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REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

DECEMBER, 1831.

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

I. OF THE PUBLIC REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES.

The receipts into the Treasury, from all sources, during the year 1829, were - \$24,827,627 38

The expenditures for the same year, including payments on account of the public debt, and including \$9,033 38 for awards under the first article of the treaty of Ghent, were - 25,044,358 40

The balance in the Treasury on the 1st January, 1830, was 5,755,704 79
The receipts from all sources, during the year 1830, were 24,844,116 51

Viz.

Customs - - - - -	21,922,391 39
Lands (statement D) - - - - -	2,329,356 14
Dividends on bank stock (E) - - - - -	490,000 00
Incidental receipts (E) - - - - -	102,368 98

Making, with the balance, an aggregate of - 30,599,821 30
The expenditures for the same year were (F) - 24,585,281 55

Viz.

Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous - - - - -	3,237,416 04
Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian affairs, pensions, arming the militia, and internal improvements - - - - -	6,752,688 66
Naval service, including the gradual improvement of the navy - - - - -	3,239,428 63
Public debt - - - - -	11,355,748 22

Leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1831, of 6,014,539 175
The receipts into the Treasury during the

three first quarters of the present year
are estimated at - - - 20,653,677 69

Viz.

Customs	-	17,354,291 58
Lands (G)	-	2,479,658 90
Bank dividends (H)	-	490,000 00
Incidental receipts (H)	-	111,987 25
And the indemnity under the Danish convention	-	<u>217,739 95</u>

The receipts for the fourth quarter are es-
timated at - - - 7,346,735 18

(Including indemnity under the Danish
convention.)

Making the total estimated receipts of the year - - - 28,000,412 87

And with the balance on the 1st of January, 1831, forming
an aggregate of - - - 34,014,952 62

The expenditures for the three first quar-
ters of the present year are estimated
at (I) - - - 21,159,778 97

Viz.

Civil list, foreign inter- course, and miscella- neous	-	2,507,614 44
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Military service, includ- ing fortifications, ord- nance, Indian affairs, arming the militia and internal improve- ments	-	5,649,017 22
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Naval service, including the gradual improve- ment of the navy	-	3,019,667 85
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Public debt	-	<u>9,983,479 46</u>
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The expenditures for the fourth quarter,
including \$6,205,810 21 on account
of the public debt, are estimated, on
data furnished by the respective de-
partments, at - - - 9,807,422 28

Making the total estimated expenditures of the year - - - 30,967,201 25

And leaving in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1832,
an estimated balance, including \$439,475 13, on account
of the indemnity under the Danish convention, of - - - 3,047,751 37

Which, however, includes the funds estimated at \$1,400,000, heretofore re-
ported by this department as not effective.

The appropriations remaining unsatisfied at the close of the year are es-
timated at \$4,139,823 13 ; but, of this amount, it is estimated by the proper
departments—

1. That the sum of \$3,423,525 87, only, will be required for the objects for which they were appropriated.
2. That the sum of \$501,102 78 will not be required, and may therefore be considered as an excess of appropriation, and is proposed to be applied without being re-appropriated, in aid of the service of the year 1832, as will more fully appear when the estimates for the appropriations for that year are presented.
3. That the sum of \$215,194 48 will be carried to the surplus fund, either because the objects for which it was appropriated are completed, or because these moneys will not be required for, or will be no longer applicable to, them.

II. OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The payments on account of the public debt, during the first three quarters of the year, have amounted, as has been already stated, to

Viz.	
On account of principal	8,891,049 97
And of interest	1,092,429 49
	9,983,479 46

And it is estimated that the payments to be made in the 4th quarter of the year will amount to

Viz.	
On account of principal	5,908,810 21
And of interest	297,000 00
	6,205,810 21

Making the whole amount of disbursements on account of the debt in 1831	
	16,189,289 67

This sum will be increased by purchases of stock which have been authorized, but which have not yet been fully reported.

Of the amount disbursed for the debt, \$10,000,000 were applied from the appropriation made for the year under the 2d section of the sinking fund act of 1817, and the remaining \$6,189,289 67 were applied with the sanction of the President, under the authority of the 1st section of the act of 24th May, 1830.

The stocks redeemed by the application of that portion of the above sum, disbursed on account of the principal, are as follows, viz.

1. Of the funded debt.

The residue of the five per cent. created under the act of the 10th of April, 1816, in payment of the United States' subscription for the shares owned in the Bank of the United States.	4,000,000 00
The exchanged four and a half per cent., per act of the 3d of March, 1825	1,539,336 16
The four and a half per cent., per act of 26th May, 1824	5,000,000 00
The five per cent., per act of 15th May, 1820	999,999 13
And a part of the four and a half per cent., of the 24th of May, 1824	3,260,475 99

2. Of the unfunded debt, (exclusive of \$228 64 converted into 3 per cent. stock.

The old registered debt - - - - -	40 90
Treasury notes - - - - -	8 00
Mississippi stock - - - - -	685 00

After these payments, the public debt, on the 2d January, 1832, will be as follows, viz.

1. Funded debt.

Three per cent., per act of the 4th of August, 1790, redeemable at the pleasure of Government - - - - -	13,296,626 21
Five per cent., per act of 3d of March, 1821, redeemable after the 1st of January, 1835 - - - - -	4,735,296 30
Five per cent., (exchanged,) per act of the 20th April, 1822, one-third redeemable annually, after the 31st December, 1830, 1831, and 1832 - - - - -	56,704 77
Four and a half per cent., per act of the 24th May, 1824, redeemable after the 1st day of January, 1832 - - - - -	1,739,524 01
Four and a half per cent., (exchanged,) per act of the 26th May, 1824, one-half redeemable after the 31st day of December, 1832, the residue after the 31st day of December, 1833 - - - - -	4,454,727 95
	<hr/>
	24,282,879 24

2. Unfunded debt.

Registered debt, being claims registered prior to the year 1798, for services and supplies during the revolutionary war - - - - -	27,919 85
Treasury notes - - - - -	7,116 00
Mississippi stock - - - - -	4,320 09
	<hr/>
	39,355 94

Making the whole amount of the public debt of the U. S. \$24,322,235 18

III. OF THE ESTIMATES OF THE PUBLIC REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR 1832.

The great commercial activity prevailing in the United States has contributed not only to enlarge the revenue from customs for the present year beyond the estimates, but will probably carry that of the next year to a still higher amount.

The importations for the year ending on the 30th of September last are estimated at \$97,032,858, and the exports at \$80,372,566, of which \$62,048,233 were domestic, and \$18,324,333 foreign products.

The duties which accrued during the first three quarters of the present year are estimated at \$27,319,000, and those for the fourth quarter at \$6,000,000; some deduction, however, will be made from these before they can reach the Treasury, on account of the reduction in the duties on coffee, tea, cocoa, and salt, by the acts of the 20th and 29th May, 1830, and

which may be estimated to affect the duties on those articles remaining in store on the 1st of January, 1832, to the amount of about \$750,000.

The receipts from the public lands during the present year, it will be perceived, have likewise exceeded the estimates, and, indeed, have gone beyond all former example. It is believed that, notwithstanding the large amount of scrip and forfeited land stock that may still be absorbed in payments for lands, yet, if the surveys now projected be completed, the receipts from this source of revenue will not fall greatly below those of the present year.

From all the information which the department has been able to obtain, the receipts into the Treasury during the year 1832 may be estimated at - - - \$30,100,000 00

Viz.

Customs	- - - -	\$26,500,000 00
Public lands	- - - -	3,000,000 00
Bank dividends	- - - -	490,000 00
Incidental receipts, including arrears of internal duties and direct taxes	- - - -	<u>110,000 00</u>

The expenditures for the year 1832, for all objects other than the public debt, are estimated at - - - 13,365,202 16

Viz.

Civil, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous	- - - -	2,809,484 26
Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian affairs, arming the militia, and internal improvements	- - - -	6,648,099 19
Naval service, including the gradual improvement of the navy	- - - -	<u>3,907,618 71</u>

Which, being deducted from the estimated receipts, will leave a balance of - - - - - \$16,734,797 84

An exhibition of the transactions of the Treasury will show that this department has endeavored to carry into effect the policy indicated by the laws, and the views of the President, in regard to the early extinguishment of the public debt. Upwards of forty millions will have been applied to that object, from the 4th of March, 1829, to the 2d of January, 1832, inclusive; of which about sixteen millions and a half will have been drawn from the Treasury during the present year.

The occasion is deemed a propitious one, to bring before the Legislature the subject of the debt, with a view to its redemption, at a period not only earlier than has been heretofore anticipated, but before the termination of the present Congress.

