving Hyannis harbor, Massachusetts	-	-	-	1,000	00
Improving Cleaveland harbor, Ohio	-	-	-	4,500	00
Improving Pascagoula harbor, Mississippi river	-	-	-	8,000	00
Deepening the harbor of Presque Isle	-	-	-	5,484	81
Deepening the harbor at Sackett's Harbor	-	-	-	3,000	00
Preservation of islands in Boston harbor	-	-	-	9,115	27
Repairs of Plymouth beach	-	-	-	2,184	90
Removing obstructions in Huron creek, Ohio	-	-	-	3,500	00
Removing obstructions in Cunningham creek O.	-	-	-	1,000	00
Removing obstructions in Ashtabula creek, O.	-	-	-	10,915	18
Removing obstructions in Grand river, Ohio	-	-	-	4,620	00
Removing obstructions in Mobile harbor, Ala.	-	-	-	5,605	78
Removing obstructions in Saugatuck river, Me.	-	-	-	1,500	00
Building piers on Steel's Ledge, Belfast, Maine	-	-	-	400	00
Building piers at New Castle, Delaware	-	-	-	2,000	00
Building piers at Buffalo creek, New York	-	-	-	5,000	00

Piers, beacons, &c. in the harbor of Saco, Maine	\$4,450 00
Piers at the mouth of Oswego harbor, New York	6,010 39
Piers at the mouth of Dunkirk harbor, New York	3,000 00
Piers at Laplaigne bay, Michigan	1,000 00
Examining piers at Port Penn, Marcus Hook, and Fort Mifflin	100 00
Survey of a canal from the Atlantic to the Gulf of Mexico	2,755 00
Connecting the Detroit and the river Raisin with the Miami and Sandusky roads	12,000 00
Surveying the harbor of Church's Cove, Rhode Island	200 00
Surveying the harbor of Stonington, Connecticut	200 00
Surveying the roads from Detroit to Saginaw, Fort Gratoit, and Lake Huron	1,500 00
Erection of a wharf at Fort Wolcott, Rhode Island	500 00
Purchase of a house and lot of land at Eastport, Maine	1,800 00
Purchase of lots at St. Augustine, Florida	600 00
Barracks at Savannah, Georgia	11,414 40
Barracks at Fort St. Philip	12,000 00
Barracks at Fort Michilimackinac	6,000 00
Military cantonment near St. Louis	16,591 54
Settlement of the Georgia militia claims	100,600 00
System of cavalry, artillery, and infantry exercise	1,675 24
Military Academy, West Point	41,143 95
Maps, plans, and books for the War Department	415 13
Relief of officers, &c. engaged in the Seminole campaign	881 53
Relief of Capt. Bigger's company of rangers	4,635 91
Relief of sundry individuals	10,553 80
Interest due to the State of Pennsylvania	17,577 60
Payment of claims for property lost	220 00
Revolutionary pensions	796,012 52
Invalid and half-pay pensions	170,567 56
Pensions to widows and orphans	9,558 78
Boundary lines between Georgia and Florida	3,745 80
Suppression of Indian aggressions on the frontiers of Georgia and Florida	13,096 71
Carrying into effect certain Indian treaties (act 2d March, 1827)	159,847 37
Rations to Florida Indians	30,015 96
Relief of Florida Indians	12,750 25
Running the line of land assigned to Florida Indians	330 56
Presents to Indians	14,940 45
Contingencies of Indian department	95,787 32
Creek treaty, per act of 22d May, 1826	101,383 84
Treaty with the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians	2,445 37
Effecting certain Indian treaties (act of 20th May, 1826)	5,750 00
Emigration of the Creeks beyond the Mississippi	29,080 82

Civilization of the Indians	-	-	-	\$10,296	84
Pay of Indian agents	-	-	-	32,356	65
Pay of sub-agents	-	-	-	17,007	02
Indian annuities	-	-	-	209,529	29
Choctaw schools, (treaty of 18th October, 1820)	-	-	-	10,270	90
Provisions to Quapaw Indians	-	-	-	2,000	00

5,677,349 85

From which deduct the following repayments:

Fortifications	-	-	-	\$53	19
Repairs of Fort Constitution	-	-	-	72	14
Survey of Marblehead and Holmes's Hole	-	-	-	95	82
Survey of Laplaignance bay	-	-	-	89	11
Survey of Sandusky bay	-	-	-	41	70
Road from Ohio to Detroit	-	-	-	700	00
Road from Pensacola to St. Augustine	-	-	-	546	00
Effecting Creek treaty, per act of 3d March, 1825	-	-	-	8	00
Holding treaties with the Indians claim- ing lands in Indiana	-	-	-	2	27