The entire public debt, on the 2d of January next, as has been already shown, will amount to - - - 24,322,235 18

The amount of the receipts into the Treasury during the year 1832, after satisfying all the demands of the year, other than on account of the public debt, are estimated, as above, at - - - 16,734,797 84

To this may be added the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1832, estimated (exclusive of the ineffective funds and the Danish indemnity) at	1,208,276 24
From this aggregate of	17,943,074 08
After deducting the amount of the unsatisfied appropriations, already estimated at	3,423,525 87
There will remain a surplus in the year 1832, of	14,519,548 21
Which, unless Congress should enlarge the appropriations for other objects, may be applied to the public debt.	
The interest on the debt during the year 1832 may be estimated at	500,000 00
Leaving for the principal in that year	14,019,548 21
Which, being applied to that object, will leave the total amount of the public debt, at the close of the year 1832	10,302,686 97
The Government, however, has other means, which, if Congress see proper, may be applied towards the payment of the debt, viz.—the shares, in the Bank of the United States, amounting at par to \$7,000,000, but which, as will be presently explained, may be estimated at not less than	8,000,000 00
In that event, the amount of the debt on the 1st January, 1833, would be but	2,302,686 97
Which sum, together with a fair allowance for the cost of purchasing at the market price the stocks not redeemable in the course of the proposed operation, might be supplied in the months of January and February, 1833, by the application from the revenues of that year of a sum equal to $\frac{2}{1\frac{1}{2}}$ of the amount applied from the ordinary revenues to the debt in the year 1832, say	\$2,503,258 02

It may be further observed, that, should any diminution take place in the estimated revenue; or should the expenditure exceed the estimated amount, the deficiency which either event might produce in the means of the Treasury applicable to the debt, would be supplied by the amount reserved in this estimate for the unsatisfied balances of appropriations. For, although that sum constitutes a legal charge on the Treasury, to be met as occasion requires, yet, in any estimate of present means, it may be considered rather as a nominal than a real charge.

It will be thus perceived that the Government has the means, if properly employed, of reimbursing the whole of the public debt, by purchase or otherwise, on or before the 3d of March, 1833.

The moral influence which such an example would necessarily produce throughout the world, in removing apprehension, and inspiring new confidence in our free institutions, cannot be questioned. Seventeen years

ago the country emerged from an expensive war, encumbered with a debt of more than one hundred and twenty-seven millions, and in a comparatively defenceless state. In this short period it has promptly repealed all the direct and internal taxes which were imposed during the war, relying mainly upon revenue derived from imports and sales of the public domain. From these sources, besides providing for the general expenditure, the frontier has been extensively fortified, the naval and maritime resources strengthened, and part of the debt of gratitude to the survivors of the revolutionary war discharged. We have, moreover, contributed a large share to the general improvement, added to the extent of the Union, by the purchase of the valuable territory of Florida, and finally acquired the means of extinguishing the heavy debt incurred in sustaining the late war, and all that remained of the debt of the revolution.

The anxious hope with which the people have looked forward to this period, not less than the present state of the public mind, and the real interests of the community at large, recommends the prompt application of these means to that great object, if it can be done consistently with a proper regard for other important considerations.

Of these means, as has already been shown, the shares owned by the Government in the Bank of the United States are an indispensable part; and for the reimbursement of the debt within the period contemplated, it will be necessary to effect a sale of them for a sum not less than eight millions of dollars.

The stock created by the United States, for their subscription to the bank, having been actually paid previously to the 1st of July last, their interest in that institution has ceased to be nominal merely, and the shares form a part of the fiscal resources applicable to the public demands.

The objects connected with the early reimbursement of the public debt are more important than the interest of the Government as a mere stockholder; and it is therefore respectfully recommended to Congress to authorize the sale of those shares for a sum not less than \$8,000,000.

A sale of so large an amount in the public market could not be expected to produce more than the par value; and, if attempted under circumstances calculated to shake public confidence in the stability of the institution, would, in all probability, prove wholly abortive. For these reasons, it is deemed advisable to effect a sale to the bank itself—a measure believed to be practicable on terms satisfactory both to the United States and that institution.

In submitting this proposition to the wisdom of Congress, it is not intended that its adoption should be founded on any pledge for the renewal of the charter of the bank. Considering, however, the connexion of the proposition with the bank, and viewing the whole subject as a necessary part of the plans for the improvement and management of the revenue, and for the support of public credit, the undersigned feels it his duty to accompany it with a frank expression of his opinions.

The act of Congress to establish the Treasury Department makes it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to digest and prepare plans for the support of public credit, and for the improvement and management of the revenue. The duties enjoined, as well by this act as by the subsequent one of the 10th of May, 1800, requiring the Secretary "to digest, prepare, and lay before Congress, at the commencement of every session, a report on the subject of finance, containing estimates of the public revenue and

public expenditures, and plans for improving or increasing the revenues from time to time, for the purpose of giving information to Congress, in adopting modes for raising the money requisite to meet the public expenditures," have been supposed to include not merely the application of the resources of the Government, but the whole subject of the currency, and the means of preserving its soundness.

On this supposition, the first Secretary of the Treasury, in his memorable reports of January and December, 1790, recommended a national bank as "an institution of primary importance to the finances, and of the greatest utility in the operations connected with the support of public credit;" and various communications since made to Congress show that the same views were entertained of their duties by others who have succeeded him in the department.

The performance of the duties thus enjoined by law upon the Secretary of the Treasury implies, however, no commitment of any other department of the Government; each being left free to act according to the mode pointed out by the constitution.

The important charge confided to the Treasury Department, and on which the operations of the Government essentially depend, in the improvement and management of the revenue and the support of public credit, and of transferring the public funds to all parts of the United States, imperiously requires from the Government all the facilities which it may constitutionally provide for those objects, and especially for regulating and preserving a sound currency.

As early as May, 1781, the Congress of the United States, convened under the articles of confederation, approved the plan of a national bank submitted to their consideration by Mr. Morris, then superintendent of the finances, and, on the 31st of December, of the same year, "from a conviction of the support which the finances of the United States would receive from the establishment of a national bank," passed an ordinance, incorporating such an institution, under the name and style of "The President, Directors, and Company of the Bank of North America." The aid afforded by that institution was acknowledged to have been of essential consequence during the remaining period of the war, and its utility subsequent to the peace of little less importance.

The authority of the present Government to create an institution for the same purposes cannot be less clear. It has, moreover, the sanction of the executive, legislative, and judicial authorities, and of a majority of the people of the United States, from the organization of the Government to the present time. If public opinion cannot be considered the infallible expounder, it is among the soundest commentators of the constitution. It is undoubtedly the wisest guide and only effective check to those to whom the administration of the constitution is confided; and it is believed that, in free and enlightened States, the harmony not less than the welfare of the community is best promoted by receiving as settled those great questions of public policy in which the constituted authorities have long concurred, and in which they have been sustained by the unequivocal expression of the will of the people.

The indispensable necessity of such an institution for the fiscal operations of the Government in all its departments, for the regulation and preservation of a sound currency, for the aid of commercial transactions generally, and even for the safety and utility of the local banks, is not doubted, and, as

is believed, has been shown in the past experience of the Government, and in the general accommodation and operations of the present bank.

The present institution may indeed be considered as peculiarly the offspring of that necessity, springing from the inconveniences which followed the loss of the first Bank of the United States, and the evils and distresses incident to the excessive, and, in some instances, fraudulent issues of the local banks during the war. The propriety of continuing it is to be considered not more in reference to the expediency of banking generally, than in regard to the actual state of things, and to the multiplicity of State banks already in existence, and which can neither be displaced, nor in other manner controlled in their issues of paper by the General Government. This is an evil not to be submitted to; and the remedy at present applied, while it preserves a sound currency for the country at large, promotes the real interests of the local banks, by giving soundness to their paper.

If the necessity of a banking institution be conceded or shown, that which shall judiciously combine the power of the Government with private enterprise is believed to be most efficacious. The Government would thus obtain the benefit of individual sagacity in the general management of the Bank, and, by means of its deposits and share in the direction, possess the necessary power for the prevention of abuse.

It is not intended to assert that the Bank of the United States, as at present organized, is perfect, or that the essential objects of such an institution might not be attained by means of an entirely new one, organized upon proper principles, and with salutary limitations. It must be admitted, however, that the good management of the present bank, the accommodation it has given the Government, and the practical benefits it has rendered the community, whether it may or may not have accomplished all that was expected from it, and the advantages of its present condition, are circumstances in its favor, entitled to great weight, and give it strong claims upon the consideration of Congress in any future legislation upon the subject.

To these may be added the knowledge the present bank has acquired of the business and wants of the various portions of this extensive country, which, being the result of time and experience, is an advantage it must necessarily possess over any new institution.

It is to be observed, moreover, that the facilities of capital actually afforded by the present institution to the agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing industry of all parts of the Union, could not be withdrawn, even by transferring them to another institution, without a severe shock to each of those interests, and to the relations of society generally.

To similar considerations, it may be presumed, is to be traced the uniform policy of the several States of the Union, of rechartering their local institutions, with such modifications as experience may have dictated, in preference to creating new ones.

Should any objection be felt or entertained on the score of monopoly, it might be obviated by placing, through the means of a sufficient premium, the present institution upon the footing of a new one, and guarding its future operations by such judicious checks and limitations as experience may have shown to be necessary.

These considerations, and others which will be adverted to in a subsequent part of this report, the experience of the department in the trying periods of its history, and the convictions of his own judgment, concurring with those of the eminent men who have preceded the undersigned in its

administration, induce him to recommend the expediency of rechartering the present bank at the proper time, and with such modifications as, without impairing its usefulness to the Government and the community, may be calculated to recommend it to the approbation of the Executive, and, what is vitally important, to the confidence of the people.

Should Congress deem it expedient to authorize the sale of the bank shares for a sum not less than eight millions of dollars, the reimbursement of the public debt on or before the 3d of March, 1833, may be confidently anticipated; and from that period the amount of revenue applicable to that object will be no longer required.

The revision and alteration in the existing duties, which will be called for by this state of things, cannot too early engage the attention of Congress. The information requisite to the establishment of a scale of duties upon a permanent and satisfactory basis, will require time; and a system, in which so many important interests are involved, will be better subserved by prospective legislation than by sudden changes.

The revenue derived from the present duties cannot be safely dispensed with before the period assigned for the extinguishment of the public debt; but such revised system as Congress may in its wisdom previously provide, may, with entire propriety, be authorized to take effect from and after the 3d of March, 1833.

Independently of the charge for the public debt, the revenue for the expenditures of the Government, as at present authorized, need not, it is estimated, exceed annually the sum of \$13,500,000.

It is believed, however, that there are other objects of expenditure of obvious expediency, if not of indispensable necessity, which it may be supposed have been postponed by the higher obligation of paying the public debt. The present occasion is deemed propitious to provide for those objects in a manner to advance the glory and prosperity of the country without inconvenience to the people.

It is therefore respectfully recommended, that, in addition to the expenditure as at present authorized, appropriations may, at the proper time, be provided for the following objects: for augmenting the naval and military resources; extending the armories; arming the militia of the several States; increasing the pay and emoluments of the navy officers to an equality with those of the army, and providing them with the means of nautical instruction; enlarging the navy hospital fund; strengthening the frontier defences; removing obstructions from the western waters; for making accurate and complete surveys of the coast, and for improving the coast and harbors of the Union so as to afford greater facilities to the commerce and navigation of the United States. The occasion would also be a favorable one for constructing custom-houses and warehouses in the principal commercial cities, in some of which they are indispensably necessary for the purposes of the revenue; and likewise for providing for the proper permanent accommodation of the courts of the United States and their officers.

In many districts, the compensation of the officers of the customs, in the present state of commerce, is insufficient for their support, and inadequate to their services. As a part of the general system, however, and effectually to guard the revenue, the services of such officers are necessary without regard to the amount of business; and it is believed expedient to make their allowance commensurate with the vigilance required, and the duties to be

performed. A further improvement may be made in the mode of compensating the officers of the customs, by substituting salaries for fees in all the collection districts, by which, at a comparatively small expense to the Treasury, commerce and navigation would be relieved from burdens always inconvenient, if not oppressive.

It is believed that the public property and offices at the seat of Government require improvement and extension, and that further appropriations might be made to adapt them to the increasing business of the country.

The salaries of the public ministers abroad must be acknowledged to be utterly inadequate, either for the dignity of the office, or the necessary comfort of their families. At some foreign courts, and those whose relations towards the United States are the most important, the expenses incident to the station are found so burdensome as only to be met by the private resources of the minister. The tendency of this is to throw those high trusts altogether into the hands of the rich, which is certainly not according to the genius of our system. Such a provision for public ministers as would obviate these evils, and enable the minister to perform the common duties of hospitality to his countrymen, and promote social intercourse between the citizens of both nations, would not only elevate the character of his country, but essentially improve its public relations.

In addition to these objects, further provision may be made for those officers and soldiers of the revolution who are yet spared as monuments of that patriotism and self-devotion, to which, under Providence, we owe our multiplied blessings.

For the foregoing purposes, together with the existing expenditure, and a moderate allowance for such objects of general improvement as shall be of an acknowledged national character, within the limits, as admitted by the Executive, of the powers of Congress over the subject, an annual revenue of \$15,000,000 will be fully adequate. It is worthy of remark, that such an amount of revenue would scarcely exceed one dollar on each individual of our population, as it may be reasonably computed when the reduced duties shall take effect, and that the individual burden would continue to diminish with the increase of population and of the national resources.

The sources from which the revenue has hitherto been derived are the imports, public lands, and bank dividends. With the sale of the bank stock, the latter will cease; and as the imports, according to any scale of duties which it will be expedient and practicable to adopt, will be amply sufficient to meet all the expenditure, that portion of the revenue heretofore drawn from the sale of the public lands may be dispensed with, should Congress see fit to do so.

On this point, the undersigned deems it proper to observe, that the creation of numerous States throughout the western country, now forming a most important part of the Union, and the relative powers claimed and exercised by Congress and the respective States over the public lands, have been gradually accumulating causes of inquietude and difficulty, if not of complaint. It may well deserve consideration, therefore, whether, at a period demanding the amicable and permanent adjustment of the various subjects which now agitate the public mind, these may not be advantageously disposed of, in common with the others, and upon principles just and satisfactory to all parts of the Union.

It must be admitted that the public lands were ceded by the States, or subsequently acquired by the United States, for the common benefit; and that

each State has an interest in their proceeds, of which it cannot be justly deprived. Over this part of the public property, the powers of the General Government have been uniformly supposed to have a peculiarly extensive scope, and have been construed to authorize their application to purposes of education and improvement, to which other branches of revenue were not deemed applicable. It is not practicable to keep the public lands out of the market; and the present mode of disposing of them is not the most profitable either to the General Government or to the States, and must be expected, when the proceeds shall be no longer required for the public debt, to give rise to new and more serious objections.

Under these circumstances, it is submitted to the wisdom of Congress to decide upon the propriety of disposing of all the public lands, in the aggregate, to those States within whose territorial limits they lie, at a fair price, to be settled in such a manner as might be satisfactory to all. The aggregate price of the whole may then be apportioned among the several States of the Union, according to such equitable ratio as may be consistent with the objects of the original cession, and the proportion of each may be paid or secured directly to the others by the respective States purchasing the land. All cause of difficulty with the General Government on this subject would then be removed; and no doubt can be entertained that, by means of stock issued by the buying States, bearing a moderate interest, and which, in consequence of the reimbursement of the public debt, would acquire a great value, they would be able at once to pay the amount upon advantageous terms. It may not be unreasonable also to expect that the obligation to pay the annual interest upon the stock thus created would diminish the motive for selling the lands at prices calculated to impair the general value of that kind of property.

It is believed, moreover, that the interests of the several States would be better promoted by such a disposition of the public domain, than by sales in the mode hitherto adopted; and it would at once place at the disposal of all the States of the Union, upon fair terms, a fund for purposes of education and improvement, of inestimable benefit to the future prosperity of the nation.

Should Congress deem it proper to dispense with the public lands as a source of revenue, the amount to be raised from imports after the 3d of March, 1833, according to the foregoing estimate, will be \$15,000,000; but, with a reliance upon the public lands, as heretofore, it may be estimated at \$12,000,000, to which, as the case may be, it will be necessary to adopt the provision for the future.

Whatever room there may be for diversity of opinion with respect to the expediency of distributing among the several States any surplus revenue that may casually accrue, it is not doubted that any scheme for encouraging a surplus for distribution, or for any purpose which should make it necessary, will be generally discountenanced. There is too much reason to apprehend that a regular, uniform dependance of the State Governments upon the revenue of the General Government, or a uniform expectation from the same source, would create too great an incentive to high and unequal duties, and not merely disturb the harmony of the Union, but ultimately undermine and subvert the purity and independence of the State sovereignties.

The public welfare and the stability of the Union would be more effectually promoted, by leaving all that is not necessary to a liberal public expenditure with the people themselves. Their affection for the Government

would be thereby strengthened, and the sources of individual and national wealth augmented; so that when the Government should have cause to increase its expenditure for public emergencies, it might rely upon a people able and willing to answer the call. While these means of the national wealth are thus cherished, the machinery by which duties upon imports are collected and brought into the public treasury may be kept in full operation, and susceptible of greater efficiency whenever the exigency may make it necessary.

It is respectfully suggested that these considerations, and others that will readily present themselves, point out the duties on imports as the best source of revenue, and peculiarly recommend that these duties should be adapted to the actual expenditure of the Government.

The propriety of reasonably protecting the domestic industry is fully conceded; but it is believed it would neither require nor justify the raising of a larger amount of revenue than may be necessary to defray the expenses of the Government. Some of the evils of a surplus which an excess of revenue beyond the expenditure would necessarily induce, have been already noticed. To these may be added the effect upon the peace and harmony of the country, and upon the safety of the Union, which should certainly not be hazarded for any object not of vital importance to its welfare.