1,608 23

5,675,741 62

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Pay of the navy afloat	-	-	-	1,172,618	19
Pay of the navy shore stations	-	-	-	166,063	39
Provisions	-	-	-	575,769	23
Medicines and hospital stores	-	-	-	34,314	52
Repairs of vessels	-	-	-	417,365	55
Navy yards, docks, &c.	-	-	-	196,916	01
Navy yard, Pensacola	-	-	-	57,499	63
Ordnance and ordnance stores	-	-	-	36,407	34
Building ten sloops of war	-	-	-	184,804	24
Repairs of sloops of war	-	-	-	20,181	38
Gradual increase of the navy	-	-	-	735,587	68
Gradual improvement of the navy	-	-	-	100,104	45
Prohibition of the slave trade	-	-	-	29,603	89
Suppression of piracy	-	-	-	1,162	65
Superintendents, artificers, &c.	-	-	-	70,720	20
Survey of the harbors of Brunswick, Savan- nah, &c.	-	-	-	4,078	43
Arrearages prior to 1827	-	-	-	14,769	55
Surveys and estimates for dry docks	-	-	-	2,707	27
Contingent, prior to 1824	-	-	-	10,114	68
Contingent, not enumerated, 1826	-	-	-	3,267	06
Contingent, for 1827	-	-	-	218,340	81
Contingent, not enumerated, 1827	-	-	-	1,219	12
Pay of the marine corps	-	-	-	161,531	30
Clothing for the marine corps	-	-	-	26,040	70
Fuel for the marine corps	-	-	-	5,649	60
Medicines for the marine corps	-	-	-	1,717	55
Barracks for the marine corps	-	-	-	3,146	66
Military stores for the marine corps	-	-	-	402	00

Contingent for the marine corps	-	\$13,112 42
Contingent arrearages for the marine corps	-	2,228 70
Contingent, additional, 1826, for the marine corps	-	308 05
		<hr/>
		4,267,752 25

From which deduct the following repayments:

Contingent for 1824	-	\$677 44
Contingent for 1825	-	491 62
Contingent, not enumerated, 1825	-	108 88
Contingent for 1826	-	1,878 00
Building barges	-	67 16
Building five schooners	-	58 33
Swords and medals	-	579 62
Navy yard, Philadelphia	-	13 75
		<hr/>
		3,874 80
		<hr/>
		\$4,263,877 45

PUBLIC DEBT.

Interest on the funded debt	-	3,482,509 21
Redemption of the six per cent. stock of 1813, (loan of \$16,000,000)	-	6,507,466 85
Interest on the Louisiana stock	-	3,562 30
Reimbursement of the Mississippi stock	-	1,642 48
Paying certain parts of the domestic debt	-	21 12
Paying the principal and interest of Treasury notes	-	8,466 44
		<hr/>
		10,003,668 40

From which deduct the following repayment:

Redemption of six per cent. stock of 1813, (\$7,500,000)	-	01
		<hr/>
		10,003,668 39
		<hr/>
		\$22,656,764 04

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, December 4, 1828.*

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

I.

STATEMENT of the expenditures of the United States, from the 1st of January to the 30th September, 1828.

CIVIL, MISCELLANEOUS, AND DIPLOMATIC, VIZ:

Legislature	-	\$520,557 52
Executive department	-	392,577 05
Officers of the mint	-	7,200 00
Surveying department	-	15,613 26

Commissioner of the Public Buildings	\$1,500 00	
Governments in the Territories of the United States	35,147 59	
Judiciary	192,928 62	
		\$1,165,524 04
Annuities and grants	1,698 91	
Mint establishment	26,388 95	
Unclaimed merchandise	316 84	
Light-house establishment	172,648 00	
Surveys of public lands	37,647 97	
Registers and receivers of land offices	1,250 00	
Preservation of the public archives in Florida Territory	750 00	
Land claims in Florida Territory	2,554 75	
Land claims in Alabama	2,819 67	
Land claims in Michigan	297 13	
Roads within the State of Ohio	4,215 41	
Roads within the State of Indiana	11,346 25	
Roads, canals, &c. within the State of Alabama	4,632 69	
Roads, canals, &c. within the State of Missouri	6,332 67	
Marine hospital establishment	49,159 70	
Public buildings in Washington	86,006 23	
Payment of balances to collectors of new internal revenue	192 46	
Stock in the Louisville and Portland Canal Company	30,000 00	
Stock in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company	10,000 00	
Payment of claims for property lost, &c.	75 50	
Appropriation for navy hospital fund	46,217 14	
Indemnifying the owners of the British ship Union	23,474 00	
Repayment for lands erroneously sold by the United States	327 00	
Revolutionary claims	310,254 77	
Miscellaneous expenses	57,175 13	
		885,781 17
Diplomatic department	102,779 98	
Contingent expenses of foreign intercourse	15,756 69	
Relief and protection of American seamen	11,747 30	
Prize causes	8,000 00	
Treaties with Mediterranean powers	33,730 00	
Treaty of Ghent, (6th and 7th articles)	2,700 34	
Treaty of Ghent, (1st article)	9,804 45	
Awards under the 1st article of the treaty of Ghent	763,688 26	
		948,207 02
		2,999,512 23

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

Fay of the army	807,155 65
Subsistence	177,965 98

Forage	-	-	-	\$35,821	02
Quartermaster's department	-	-	-	380,484	90
Arrearages of the army	-	-	-	13,955	37
Bounties and premiums	-	-	-	14,017	16
Expenses of recruiting	-	-	-	11,252	74
Purchasing department	-	-	-	152,879	70
Purchase of woollens for 1829	-	-	-	10,000	00
Ordnance	-	-	-	65,609	22
Arming and equipping the militia	-	-	-	165,382	90
Armories	-	-	-	295,414	40
Arsenals	-	-	-	60,292	08
Arsenal at Augusta, Maine	-	-	-	24,000	00
Arsenal at Augusta, Georgia	-	-	-	16,778	81
Hospital department	-	-	-	14,151	99
Contingencies of the army	-	-	-	10,353	92
Expenses of the board of visitors to West Point	-	-	-	1,500	00
Repairs and contingencies of fortifications	-	-	-	14,232	24
Fort Monroe	-	-	-	76,354	55
Fort Calhoun	-	-	-	63,135	41
Fort Adams	-	-	-	66,504	32
Fort Hamilton	-	-	-	60,359	03
Fort Jackson	-	-	-	47,744	00
Fort Macon, at Beaufort	-	-	-	55,361	98
Fort at Cape Fear	-	-	-	34,729	30
Fort at Mobile Point	-	-	-	80,000	00
Fort at Pensacola	-	-	-	4,000	00
Fort Delaware	-	-	-	1	28
Armament of new fortifications	-	-	-	114,660	64
Surveys, &c., roads and canals	-	-	-	28,963	66
Continuation of the Cumberland road	-	-	-	128,508	36
Repairs of the Cumberland road	-	-	-	5,000	00
Road from Memphis to Little Rock	-	-	-	9,470	18
Road from Little Rock to Cantonment Gibson	-	-	-	5,300	00
Road from Fort Smith to Fort Towson	-	-	-	8,884	00
Road from Pensacola to St. Augustine	-	-	-	2,000	00
Road from Detroit to Saginaw, &c.	-	-	-	230	14
Old King's road from the Georgia line, by St. Augustine, to New Smyrna	-	-	-	3,000	00
Military road in the State of Maine	-	-	-	1,000	00
Improving the Ohio and Mississippi rivers	-	-	-	31,605	31
Improving the navigation of the Ohio river	-	-	-	6,000	00
Improving Hyannis harbor, Massachusetts	-	-	-	8,000	00
Improving Cleaveland harbor, Ohio	-	-	-	5,500	00
Deepening the harbor of Presque Isle	-	-	-	6,223	18
Deepening the harbor of Sackett's Harbor	-	-	-	500	00
Preservation of islands in Boston harbor	-	-	-	2,000	00
Removing obstructions in Huron creek, Ohio	-	-	-	4,413	35
Removing obstructions in Cunningham creek, O.	-	-	-	1,517	76
Removing obstructions in Ashtabula creek, Ohio	-	-	-	2,000	00
Removing obstructions in Grand river, Ohio	-	-	-	3,200	00
Removing obstructions in Mobile harbor, Ala.	-	-	-	553	00
Removing obstructions in Appalachicola river, Fl.	-	-	-	1,500	00

Removing obstructions in Piscataqua river	-	\$2,500	00
Removing obstructions in Black river, Ohio	-	1,000	00
Building piers on Steel's ledge, Belfast, Maine	-	33	76
Building piers at Newcastle, Delaware	-	5,000	00
Building piers at the mouth of Dunkirk harbor, New York	-	3,000	00
Building piers at the mouth of Oswego harbor, New York	-	13,281	27
Building piers at Laplainsance bay, Michigan	-	2,977	81
Piers, beacons, &c., within the harbor of Saco, Maine	-	2,550	00
Pier adjacent to the pier at Buffalo, New York	-	20,000	00
Repairing public piers at Port Penn, Marcus Hook, and Fort Mifflin	-	4,413	00
Survey of a canal from the Atlantic to the Gulf of Mexico	-	308	62
Surveying the Colbert shoals, in Tennessee river	-	200	00
Survey of the harbor of Nantucket, Mass.	-	300	00
Barracks at Savannah, Georgia	-	3,038	11
Military cantonment near St. Louis, Missouri	-	996	93
Balances due to certain States on account of militia	-	7,591	20
Settlement of the Georgia militia claims	-	315	56
Military Academy at West Point	-	25,701	36
Relief of officers, &c., engaged in the Seminole campaign	-	698	94
Relief of Captain Bigger's company of rangers	-	135	50
Relief of sundry individuals	-	29,852	33
Ransom of American captives	-	242	25
Revolutionary pensions	-	670,627	65
Invalid and half-pay pensions	-	106,592	93
Pensions to widows and orphans	-	4,412	37
Suppression of Indian aggressions on the fron- tiers of Georgia and Florida	-	3,576	15
Pay, &c., of Illinois and Michigan militia, for the suppression of Indian disturbances	-	39,889	53
Presents to Indians	-	14,931	82
Contingencies of the Indian department	-	90,449	12
Creek treaty, per act of 22d May, 1826	-	56,504	76
Emigration of the Creeks beyond the Mississippi	-	31,134	25
Civilization of Indians	-	5,833	00
Pay of Indian agents	-	21,650	00
Pay of sub-agents	-	9,691	13
Indian annuities	-	189,839	61
Choctaw schools, (treaty of 18th October, 1820)	-	8,980	42
Treaty with the Choctaws	-	4,077	57
House for sub-agents, interpreters, &c.	-	14,324	00
Extinguishment of the claims of Cherokee In- dians to lands in Georgia	-	500	00
Extinguishment of the claims of Cherokee In- dians to lands in North Carolina	-	20,613	88