If it could be shown that the labor and capital of the United States required greater aid to shield them from the injurious regulations of foreign States, sound policy would rather recommend a system of bounties, by which the duties collected from imports might be directly applied to the objects to be cherished, than the accumulation of money in the Treasury. No such necessity, however, is supposed to exist.

The amount of revenue equal to the authorized expenditures of the Government, it is the constitutional duty of Congress to provide; and to a tariff framed for this effect, it is not perceived there can be any reasonable objection. Of this duty, the constitution itself precludes all doubt, by authorizing both the expenditure and the means of defraying it.

It will be difficult precisely to graduate the revenue to the expenditure. The necessity of avoiding the possibility of a deficiency in the revenue, and the perpetual fluctuation in the demand and supply, render such a task almost impracticable. An excess of revenue; therefore, under any prudent system of duties, may be for a time unavoidable; but this can be better ascertained by experience, and the evil obviated, either by enlarging the expenditure for the public purpose, or by reducing the duties on such articles as the condition of the country would best admit.

In providing a revenue upon this principle, and for those purposes, the attention of Congress will be necessarily directed to the articles of imports from which the duties should be collected; and this is a question of expediency merely, to be decided with a just regard to all the great interests involved in the subject.

To distribute the duties in such a manner, as far as that may be practicable, as to encourage and protect the labor of the people of the United States from the advantages of superior skill and capital, and the rival preferences of foreign countries, to cherish and preserve those manufactures which have grown up under our own legislation, which contribute to the national wealth, and are essential to our independence and safety, to the defence of the country, the supply of its necessary wants, and to the general prosperi-

ty, is considered to be an indispensable duty. The vast amount of property employed in the northern, western, and middle portions of the Union upon the faith of our own system of laws, and in which, the interests of every branch of our industry are involved, could not be immediately abandoned without the most ruinous consequences.

The various opinions by which the people of the United States are divided upon this subject, concern the peace and harmony of the country, and recommend an adjustment on practical principles, rather than with reference to any abstract doctrines of political economy.

The proposed action of Congress will not be directed to introduce or countenance for the first time the adaptation of duties for revenue to the protection of American labor and capital. The origin of that lies at the foundation of the Government; and, taking root in the act of July, 1789, it has since increased and spread over our whole legislation; has quickened each branch of industry, and affected most of the important relations of the community. That it may have gone beyond the proper standard, and that the present crisis requires that it should be confined within reasonable limits, will not be denied. It ought to be remarked, however, that the amount of the revenue has not at any time exceeded the authorized objects of expenditure; and that, in preserving such an equality in future, justice to every portion of the community requires that it should be accomplished without uprooting those great interests which have been providently planted and carefully nourished.

If the amount of expenditure be regulated by an enlightened economy, and the aggregate of duties levied on imports be neither extravagant nor oppressive to the consumer, it is deemed to be comparatively unimportant whether it be collected from many or few articles of importation. It could only become material by causing the duties to bear unequally upon particular classes. It might not be practicable, however, in such a community as ours: and in distributing the duties with any reference whatever to the protection of labor, altogether to avoid that inconvenience, so much of the inconvenience as may be unavoidable might be temporarily submitted to, for the sake of the national advantages it would ultimately confer. It may be expected, also, that the poorer classes, so far as any such inequality would affect them, will be generally indemnified by the increased activity given to profitable modes of employment.

Happily for the United States, the sum to which it is now proposed to limit the revenue is not likely to be oppressive on any class, even according to the present numbers of the American population. It is also to be observed, that relatively, both to population and the means of consumption, it would annually diminish; while the cheapening of transportation, by the means of the rapidly increasing facilities of intercourse, would constantly tend to equalize prices, and diffuse the benefits of labor.

The objects more particularly requiring the aid of the existing duties, upon the principles of this report, are believed to be wool, woollens, cottons, iron, hemp, and sugar, as comprehending those articles in which the agricultural and manufacturing industry are more particularly interested.

Upon these articles, the average duty collected in the years 1829 and 1830 amounted to \$8,940,393, as is shown by the annexed statement.

These duties could not be materially changed at present, without the effect already deprecated. No objection is perceived, however, to such gradual reduction of them in future as may withdraw the aid thus afforded,

as the growth and stability of our manufactures will enable them to dispense with it, to such a degree at least as will, with the aid of an increase of population and the means of consumption, still leave a revenue adequate to the expenditures, or until what may be withdrawn from them may be levied on other articles which may be found to admit of it.

The additional sum, which, together with the amount of those duties, it may be necessary for Congress to provide in a re-adjustment of the tariff, will depend upon its decision as to confining the expenditures to the present objects, or of enlarging them as herein suggested. In the former case, the sum of \$4,559,607, and, in the latter, the sum of \$6,059,607, will be required; and, in regard to either estimate, the provision should be upon a scale sufficiently liberal to guard against the chance of a deficiency. In providing for either sum, the duties may be advantageously retained upon those articles of luxury, or which are principally consumed by the wealthier classes, or upon those not abundantly produced in the United States, in preference to others. The effect of this would be to countervail to the poorer classes, by cheapening their general supply, the higher duties on other articles. At the same time, the duties may be removed from such raw materials as will admit of it without detriment to our agriculture; whereby the manufacturers would be enabled to sell cheaper, and, also, the sooner to dispense with a part of the duties which may be at present retained for their protection. Any amount of duty upon a raw material is, to its extent, an injury to the manufacturer, requiring further countervailing protection against our own rather than foreign regulations, and is only to be justified by the paramount interests of agriculture. In that case, it would deserve consideration whether the encouragement of an object of agriculture might not be more properly reconciled with the encouragement of the manufacture, and with greater equality as regards other interests, by bounties rather than by a duty on the raw material.

While presenting these views, the burdens to which the interests of navigation have been subjected by the existing duties on articles necessary in ship building, have not been overlooked; and, while equitably adjusting other interests, this may require from the Legislature particular attention. The great importance, both of our foreign and coasting navigation to the country, and especially to those interests now requiring to be cherished, cannot be doubted. In the competition which it is obliged to maintain with the commerce of the world, every where the object of peculiar aid, it would seem to demand of the Government a liberal support. It is believed that the expenses of building and fitting out vessels of every description, including steamboats, are injuriously increased by the present duties; and that a drawback of a large portion, if not the whole of the duty on all the articles composed of iron, hemp, flax, or copper, whether of foreign or domestic production, used in their construction or equipment, might be authorized, under proper safeguards, with obvious advantage to other interests, and without material detriment to the revenue.

It is hoped, however, that these suggestions will be received as proceeding from a sense of official duty, and intended to invite the attention of Congress to the various modes of revising the existing scale of duties, from which a selection may be more judiciously made with the aid of greater information than is at present in possession of the department, rather than to present a digested scheme for the future revenue.

The undersigned is not insensible to the embarrassments attending such

a subject, both from its delicacy and complexity; and the difficulties of reconciling any system of duties, in the present condition of the public mind, with the interests and views of all, are fully appreciated. These can be surmounted only by the wisdom and patriotism of the people and of Congress. He cannot doubt, however, that it will be the wish of all earnestly to endeavor to surmount them; and he confides in the forbearance and liberality of an enlightened public to accomplish the task. He respectfully suggests that the subject is to be dealt with in the spirit of a liberal compromise, in which, for the sake of the general harmony, each conflicting interest should be expected to yield a part for the common benefit of all.

The diversity of interests which characterize different portions of the Union, arising from geographical position and peculiarity of habits and pursuits, does not admit of that degree of favor to any particular interest, which, in other countries differently situated, may be safely and wisely granted. The industry of each portion of the Union should be equally regarded and gradually fostered; by which means, each would as certainly, though more slowly, attain maturity, without the aid of measures dangerous to the general peace and harmony.

Similar considerations prevailed in the formation of the constitution; and, at that period, the difficulty of drawing with precision the line between rights surrendered and those reserved, at all times great, was increased by a difference among the several States as to their situation, extent, habits, and particular interests. In harmonizing these various objects, and conducting them to practical results, the framers of that instrument kept steadily in view "the consolidation of the Union, and the general prosperity of the whole." By merging in these all objects of inferior magnitude, the constitution came from their hands "the result of a spirit of amity, and of that mutual deference and concession which the peculiarity of our political situation rendered indispensable." "The full and entire approbation of every State was not counted upon; but it was hoped that each would consider that, had her interests been alone consulted, the consequences might have been particularly disagreeable or injurious."

In the Government thus formed, were fully and effectually vested the power of making war, peace, and treaties; that of levying money and regulating commerce; and the corresponding judicial and executive powers of expounding and executing the whole.

Upon no other principles, and in no other spirit, can the constitution be administered with safety to the Union. The force of the Government is a moral force, resting upon the sound action of the public opinion throughout the various portions of the country. Due respect for the rights and duties of the States, and a mild, equal, and moderate exercise of those confided to the General Government, with a ready deference to the will of the people, are believed to constitute the soundest policy, and to furnish the best safeguards.