Carrying into effect certain Indian treaties, (act 24th May, 1828)	-	-	\$111,791 00
Holding treaties with the Chippewas, &c. (act 24th May, 1828)	-	-	15,000 00
Exploring of the country west of the Mis- sissippi, by a delegation of Indians	-	-	6,200 00
			<u>4,690,223 36</u>

From which deduct the following repay-
ments:

Arsenal at Vergennes	-	-	\$68 81
Wall around the arsenal on the Schuylkill	-	-	70 53
Survey of the harbor of Church's cove	-	-	4 81
Survey of Saugatuck river and harbor	-	-	30 03
Survey of Piscataqua river	-	-	9 54
Survey of Hyannis harbor	-	-	27 00
Repairs of Fort Constitution	-	-	1 50
Erecting piers at Marcus Hook, Port Penn, &c.	-	-	36 11
House and lot at Eastport, Me.	-	-	5 32
Repairs of wharf at Fort Wolcott	-	-	37 83
Brigade of militia	-	-	1,000 00
Treaty with the Cherokees, (act of 20th April, 1818)	-	-	2,265 07
Provisions for Quapaw Indians	-	-	2,000 00
			<u>5,556 55</u>

\$4,684,666 81

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Pay of the navy afloat	-	-	918,912 72
Pay of the navy shore stations	-	-	116,197 72
Pay of naval constructors, superintend'ts, &c.	-	-	53,600 62
Provisions	-	-	414,193 33
Medicines and hospital stores	-	-	48,954 86
Repairs of vessels	-	-	468,476 65
Navy yards	-	-	141,037 80
Navy yard at Philadelphia	-	-	13 75
Navy yard at Washington	-	-	22 17
Ordnance and ordnance stores	-	-	34,417 43
Building ten sloops of war	-	-	194,690 29
Gradual increase of the navy	-	-	59,128 04
Gradual improvement of the navy	-	-	288,461 19
Prohibition of the slave trade	-	-	28,274 17
Survey of the harbors of Savannah, Bruns- wick, &c.	-	-	1,154 87
Arrearages prior to 1827	-	-	4,697 16
Arrearages prior to 1828	-	-	9,838 69
Outfits	-	-	25,000 00
Prize money due to Thomas Douty	-	-	19 96
Captors of Algerine vessels	-	-	19 96
Relief of sundry individuals	-	-	13,360 68
Contingent, prior to 1824	-	-	863 68

Contingent for 1824	\$2,398 82
Contingent, not enumerated, for 1824	125 00
Contingent, not enumerated, for 1825	108 88
Contingent for 1826	2,822 98
Contingent, not enumerated, for 1826	169 70
Contingent for 1827	1,218 34
Contingent, not enumerated, for 1827	3,293 45
Contingent for 1828	201,009 73
Contingent, not enumerated, for 1828	500 00
Breakwater near the mouth of Delaware bay	5,000 00
Pay and subsistence of the marine corps	95,679 37
Clothing for marine corps	29,259 11
Fuel for marine corps	6,098 17
Medicines for marine corps	2,726 34
Barracks for marine corps	21,827 03
Military stores for marine corps	1,276 67
Contingent for marine corps	10,452 91
	<hr/>
	3,205,302 24

From which deduct the following repayments:

Rewarding the officers and crews of the Wasp and Constitution	\$3,418 50
Contingents for 1825	553 06
Houses for ships in ordinary	190 00
	<hr/>
	4,161 56

\$3,201,140 68

PUBLIC DEBT.

Interest on the funded debt	2,357,556 67
Redemption of the 6 per cent. stock of 1813, (loan of sixteen millions)	2,744,423 91
Redemption of the 6 per cent. stock of 1813, (loan of seven and a half millions)	2,256,039 21
Reimbursement of Mississippi stock	900 00
Paying the principal and interest of Treasury notes	668 40
	<hr/>

7,359,588 19

\$18,244,907 91

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Register's Office, December 4, 1828.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

No. 1.

STATEMENT of the funded debt of the United States, as it will exist on the 1st of January, 1829; exhibiting, also, the dates of the acts under which the several stocks were constituted, and the periods at which they are, or were, redeemable.

Stocks.	Date of acts constituting the several stocks.	Periods, when redeemable.	Amounts.	
Three per cent. stock, (revolutionary debt)	Aug. 4, 1790 -	At the pleasure of Government	-	\$13,296,249 45
Six per cent. stock -	March 24, 1814 -	In 1827 - -	\$6,789,722 92	
Six per cent. stock -	March 3, 1815 -	In 1828 - -	9,490,099 10	
Amount at six per cent.	-	-	-	16,279,822 02
Five per cent. stock, subscription to the Bank of the U. S. -	April 10, 1816 -	At the pleasure of Government	7,000,000 00	
Five per cent. stock -	May 15, 1820 -	In 1832 - -	999,999 13	
Five per cent. stock -	March 3, 1821 -	In 1835 - -	4,735,296 30	
Exchanged five per cent. stock -	April 20, 1822 -	One-third in 1830; one-third in 1831; one-third in 1832 -	56,704 77	
Amount at five per cent.	-	-	-	12,792,000 20
Four and a half per cent. stock -	May 24, 1824 -	In 1832 - -	5,000,000 00	
Four and a half per cent. stock -	May 26, 1824 -	In 1832 - -	5,000,000 00	
Exchanged four and a half per cent. stock	May 26, 1824 -	One-half in 1833; one-half in 1834 -	4,454,727 95	
Exchanged four and a half per cent. stock	March 3, 1825 -	One-half in 1829; one-half in 1830 -	1,539,336 16	
Amount at four and a half per cent.	-	-	-	15,994,064 11
				\$58,362,135 78

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, December 4, 1828.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

No. 2.

The actual receipts into the Treasury from all sources, during the year 1827, amounted to - \$22,966,363 96

Viz.

Customs - \$19,712,283 29

Lands, (statement D) - 1,495,845 26

Dividends on stock in the Bank of the United States, (statement E) - 420,000 00

Arrears of internal duties, direct tax, and other incidental receipts, (statement E) - 100,429 97

Repayments of advances made in the War Department for services and supplies prior to 1st July, 1815, (statement E) - 32,845 44

Moneys received from the British Government, under the convention of the 13th November, 1826, (statement E) - 1,204,960 00

Making, with the balance in the Treasury on the 1st January, 1827, of - 6,358,686 18

An aggregate of - 29,325,050 14

The actual expenditures of the United States, on all accounts, during the year 1827, amounted (statement F) to 22,656,764 04

Viz.

Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous - \$2,314,829 85

Military establishment, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian department, revolutionary and military pensions, arming militia, and arrearages prior to 1st January, 1817 - 5,675,741 62

Naval service, including the gradual improvement of the navy - 4,263,877 45

Public debt - 10,003,668 39

Payments of awards to owners of slaves and other property, under the convention with the British Government of the 13th November, 1826 - 398,646 73

Leaving a balance in the Treasury, on the 1st of January, 1828, of - \$6,668,286 10

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Register's Office, December 4, 1828.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

No. 3.

The actual receipts into the Treasury, during the first three quarters of the year 1828, are estimated to have amounted to - \$18,633,580 27

Viz.

Customs	-	-	-	-	-	\$17,309,169 73
Lands	-	-	-	-	-	564,507 33
Dividends on stock in the Bank of the United States	-	-	-	-	-	455,000 00
Arrears of internal duties, direct tax, and incidental receipts	-	-	-	-	-	289,152 72
Repayment of advances made in the War Department, prior to the 1st July, 1815	-	-	-	-	-	15,750 49

And the actual receipts into the Treasury, during the fourth quarter of the year, are estimated at - 5,461,283 40

Making the total receipts into the Treasury, during the year 1828 - 24,094,863 67

And with the balance in the Treasury on the 31st December, 1827, of - 6,668,286 10

An aggregate, estimated at - 30,763,149 77

The expenditures, during the first three quarters of 1828, have amounted to (statement 1) - \$18,244,907 91

Viz.

Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous	-	\$2,235,823 97
Military establishment, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian department, revolutionary and military pensions, and arming the militia	-	4,684,666 81
Naval service, including the gradual improvement of the navy	-	3,201,140 68
Public debt—		
Principal	-	\$5,002,031 52
Interest	-	2,357,556 67
		7,359,588 19

Payment of awards to owners of slaves, and other property, under the convention with the British Government, of the 13th November, 1826 - 763,688 26

And the expenditures of the fourth quarter are estimated at - 7,392,603 72

Viz.

Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous	-	\$546,000 00
Military establishment	-	1,100,000 00
Naval service	-	900,000 00
Public debt—		
Principal	-	\$4,059,464 67
Interest	-	744,514 04
		4,803,978 71

Balance of awards to owners of slaves and other property - 42,625 01

Making the total estimated expenditure of the year 1828 - 25,637,511 63

And leaving in the Treasury, on the 1st January, 1829, an estimated balance of - \$5,125,638 14

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Register's Office, December 4, 1828.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

No. 4.

ESTIMATED AMOUNT of Treasury notes outstanding on the 1st October, 1828.

Total amount issued, as exhibited in statement No. 2, which accompanied the Secretary's report of the 8th December, 1827	-	\$36,680,794
Cancelled and reported on by the First Auditor	-	36,670,419
Outstanding	-	<u>\$10,375</u>
Consisting of small Treasury notes	-	\$2,135
notes bearing interest	-	8,240
	-	<u>\$10,375</u>

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

*Register's Office, December 4, 1828.*JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

No. 5.

STATEMENT of the stock issued under the act of Congress entitled "An act supplementary to the act for the indemnification of certain claimants of public lands in the Mississippi Territory," passed on the 3d March, 1815.

Amount of claims awarded, per statement No. 3 of the last report	-	\$4,282,151 12
Whereof there was paid in for lands, per statement	-	2,447,539 39
Payments from the Treasury, to the 30th September, 1827, per said statement	-	\$1,827,958 04
Paid from 1st October, 1827, to 1st October, 1828	-	1,800 00
	-	<u>1,829,758 04</u>
Balance outstanding 1st October, 1828, consisting of—		
Certificates outstanding	-	\$4,809 09
Awards not applied for	-	44 60
	-	<u>4,853 69</u>
	-	<u>\$4,282,151 12</u>

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

*Register's Office, December 4, 1828.*JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

A.

STATEMENT exhibiting the duties which accrued on merchandise, tonnage, passports, and clearances; of debentures issued on the exportation of foreign merchandise; of payments for drawback on domestic distilled spirits, and domestic refined sugar, exported; of bounties on salted fish exported; of allowances to vessels employed in the fisheries; of expenses of collection; and of payments made into the Treasury during the year ending on the 31st day of December, 1825.