The observance of this policy is the duty of the Government; and a patriotic acquiescence in measures calculated to effect it, though they may occasionally act with some inequality, is not less the duty of the people. Considerations of power are not alone involved either in measures or opinions affecting the interests and harmony of the community; and no measures can or ought long to prevail, without a broad and general support from public opinion. The obligation of laws constitutionally enacted by the proper

authorities, is not to be questioned; but extreme measures, adopted by slender majorities, and obnoxious to the interests and opinions of minorities, powerful in numbers, wealth, and intelligence, cannot be persevered in without danger to the general harmony, and without undermining the moral power, not merely of the executive and legislative departments, but also that of the judiciary, which may be called to sustain the authority, without the option of deciding upon the expediency of the measure. In our system, each side has important rights; and those of the minority consist in requiring that the power of the majority be exerted with a just regard to their interests, both of person and property. Without a reasonable deference and concession, both as to measures and opinions, the great objects of the Government cannot be attained; and, while it is conceded that it would be improper to push measures for the protection of the labor or improvement of the country to an extreme or oppressive degree, it must also be admitted that it would not be less so altogether to deny to the General Government the moderate exercise of powers for those objects for which it is believed mainly to have been instituted.

The real strength of the Government depends not more upon an harmonious action of its various parts, than in producing the same effect upon the various interests over which it acts:

Considering the amount of labor and capital employed in manufactures of the greatest importance to the country, and which have already contributed so essentially to our defence and safety, and to the general prosperity, it could not be expected that they should be suddenly abandoned. Regarding, at the same time, the diversity of interests resulting from the peculiar situation of the United States, the manufacturing interest itself should be content with a moderate and gradual protection, rather than by extreme measures to endanger the public tranquillity. The indispensable necessity of the aid of the General Government for those objects of acknowledged national concern, more especially the improvement of the rivers and harbors which are the great highway of the people, and to which the means of the several States are both inadequate and inapplicable, could not be withheld without opposition to the opinions of a majority of the people, and the interests of many portions of the Union. It is, at the same time, admitted that this aid should be moderately conferred, and with proper deference to opinions of an opposite character. And it cannot be doubted that too extensive an exercise of the powers of the General Government over these objects would ultimately subvert the constitutional sovereignty of the States. It must be acknowledged that the just medium on all these subjects is difficult of attainment; but in the desire to seek, and in the sagacity to adopt the best, consists the true policy of an American statesman.

If the adjustment suggested to Congress by the views hazarded in this report be in anywise entitled to their respect, it is not unreasonable to hope that the various topics of national concern at present engaging the attention of the people may facilitate rather than embarrass the task. The interests of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, and the final disposition of the public lands, are the prominent, and necessary, and immediate objects of public policy. As incident, however, and indeed necessary, to the security and prosperity of these great interests, the preservation of a sound currency cannot escape attention. On the soundness and steadiness of this indispensable medium of exchange depend the value and stability of every description of property, not less than the activity of every branch of business; and

it is not to be doubted that the commercial and manufacturing industry would be most severely and immediately affected by any derangement of this spring of their prosperity.

The measures of the General Government in respect to the tariff, to objects of public improvement, to the public lands, and to the Bank of the United States, are the sources of the existing solicitude throughout the country. For the permanent adjustment of all, in a manner to promote the harmony of all parts of the Union, and elevate the moral character of the country, the wisdom and patriotism of the Government and of the people can alone be looked to.

Independently of the considerations, connected with the currency, the interests both of the Government and individuals involved in the Bank of the United States make the stability of that institution an object of great importance. No reason is perceived why this great interest should not be equally considered in the scheme of deference, and concession, and compromise, which the public safety, not less than the national prosperity, so urgently recommends. While conflicting interests and opinions on other subjects are invited to meet on middle ground, and, on the altar of common good, each to offer something for the preservation of concord and union throughout this favored land, the advocates and opposers of the existing system for regulating the currency may also be expected to join in the same patriotic sacrifice.

It is not perceived that any other satisfactory basis for a scheme of general adjustment can be devised, than that which shall pay a just regard to the interests of all, and observe a proper deference to the public will. On this ground, mainly, one portion of the agricultural interest has been invited, to accommodate opinions conscientiously formed and ardently advocated to opposite opinions more successfully maintained by other and more powerful interests. The invitation could not be more appropriately recommended, than by affording an example in other cases founded upon the same principle. Acquiescence in the public will is not less the duty of Government than of the people themselves. The utmost respect is felt for an independent exercise of conscientious opinions; but, in a country like ours, though a sense of duty authorizes all fair attempts to convince the public mind, it equally dictates a ready acquiescence by all in the public will finally expressed.

In presenting to the view of Congress the means of the Government, the bonds due for duties which are now in suit have been reserved for this place. The amount of bonds remaining in suit since the commencement of the Government may be estimated, on the 30th of September last, at \$6,835,821 63. Of this sum, it is believed that not more than one million of dollars could, under any circumstances, be recovered. The debtors, however, remain legally liable for the whole amount, and, without the hope of ever paying, are thereby kept in a state of poverty and helplessness.

The act passed at the last session of Congress for the relief of certain insolvent debtors, according to the construction which has been given to it, has afforded but little relief to those for whom it was probably intended. It will be the duty of the undersigned, in a subsequent report, in conformity with that law, to lay before Congress the principles and manner of its execution. It may not be out of place, in the mean time, when presenting a general view of the financial means of the Government, to recommend that no reliance should be placed on these debts.

The punctuality of the American merchant in the payment of duties, in every period of our history, and under the most severe vicissitudes, is deserving of the greatest admiration. Of the whole amount of custom-house bonds falling due in the first three quarters of the present year, only \$46,965 76 have been unpaid. Of seven hundred and eighty-one millions of dollars secured for duties from the commencement of the Government to the 30th of September last, the whole loss may be estimated to be less than six millions of dollars. These delinquencies are believed in most, if not in all instances, to have been the result of unavoidable misfortune, involving, in the ruin of the principal, the sureties required by the laws of the United States. In most cases, the United States, by means of the existing priority acts, have obtained the benefit of whatever property the debtors possessed at the time of their insolvency. In many instances, their general creditors have either released, or would be willing to release them, if the claim of the Government did not render such an act of liberality unavailing. By this means, a large number of our fellow-citizens, of fair character and intelligence, and qualified by their exertions to promote the prosperity of the country, are paralyzed in their industry, and deprived of the means of providing for their families, and contributing to the general stock of labor. It is respectfully submitted to the wisdom and generosity of Congress, whether the occasion of extinguishing the national debt, and relieving the burdens of the community at large, and where the greatest amount likely to be recovered is not required for the public exigencies, is not also propitious for giving absolute relief to those enterprising men, who, in times of difficulty and need, contributed to enrich the public treasury. The period of the total extinguishment of the national debt will be a period of national rejoicing, and might be properly signalized by such an act of grace to this unfortunate class of our countrymen.

Should Congress, however, desire to compel the payment of any portion of these debts, or to discriminate among the objects of its clemency, it is believed that a law of greater scope than the present, authorizing an inquiry into the facts, and a discharge of the debtor where there is no fraud, with or without payment of any particular amount, and returning to each debtor a reasonable per centage of the sum paid, is recommended as expedient and necessary.

The Secretary of the Treasury also transmits a report from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, showing the state of the affairs of that branch of the department.

All which is respectfully submitted.

LOUIS McLANE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
December 7, 1831.

A.

A STATEMENT exhibiting the duties which accrued on merchandise, tonnage, passports, and clearances; of debentures issued on the exportation of foreign merchandise; drawback on domestic refined sugar, and domestic distilled spirits exported; bounty on salted fish exported; allowances to vessels employed in the fisheries; and of expenses of collection during the year ending on the 31st of December, 1830.

Year.	DUTIES ON			Debentures issued.	Drawback on domestic refined sugar, and domestic distilled spirits exported.	Bounties and allowances.	Gross revenue.	Expenses of collection.	Nett revenue.
	Merchandise.	Tonnage and light money.	Passports & clearances.						
1830	28,382,795 33	130,471 28	11,356 00	4,511,182 17	85,266 40	206,246 40	23,721,927 64	1,024,248 18	22,697,679 46

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, 1830.

American tonnage in foreign trade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tons. 870,299
Foreign tonnage in foreign trade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	134,419
									<u>1,004,718</u>

Total tonnage employed in the foreign trade of the United States

Proportion of foreign tonnage to the whole amount of tonnage employed in the foreign trade of the United States

13.37 to 100.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, December 7, 1831.

T. L. SMITH, Register.

B.

A STATEMENT exhibiting the values and quantities, respectively, of merchandise on which duties actually accrued during the year 1830, (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.					
7,513	dollars, at 12	per cent.	- - -	\$ 901	56
2,351,210	do. 12½	do.	- - -	293,901	25
3,132,676	do. 15	do.	- - -	469,901	40
7,127,463	do. 20	do.	- - -	1,425,492	60
23,168,079	do. 25	do.	- - -	5,792,019	75
2,814,961	do. 30	do.	- - -	844,488	30
556,945	do. 33½	do.	- - -	185,648	34
1,017,027	do. 35	do.	- - -	355,959	45
244,699	do. 40	do.	- - -	97,879	60
4,193,733	do. 45	do.	- - -	1,887,182	10
616,615	do. 50	do.	- - -	308,307	50
45,230,926	25.78	average	- - -		\$11,661,681 85
DUTIES ON SPECIFIC ARTICLES.					
1. Wines	2,666,594	gallons, average	18.39	-	490,529 35
2. Spirits	1,079,163	do.	57.47	-	620,280 90
Molasses	7,173,514	do.	10	-	717,351 40
Do.	2,692,864	do.	5	-	134,643 20
3. Teas	6,141,808	pounds,	33.28	-	2,044,313 10
Coffee	37,121,910	do.	5	-	1,856,095 50
Do.	1,671,439	do.	2	-	33,428 78
4. Sugar	96,387,358	do.	3.07	-	2,960,417 18
5. Salt	3,256,010	bushels,	20	-	651,202 00
6. All other articles				-	2,392,482 31
					11,900,748 72
					23,562,430 57
Add duties which accrued on merchandise, the particulars of which could not be ascertained, after deducting therefrom duties refunded and difference in calculation					54,788 46
					23,617,219 03
Add interest on custom-house bonds				-23,131	76
storage received				5,692	01
passports and clearances				11,356	00
10 per cent. extra duty on foreign vessels				16,195	43
discount				3,128	53
					59,503 73
					23,676,722 76
Deduct drawback on domestic spirits				1,035	95
drawback on domestic refined sugar				84,230	48
					85,266 40
					23,591,456 36
Add duties on tonnage				119,254	59
light money				11,216	69
					130,471 23
					23,721,927 64
Gross revenue					
Deduct expenses of collection					1,024,248 18
					22,697,679 46
Nett revenue, per statement A					

Explanatory Statements and Notes.

1. Wines—						
Madeira	-	-	149,988	gallons at 50 cents		\$74,994 00
Sherry	-	-	39,466	do. 50 do.		19,733 00
Red of France and Spain	-	-	757,442	do. 10 do.		75,744 20
Other of France and Spain	-	-	1,305,675	do. 15 do.		195,851 25
Sicily	-	-	45,046	do. 30 do.		13,513 80
Claret, &c., bottled	-	-	35,742	do. 30 do.		10,722 60
Other in casks	-	-	333,235	do. 30 do.		99,970 50
			<u>2,666,594</u>	av. 18.39		<u>490,529 35</u>
2. Spirits—from grain		1st proof	459,490	gallons at 57 cents		261,909 30
		2d do.	7,439	do. 60 do.		4,463 40
		3d do.	20,030	do. 63 do.		12,618 90
		4th do.	887	do. 67 do.		594 29
		5th do.	6,660	do. 75 do.		4,995 00
Other materials, 1st & 2d proof	-	-	96,944	do. 53 do.		51,380 32
		3d proof	347,412	do. 57 do.		198,024 84
		4th do.	156,626	do. 63 do.		98,674 38
			<u>1,095,488</u>			<u>632,660 43</u>
Exported other						
spirits at 48 cents	-	135	-	-	64 80	
do. 72	-	11,129	-	-	8,012 88	
do. 85	-	5,061	-	-	4,301 85	
			<u>16,325</u>			<u>12,379 53</u>
			<u>1,079,163</u>	av. 57.47		<u>620,280 90</u>
3. Teas—						
Bohea	-	-	148,925	pounds at 12 cents		17,871 00
Souchong	-	-	1,607,222	do. 25 do.		401,805 50
Hyson skin, &c.	-	-	1,314,229	do. 28 do.		367,984 12
Hyson and young hyson	-	-	2,812,646	do. 40 do.		1,125,058 40
Imperial, gunpowder, &c.	-	-	273,246	do. 50 do.		136,623 00
Extra duty on teas imported from other						
places than China	-	-	-	-	-	470 88
			<u>6,156,268</u>			<u>2,049,812 97</u>
Exported hyson skin, &c.	-	-	14,460	do. 38 do.		5,494 80
			<u>6,141,808</u>	average 33.28		<u>2,044,318 10</u>
4. Sugars—						
brown, &c.	-	-	89,507,714	pounds at 3 cents		2,685,231 42
White, clayed, &c.	-	-	6,879,644	do. 4 do.		275,185 76
			<u>96,387,358</u>	average 3.07		<u>2,960,417 18</u>
5. Salt—						
Imported, bushels	-	-	-	4,387,510 at 20 cents		877,502 00
Exported	-	-	100,268			
Bounties and allowances reduced						
into bushels, at 20 cents per						
bushel	-	-	1,031,232	1,131,500 at 20 cents		226,300 00
				3,256,010 at 20 cents		651,202 00

Explanatory Statements and Notes—Continued.

6. All other articles.		Quantity.	Rate of duty.	Duties.
			Cts.	
Woolens, not above 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts.	per square yard	1,082,811	14	\$151,593 54
Carpeting, Brussels, Wilton, &c.	do.	73,768	70	51,637 60
Venetian and ingrain	do.	154,312	40	61,724 80
flags, matting, &c.	do.	68,340	15	10,251 00
Floor-cloths, patent painted, &c.	do.	16,450	50	8,225 00
all other	do.	3,537	25	884 25
Furniture oil cloth	do.	7,573	15	1,135 95
Sail duck	do.	26,094	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,478 93
Do.	do.	1,019,163	10	101,916 30
Bagging, cotton	do.	271,362	5	13,568 10
Vinegar	gallons	14,122	8	1,129 76
Beer, ale, and porter, in bottles	do.	51,684	20	10,336 80
Do. do. in casks	do.	2,376	15	356 40
Oil, spermaceti	do.	10	25	2 50
whale and other fish	do.	1,554	15	233 10
olive	do.	40,735	25	10,183 75
castor	do.	13	40	5 20
linseed	do.	6,902	25	1,725 50
Cocoa	pounds	970,035	2	19,400 70
Do.	do.	69,032	1	690 32
Chocolate	do.	5,340	4	213 60
Sugar, candy	do.	3,303	12	36 36
loaf	do.	218,879	12	26,265 48
other refined	do.	102	10	10 20
Fruits, almonds	do.	895,496	3	26,864 88
currants	do.	188,686	3	5,660 58
prunes and plums	do.	90,370	4	3,614 80
figs	do.	973,878	3	29,216 34
raisins, jar and Muscatel	do.	4,239,724	4	169,588 96
other	do.	3,724,282	3	111,728 46
Candles, wax	do.	523	6	31 38
spermaceti	do.	461	8	36 88
Cheese	do.	41,472	9	3,732 48
Lard	do.	7,287	3	218 61
Butter	do.	1,968	5	98 40
Beef and pork	do.	38,251	2	765 02
Hams and other bacon	do.	8,073	3	242 19
Camphor, crude	do.	50,043	8	4,003 44
Salts, Epsom	do.	896	4	35 84
Glauber	do.	1,261	2	25 22
Spices, Cayenne pepper	do.	104	15	15 60
ginger	do.	2,866	2	57 32
mace	do.	51	100	51 00
nutmegs	do.	55,875	60	33,525 00
cinnamon	do.	4,244	25	1,061 00
cloyes	do.	16,597	25	4,149 25
pimento	do.	509,362	6	30,561 72
cassia	do.	132,122	6	7,927 32
Snuff	do.	3,384	12	406 08
Indigo	do.	210,116	20	42,023 20
Do.	do.	228,089	30	68,426 70
Cotton	do.	74,479	3	2,234 37
Gunpowder	do.	43,577	8	3,486 16
Bristles	do.	98,162	3	2,944 86
Glue	do.	43,076	5	2,153 80
Paints, ochre, in oil	do.	1,112	14	16 68
dry	do.	889,004	1	8,890 04
white and red lead	do.	15,539	5	776 95
whiting	do.	272,073	1	2,720 73
litharge	do.	233	5	11 65
sugar of lead	do.	113,259	5	5,662 95
Lead, pig, bar, and sheet	do.	121,354	3	3,640 62
shot	do.	445	4	17 80

Explanatory Statements and Notes—Continued.