Year.	Duties on			Drawback on foreign merchandise exported.	Drawback on domestic distilled spirits and domestic refined sugar exported.	Bounties and allowances.	Gross revenue.	Expenses of collection.	Nett revenue.	Payments made into the Treasury.
	Merchandise.	Tonnage and light money.	Passports and clearances.							
1825	\$31,707,794 32	\$138,847 83	\$12,638 00	\$6,391,783 57	\$3,565 00	\$209,285 57	\$25,254,646 01	\$843,903 16	\$24,410,742 85	\$20,098,713 45

B.

A STATEMENT exhibiting the value and quantities, respectively, of merchandise on which duties actually accrued during the year 1825; (consisting of the difference between articles paying duty, imported and those entitled to drawback, re-exported;) and, also, of the nett revenue which accrued that year from duties on merchandise, tonnage, passports, and clearances.

MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.			
\$7,285	at 12 per cent.		\$874 20
1,569,003	at 12½ do.		196,125 36
2,982,362	at 15 do.		447,354 30
8,619,757	at 20 do.		1,723,951 40
30,804,852	at 25 do.		7,701,213 00
5,865,022	at 30 do.		1,759,506 60
5,155,710	at 33½ do.		1,718,570 00
15,033	at 35 do.		5,261 55
126,439	at 40 do.		50,575 60
560,349	at 50 do.		280,174 50
<hr/>			<hr/>
\$55,705,812		13,883,606 51	
22,216	exported, at 7½ per cent.	1,666 20	
<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>
55,683,596		13,881,940 31	\$13,881,940 31
<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>
DUTIES ON SPECIFIC ARTICLES.			
1. Wines,	2,688,640 gallons, average 25.37 cents	682,111 15	
2. Spirits,	4,114,046 do. do. 43.82 do.	1,802,766 52	
	Molasses, 12,430,622 do. do. 5.00 do.	621,531 10	
3. Teas,	6,557,629 pounds, do. 33.53 do.	2,198,787 46	
	Coffee, 22,357,731 do. do. 5.00 do.	1,117,886 05	
4. Sugar,	47,504,033 do. do. 3.06 do.	1,457,769 52	
5. Salt,	3,537,378 bushels do. 20.00 do.	707,475 60	
6. All other articles		2,386,698 20	
			10,975,025 60
			24,856,965 91
Add duties which accrued on merchandise, the particulars of which were not rendered by the collectors, after deducting therefrom duties refunded and difference in calculation			26,037 69
			24,883,003 60
Add 2½ per cent. retained on drawback		175,923 21	
10 per cent. extra duty on foreign vessels		19,916 91	
discriminating duty on French vessels		2,558 19	
interest on custom-house bonds		22,664 49	
storage received		2,658 78	
			223,721 58
Duties on merchandise			25,106,725 18
Add duties on tonnage		120,647 73	
light money		18,200 10	
			138,847 83
Add passports and clearances			12,638 00
			25,258,211 01
Deduct drawback on domestic spirits		1,952 32	
drawback on domestic refined sugar		1,612 68	
			3,565 00
Gross revenue			25,254,646 01
Deduct expenses on collection			843,903 16
Nett revenue			24,410,742 85

Explanatory Statements and Notes.

1. Wines—					
Madeira	-	161,396	gallons, at 100 cents	-	\$161,396 00
Burgundy and Champagne,	-	13,332	do. at 100 do.	-	13,332 00
Sherry and St. Lucar	-	8,264	do. at 60 do.	-	4,958 40
Lisbon, Oporto, &c.	-	245,662	do. at 50 do.	-	122,831 00
Teneriffe, Fayal, &c.	-	126,333	do. at 40 do.	-	50,533 20
Claret, &c., bottled	-	60,084	do. at 30 do.	-	18,825 20
All other	-	2,073,569	do. at 15 do.	-	311,035 35
		<u>2,688,640</u>	do.		<u>682,111 15</u>
2. Spirits—					
From grain,	1st proof-	1,001,544	do. at 42 do.	-	420,648 48
	2d do.	52,657	do. at 45 do.	-	23,681 82
	3d do.	131,155	do. at 48 do.	-	62,954 40
	4th do.	7,715	do. at 52 do.	-	4,011 80
	5th do.	3,388	do. at 60 do.	-	2,032 80
Other materials,	2d do.	674,085	do. at 38 do.	-	256,152 30
	3d do.	786,131	do. at 42 do.	-	330,175 02
	4th do.	1,418,948	do. at 48 do.	-	681,095 04
	5th do.	37,548	do. at 57 do.	-	21,402 36
	Above 5th do.	875	do. at 70 do.	-	610 50
		<u>4,414,046</u>	do.		<u>1,802,766 52</u>
3. Teas—					
Bohea	-	91,755	pounds, at 12 do.	-	11,010 60
Souchong	-	1,032,516	do. at 25 do.	-	258,129 00
Hyson skin, &c.	-	2,197,041	do. at 28 do.	-	615,171 48
Hyson and young hyson	-	3,039,148	do. at 40 do.	-	1,215,659 20
Imperial	-	197,169	do. at 50 do.	-	98,584 50
Extra duty on teas imported from other places than China	-	-	-	-	232 68
		<u>6,557,629</u>	do.		<u>2,198,787 46</u>
4. Sugar—					
Brown	-	44,239,180	do. at 3 do.	-	1,327,175 40
White, clayed, &c.	-	3,264,853	do. at 4 do.	-	130,594 12
		<u>47,504,033</u>	do.		<u>1,457,769 52</u>
5. Salt—					
Imported,	bushels,	-	4,639,160 at 20 cents	-	927,832 00
Exported,	do.	55,354			
Bounties and allowances reduced into bushels, at 20 cents	-	1,046,428			
			<u>,101,782 at 20 do.</u>		<u>220,356 40</u>
			<u>3,537,378 bushels</u>		<u>707,475 60</u>