6. All other articles.	Quantity.	Rate of duty.	Duties.
Cordage, cables	pounds	Cts.	
untarred	878	4	\$35 12
do.	44,610	5	2,230 50
Twine and packthread	do.	5	19,302 15
Corks	do.	12	14,478 12
Copper, rods and bolts	do.	4	632 00
Fire-arms, muskets	No.	2,422	3,633 00
rifles	do.	8	20 00
Iron wire, not above No. 14	pounds	6	17,401 92
above No. 14	do.	10	22,638 80
tacks, &c. not above 16 oz. per M.	M.	5	690 99
above 16 oz.	pounds	5	102 90
nails	do.	5	32,896 05
spikes	do.	4	1,487 39
chain cables	do.	3	20,409 60
mill cranks	do.	4	113 16
mill saws	No.	4,100	4,100 00
anchors	pounds	2	527 24
anvils	do.	2	16,379 10
hammers	do.	2½	1,986 30
castings, vessels of	do.	1½	12,078 13
other	do.	1	7,020 79
round and braziers' rods	do.	3½	12,400 99
nail and spike rods	do.	3½	1,162 60
sheet and hoop	do.	3½	78,044 72
in pigs	cwt.	62½	17,120 00
bar and bolt, hammered	pounds	1	459,272 40
rolled	cwt.	185	284,378 30
Steel	do.	150	32,569 50
Hemp	do.	250	5,605 00
Do.	do.	275	59,347 75
Flax	do.	225	5,694 75
Wool	pounds	4	41,422 28
Wheat flour	cwt.	50	118 00
Coal	bushels	6	94,038 54
Wheat	do.	25	117 50
Oats	do.	10	208 10
Potatoes	do.	10	2,146 30
Paper, folio and 4to post	pounds	20	5,435 20
printing	do.	10	329 60
sheathing	do.	3	319 44
all other	do.	15	5,172 75
Books, printed previous to 1775	vols.	4	11 16
printed in other languages than Latin, &c.	do.	4	4,114 00
Latin and Greek, bound	pounds	15	786 45
boards	do.	13	462 41
all other, bound	do.	30	3,925 20
boards	do.	26	19,734 75
Glass ware, cut and not specified	do.	3	334 50
other articles of	do.	2	14,179 16
vials, not above 6 oz.	gross	834	1,459 50
8 oz.	do.	129	161 25
bottles, not above 1 quart	do.	12,244	24,488 00
2 "	do.	53	132 50
1 gallon	do.	12	36 00
demijohns	No.	38,418	9,604 50
window, not above 8 by 10 inches	100 sq. ft.	35	105 00
10 by 12 do.	do.	110	365 00
10 by 15 do.	do.	307	1,228 00
above 10 by 15 do.	do.	1,407	7,035 00
Slates, not above 6 by 12 inches	cwt.	1,675	335 00
12 by 14 do.	do.	7,669	1,917 25
14 by 16 do.	do.	53,811	16,143 30

Explanatory Statements and Notes—Continued.

6. All other articles.				Quantity.	Rate of duty.	Duties.
				<i>Cts.</i>		
Slates, not above 16 by 18 inches	-	-	cwt.	9,539	35	\$3,338 65
18 by 20 do.	-	-	do.	2,944	40	1,177 60
20 by 24 do.	-	-	do.	3,126	45	1,406 70
above, 20 by 24 do.	-	-	do.	334	50	167 00
Fish, dried or smoked	-	-	quintals	801	100	801 00
salmon, pickled	-	-	barrels	1,616	200	3,232 00
mackerel	-	-	do.	267	150	400 50
other	-	-	do.	392	100	392 00
Shoes, silk	-	-	pairs	2,939	30	881 70
prunelle	-	-	do.	745	25	186 25
leather	-	-	do.	5,521	25	1,380 25
children's	-	-	do.	539	15	80 85
Boots and bootees	-	-	do.	360	150	540 00
Cigars	-	-	M.	22,826	250	57,065 00
Playing cards	-	-	packs	272	30	81 60
						2,511,405 43
<i>Deduct excess of Exportation over Importation, viz:</i>						
Carpeting, flags, &c.	-	342 square yards	at 32 cents		\$109 44	
Candles, tallow	-	38,978 pounds		5	1,948 90	
Soap	-	48,290 do.		4	1,931 60	
Tallow	-	79,529 do.		1	795 29	
Pepper	-	224,254 do.		8	17,940 32	
Tobacco	-	31 do.		10	3 10	
Cordage, tarred	-	1,047,242 do.		4	41,889 68	
Copper, nails and spikes	-	2,147 do.		4	85 88	
Flax	-	864 cwt.		175	1,512 00	
Flax	-	20 do.		200	40 00	
Paper, foolscap	-	107,421 pounds		17	18,261 57	
<i>Deduct articles exported at former duties.</i>						
Sail duck	-	59,712 sq. yds.	at 9 cents	5,374 08		
Cotton bagging	-	24,908 do.	4½	1,120 85		
Indigo	-	63,219 pounds		15	9,482 85	
White lead	-	148,597 do.		4	5,943 88	
Bar lead	-	487,904 do.		2	9,758 08	
Leaden pipes	-	13,842 do.		5	692 10	
Iron, sheet and hoop	-	814 cwt.		50	407 00	
bar, rolled	-	470 do.		150	705 00	
hammered	-	100 do.		90	90 00	
Hemp	-	350 do.		225	787 50	
Vials not above 6 oz.	-	44 gross		100	44 00	
						118,923 12
						\$2,392,482 31

D.

STATEMENT of public lands sold, of cash and scrip received in payment therefor, and of incidental expenses and payments into the Treasury on account of public lands, for the year 1830.

Land offices.	State or Territory.	Lands sold.	Purchase money.	Amount received on account of lands sold prior to July 1, 1820.	Amount received in cash.	Am't received in scrip.		Aggregate receipts.	Amount of incidental expenses.	Am't paid into the Treasury from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1830.		
		Acres. h&ths.	Dolls. Cts.			Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.				Forfeited land scrip.	Military land scrip.
											Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
Marietta	Ohio	9,656 54	12,970 66	-	11,139 37	831 29	100 00	12,070 66	1,272 13	8,190 79		
Zanesville	do.	33,894 91	42,368 65	725 74	28,245 22	11,032 50	3,816 67	43,094 39	2,152 69	27,139 25		
Steubenville	do.	18,318 91	22,898 64	-	20,679 21	2,219 43	-	22,898 64	1,194 24	15,955 58		
Chillicothe	do.	15,880 03	19,850 12	257 66	18,481 57	1,376 21	250 00	20,107 78	1,478 55	27,415 71		
Cincinnati	do.	26,475 96	33,094 95	679 04	15,244 61	18,529 38	-	33,773 99	2,411 84	12,711 71		
Wooster	do.	18,857 98	23,573 28	-	20,059 93	3,513 35	-	23,573 28	2,012 66	18,241 72		
Piqua	do.	2,872 01	3,590 03	-	3,257 78	332 25	-	3,590 03	1,110 24	2,342 06		
Tiffin	do.	30,436 36	38,055 45	-	33,839 92	4,215 53	-	38,055 45	1,960 49	32,514 02		
Total for State		156,392 70	195,501 78	1,662 44	150,947 61	42,049 94	4,166 67	197,164 22	13,593 14	144,510 84		
Jeffersonville	Indiana	17,716 82	22,146 04	759 26	17,056 12	5,849 18	-	22,905 30	1,810 44	12,603 43		
Vincennes	do.	31,441 56	39,329 60	679 28	36,126 86	3,882 02	-	40,008 88	2,235 08	39,944 70		
Indianapolis	do.	112,503 89	140,629 58	-	138,755 89	1,873 69	-	140,629 58	4,064 78	118,729 64		
Crawfordsville	do.	291,387 89	366,738 92	-	365,182 31	1,556 61	-	366,738 92	8,062 66	428,830 58		
Fort Wayne	do.	23,301 69	29,271 41	-	29,271 41	-	-	29,271 41	1,859 39	27,073 40		
Total for State		476,351 85	598,115 55	1,438 54	586,392 59	13,161 50	-	599,554 09	18,032 35	627,181 75		