Explanatory Statements and Notes—Continued.

6. All other articles.		Quantity.	Rate of duty.	Duties.
			Cents.	
Carpeting, Brussels, Wilton, &c.	yards	79,188	50	\$29,594 00
Venetian and ingrain	do.	519,392	25	129,848 00
all other, &c.	do.	5,124	20	1,024 80
Cotton bagging	do.	4,072,910	3½	152,734 13
Vinegar	gallons	20,082	8	1,606 56
Beer, ale, and porter, in bottles	do.	57,615	20	11,523 00
in casks	do.	7,051	15	1,057 65
Oil, spermaceti	do.	5	25	1 25
whale, and other fish	do.	351	15	52 65
olive, in casks	do.	72,021	25	18,005 25
castor	do.	1,017	40	406 80
linseed	do.	67,125	25	16,781 25
hempseed	do.	25,994	25	6,498 50
rapeseed	do.	19	25	4 75
Cocoa	pounds	146,463	2	2,929 26
Chocolate	do.	1,967	4	78 68
Sugar, candy	do.	718	12	86 16
loaf	do.	477	12	57 24
other, refined	do.	140	10	14 00
Fruits—almonds	do.	943,441	3	28,303 23
currants	do.	95,135	3	2,854 05
prunes and plums	do.	138,801	4	5,552 04
figs	do.	784,994	3	23,549 82
raisins, jar, and Muscatel	do.	1,766,797	4	70,671 88
other	do.	1,619,094	3	48,602 82
Candles, tallow	do.	38,006	5	1,900 30
wax	do.	2,081	6	124 86
Cheese	do.	33,571	9	3,021 39
Soap	do.	220,909	4	8,836 36
Tallow	do.	134,076	1	1,340 76
Lard	do.	8	3	24
Beef and pork	do.	188,711	2	3,774 22
Hams and other bacon	do.	17,701	3	531 03
Butter	do.	1,832	5	91 60
Vitriol, blue or Roman	do.	9,179	4	367 16
oil of	do.	30,816	3	924 48
Camphor, crude	do.	57,703	8	4,616 24
refined	do.	226	12	27 12
Salts, Epsom	do.	108,191	4	4,327 64
Glauber	do.	286	2	5 72
Spices—Cayenne pepper	do.	189	15	28 35
ginger	do.	926	2	18 52
mace	do.	17,479	100	17,479 00
nutmegs	do.	90,107	60	50,064 20
cinnamon	do.	20,470	25	5,117 50
cloves	do.	27,219	25	6,804 75
pepper, black	do.	1,465,762	8	117,260 97
pimento	do.	235,044	6	14,102 64
cassia	do.	105,647	6	6,338 82
Tobacco, manufactured, &c.	do.	397	10	39 70
Indigo	do.	414,756	15	62,213 40
Gunpowder	do.	43,905	8	3,512 40
Bristles	do.	172,688	3	5,180 64
Glue	do.	50,363	5	2,518 15
Paints—ochre, dry	do.	403,003	1	4,030 03
in oil	do.	4,323	1½	64 84
white and red lead	do.	1,768,164	4	70,726 56
whiting	do.	246,960	2	2,469 60
Lead, pig, bar, and sheet	do.	1,934,340	1	78,686 81
shot	do.	60,206	3½	2,107 21

Explanatory Statements and Notes—Continued.

6. All other articles.	Quantity.	Rate of duty.	Duties.
		<i>Cents.</i>	
Cables, tarred - - - - - pounds	114,033	4	\$4,561 32
Cordage, tarred - - - - - do.	235,212	4	9,408 48
untarred - - - - - do.	176,057	5	8,802 85
Twine, untarred, yarn, &c. - - - do.	313,748	5	15,687 40
Corks - - - - - do.	109,158	12	13,098 96
Copper, rods and bolts - - - - - do.	111,531	4	4,461 24
nails and spikes - - - - - do.	2,573	4	102 92
Fire-arms, muskets - - - - - No.	13,069	150	19,603 50
rifles - - - - - do.	12	250	30 00
Iron and steel wire, not above No. 18 - - - pounds	580,270	5	29,013 50
above No. 18 - - - - - do.	205,699	9	18,512 91
tacks, brads, and sprigs, not above 16 oz. M.	32,532	5	1,626 60
above 16 oz. - - - - - pounds	6,602	5	330 10
nails - - - - - do.	378,103	5	18,905 15
spikes - - - - - do.	27,815	4	1,112 60
chain cables, &c. - - - - - do.	416,267	3	12,488 01
milleranks - - - - - do.	186	4	7 44
millsaws - - - - - No.	1,496	100	1,496 00
anchors - - - - - pounds	50,836	2	1,016 72
anvils - - - - - do.	587,663	2	11,753 26
hammers and sledges - - - - - do.	66,262	2½	1,656 55
castings, vessels of - - - - - do.	770,637	1½	11,559 55
other - - - - - do.	436,362	1	4,363 62
round and brazier's rods - - - - - do.	58,127	3	1,743 81
nail and spike rods - - - - - do.	14,078	3	422 34
sheet and hoop - - - - - do.	2,081,367	3	62,441 01
slit and rolled - - - - - do.	70	3	2 10
pig - - - - - cwt.	17,273	50	8,636 25
bar, rolled - - - - - do.	79,345	150	119,017 50
hammered - - - - - do.	484,786	90	436,307 40
Steel - - - - - do.	34,146	100	34,146 00
Hemp - - - - - do.	91,104	175	159,432 00
Alum - - - - - do.	3	250	7 50
Copperas - - - - - do.	3,712	200	7,444 00
Wheat flour - - - - - do.	88	50	44 00
Coal - - - - - bushels	816,414	6	48,984 84
Wheat - - - - - do.	3,448	25	862 00
Oats - - - - - do.	958	10	95 80
Potatoes - - - - - do.	36,911	10	3,691 10
Paper, folio and 4to post - - - - - pounds	12,753	20	2,550 60
foolscap - - - - - do.	540,332	17	91,856 44
printing - - - - - do.	2,660	10	266 00
sheathing - - - - - do.	91,676	3	2,750 28
all other - - - - - do.	27,569	15	4,135 35
Books, printed previous to 1775 - - - - - do.	1,237	4	49 48
printed in other languages, &c. - - - do.	111,683	4	4,467 32
Latin and Greek, bound - - - - - do.	5,882	15	882 30
in boards - - - - - do.	7,003	13	910 39
all other, bound - - - - - do.	13,013	30	5,703 90
in boards - - - - - do.	82,677	26	21,496 02
Glass, cut, and not specified - - - - - do.	33,225	3	1,146 75
all other, &c. - - - - - do.	932,897	2	19,257 94
apothecaries' vials, not above 4 oz. - - - gross	3,258	100	3,258 00
not above 8 oz. - - - - - do.	367	125	458 75
bottles, not above 1 quart - - - - - do.	13,697	200	27,394 00
2 quarts - - - - - do.	22	250	55 00
4 do. - - - - - do.	4	300	12 00
window, not above 8 by 10 inches - - - 100 sq. ft.	686	300	2,058 00
10 by 12 do. - - - - - do.	730	350	2,555 00

Explanatory Statements and Notes.—Continued.

6. All other articles.	Quantity.	Rate of duty.	Duties.	
Glass, window, above 10 by 12 inches uncut, in plates	100 sq. feet	3,719	400	\$14,876 00
demijohns	No.	32,301	25	8,075 26
Fish, dried or smoked	quintals	1,556	100	1,556 00
salmon, pickled	barrels	1,540	200	3,080 00
mackerel, pickled	do.	257	150	385 50
all other, pickled	do.	648	100	648 00
Shoes and slippers, silk	pairs	1,245	30	373 50
prunelle	do.	1,747	25	436 75
leather, men's, &c.	do.	1,481	25	370 25
children's	do.	1,105	15	165 75
Boots and bootées	do.	218	150	327 00
Segars	M.	21,377	250	53,442 50
Playing cards	packs	8,894	30	2,668 20
				<u>2,395,343 53</u>
Deduct excess of exportation over importation:				
Saltpetre, refined	1,495 pounds, at 3 cents		\$44 85	
Snuff	97 pounds, at 12 cents		11 64	
Cotton	136,124 pounds, at 3 cents		4,083 72	
			<u>4,140 21</u>	
Exports at former duties:				
Duck, Russia	100 pieces, at 200 cents		200 00	
Ravens	180 pieces, at 125 cents		225 00	
Sheeting, brown	410 pieces, at 160 cents		656 00	
Raisins, other than jar, &c.	3,000 pounds, at 2 cents		60 00	
Candles, tallow	2,326 pounds, at 3 cents		69 78	
Soap	4,256 pounds, at 3 cents		127 68	
White and red lead	765 pounds, at 3 cents		22 95	
Cordage, tarred	10,378 pounds, at 3 cents		311 34	
Iron, nails	6,903 pounds, at 4 cents		276 12	
sheet and hoop	662 cwt., at 250 cents		1,655 00	
hammered	1,155 cwt., at 75 cents		866 25	
Glass, window, not above 8 by 10 inches	14100 sq. f. at 250 cents		35 00	
				<u>8,645 33</u>
Carried to statement B				<u>2,386,698 20</u>

C.

A STATEMENT exhibiting the amount of American and foreign tonnage employed in the foreign trade of the United States, during the year ending on the 31st day of December, 1825.

American tonnage in foreign trade	Tons, 886,511
Foreign tonnage in foreign trade	94,836
Total tonnage employed in the foreign trade of the United States	<u>981,347</u>
Proportion of foreign tonnage to the whole amount of tonnage employed in the foreign trade of the United States	<u>10.6 to 100</u>

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.



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