Shawneetown	Illinois	7,720 61	9,730 78	602 09	8,073 83	2,259 04	-	10,332 87	1,920 73	7,276 00
Kaskaskia	do.	5,000 92	6,251 14	127 43	5,609 57	769 00.	-	6,378 57	1,422 27	6,728 75
Edwardsville	do.	80,020 46	100,031 02	-	97,607 02	2,424 00	-	100,031 02	3,747 64	117,768 48
Vandalia	do.	35,362 60	44,203 38	-	42,707 17	1,496 21	-	44,203 38	2,012 25	24,884 97
Palestine	do.	86,413 93	108,019 65	-	108,019 65	-	-	108,019 65	3,817 84	128,177 17
Springfield	do.	101,933 19	127,442 37	-	127,163 22	279 15	-	127,442 37	3,863 47	111,368 94
Total for State		316,451 71	395,678 34	729 52	389,180 46	7,227 40	-	396,407 86	16,784 20	396,204 31
St. Louis	Missouri	33,908 15	42,385 22	-	41,528 93	856 29	-	42,385 22	2,089 93	36,069 32
Franklin	do.	51,494 72	64,607 74	315 25	63,297 06	1,625 93	-	64,922 99	1,946 17	43,861 31
Palmyra	do.	97,128 90	121,411 77	-	119,955 33	1,456 44	-	121,411 77	4,598 11	112,164 01
Jackson	do.	6,572 02	8,440 01	-	8,440 01	-	-	8,440 01	1,274 73	7,270 00
Lexington	do.	25,813 65	32,293 52	-	32,287 13	6 39	-	32,293 52	1,376 24	25,244 39
Total for State		214,917 44	269,138 26	315 25	265,508 46	3,945 05	-	269,453 51	11,285 18	224,609 03
St. Stephen's	Alabama	18,225 96	22,855 49	-	10,678 43	12,207 06	-	22,885 49	2,016 60	9,466 51
Cahaba	do.	155,227 77	195,963 15	25 53	182,377 30	13,111 38	500 00	195,988 68	7,627 97	229,247 09
Huntsville	do.	165,507 65	215,694 77	1,846 74	207,268 41	10,273 10	-	217,541 51	5,868 08	196,534 92
Tuscaloosa	do.	19,419 44	24,274 29	-	23,370 81	903 48	-	24,274 29	1,570 76	19,000 00
Sparta	do.	14,822 91	18,528 36	-	18,234 09	294 27	-	18,528 36	1,624 16	21,223 19
Total for State		373,203 73	477,346 06	1,872 27	441,929 04	36,789 29	500 00	479,218 33	18,707 57	475,471 71
Washington	Mississippi	6,894 42	8,758 90	614 06	7,598 26	1,774 70	-	9,372 96	1,250 87	4,850 00
Augusta	do.	74 03	92 55	-	92 55	-	-	92 55	723 84	-
Mount Salus	do.	101,471 22	126,837 61	-	120,519 37	6,318 24	-	126,837 61	4,278 54	143,404 07
Total for State		108,439 67	135,689 06	614 06	128,210 18	8,092 94	-	136,303 12	6,253 25	148,254 07

STATEMENT D—Continued.

Land offices.	State or Territory.	Lands sold.	Purchase money.	Amount received on account of lands sold prior to July 1, 1820.	Amount received in cash.	Am't received in scrip.		Aggregate receipts.	Amount of incidental expenses.	Am't paid in to the Treasury from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1830.
		Acres. hds.	Dolls. Cts.			Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.			
New Orleans	Louisiana	6,438 72	9,101 37	-	9,101 37	-	-	9,101 37	1,823 09	-
Opelousas	do.	9,413 84	11,767 29	34 77	11,399 90	402 16	-	11,802 06	1,266 94	17,169 90
Ouachita	do.	50,570 06	64,438 92	-	64,438 92	-	-	64,438 92	2,533 13	55,560 60
St. Helena	do.	8,225 08	10,295 10	-	10,295 10	-	-	10,295 10	1,955 65	4,000 00
Total for State	-	74,647 70	95,602 68	34 77	95,235 29	402 16	-	95,637 45	7,578 81	76,730 50
Detroit	Michigan Ter.	70,361 21	87,951 65	129 43	82,747 46	5,333 62	-	88,081 08	3,646 04	77,016 65
Monroe	do.	76,700 34	95,960 39	-	95,960 39	-	-	95,960 39	4,146 70	101,500 00
Total for Ter.	-	147,061 55	183,912 04	129 43	178,707 85	5,333 62	-	184,041 47	7,792 74	178,516 65
Batesville	Arkansas Ter.	786 25	982 81	-	982 81	-	-	982 81	1,735 10	1,833 53
Little Rock	do.	1,862 70	2,328 38	-	2,328 38	-	-	2,328 38	2,060 62	-
Total for Ter.	-	2,648 95	3,311 19	-	3,311 19	-	-	3,311 19	3,795 72	1,833 53

	Ter.	59,618 49	79,137 98	-	68,137 98	11,000 00	-	79,137 98	3,760 83	56,043 75
	do.									
Total for Ter.	- - -	59,618 49	79,137 98	-	68,137 98	11,000 00	-	79,137 98	3,760 83	56,043 75
Grand total	- - -	1,929,733 79	2,433,432 94	6,796 28	2,307,560 65	128,001 90	4,666 67	2,440,229 22	107,583 79	2,329,356 14

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, 28th November, 1831.

ELIJAH HAYWARD.

E.

STATEMENT of moneys received into the Treasury from all sources, other than customs and public lands, during the year 1830.

From dividends on stock in the Bank of the United States	-	-	-	\$490,000 00
Arrears of direct tax	-	-	\$16,980 59	
Arrears of internal revenue	-	-	12,160 62	
Fees on letters patent	-	-	16,350 00	
Cents coined at the mint	-	-	13,605 26	
Fines, penalties, and forfeitures	-	-	359 21	
Postage of letters	-	-	55 13	
Surplus emoluments of officers of the customs	-	-	11,096 18	
Interest on debts due by banks to the United States	-	-	170 25	
Proceeds of the schooners Marino and Louisa, and their cargoes, condemned under the acts prohibiting the slave trade	-	-	2,584 93	
An unknown person, stated to be due the United States	-	-	2,000 00	
Moneys previously advanced on account of ascertaining land titles in Louisiana	-	-	700 00	
Moneys previously advanced on account of military pensions	-	-	353 24	
Moneys previously advanced on account of the first article of the treaty of Ghent	-	-	98 49	
Balances of advances made in the War Department, under the 3d section of the act of 1st May, 1820	-	-	25,855 08	
				102,368 98
				<u>\$592,368 98</u>

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

*Register's Office, December 4, 1831.*T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

F.

STATEMENT of the expenditures of the United States for the year 1830.

CIVIL, MISCELLANEOUS, AND FOREIGN INTERCOURSE.

Legislature	-	-	\$692,754 16
Executive Departments	-	-	541,973 25
Officers of the mint	-	-	9,600 00
Surveyors and their clerks	-	-	19,661 65

Commissioner of the Public Buildings	-	\$2,000 00	
Governments in the Territories of the United States	-	52,411 84	
Judiciary	-	261,323 74	
			<hr/> 1,579,724 64
Annuities and grants	-	1,900 00	
Mint establishment	-	32,430 00	
Extending the mint establishment	-	57,000 00	
Unclaimed merchandise	-	266 47	
Light-house establishment	-	238,702 63	
Surveys of public lands	-	73,894 69	
Registers and receivers of land offices	-	1,625 00	
Preservation of the public archives in Florida	-	955 59	
Land claims in Florida Territory	-	2,598 26	
Roads within the State of Ohio	-	12,371 21	
Roads and canals within the State of Indiana	-	14,226 83	
Roads and canals within the State of Mississippi	-	3,905 86	
Repayments for lands erroneously sold by the United States	-	100 00	
Marine hospital establishment	-	68,996 96	
Public buildings in Washington	-	4,000 00	
Penitentiary in the District of Columbia	-	12,000 00	
Payment of balances to collectors of new internal revenue	-	398 58	
Stock in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company	-	275,000 00	
Building custom-houses and warehouses	-	30,740 54	
Boundary line between the Territory of Arkansas and State of Louisiana	-	300 00	
Fifth census of the United States	-	40,000 00	
Preparing abstracts of all former censuses of the United States	-	2,000 00	
Revolutionary claims	-	229,196 03	
Miscellaneous expenses	-	261,015 53	
			<hr/> 1,363,624 13
Diplomatic department	-	187,252 65	
Contingent expenses of foreign intercourse	-	30,000 00	
Agency in relation to the northeastern boundary	-	5,757 17	
Relief and protection of American seamen	-	25,808 86	
Treaties with Mediterranean powers	-	36,500 00	
Prize causes	-	8,000 00	
Expense of evidence in relation to aggressions by the inhabitants of New Brunswick	-	748 59	
			<hr/> 294,067 27
			<hr/> 3,237,416 04

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

Pay of the army and subsistence of officers	-	1,073,478 50
Subsistence	-	230,642 90
Quartermaster's department	-	401,745 18

Forage	\$45,367 11
Clothing	156,671 20
Bounties and premiums	21,977 44
Expenses of recruiting	7,949 35
Medical and hospital department	24,086 82
Gratuities	495 67
Contingencies	8,191 71
Arrearages	8,828 48
Invalid and half-pay pensions	270,414 18
Pensions to widows and orphans	3,854 74
Revolutionary pensions	1,067,947 33
Pensions per act of 20th May, 1830	21,081 06
Printing, binding, and distributing Infantry Tactics	14,235 00
Purchase of lithographic press, &c., for the War Department	600 00
Military Academy at West Point	24,291 64
Military laboratory and workshop at West Point	2,221 87
Armories	341,171 25
Purchase of land near Springfield armory	2,200 00
National armory at Harper's Ferry	11,800 00
Arsenals	57,396 30
Arsenal at Springfield, Mass.	14,000 00
Arsenal at Mount Vernon, Alabama	26,800 00
Purchase of land for arsenal at Watertown, Massachusetts	450 00
Ordnance	55,489 85
Armament of fortifications	121,908 54
Arming and equipping militia	195,301 68
Repairs and contingencies of fortifications	15,929 85
Fort Adams	73,166 28
Fort Hamilton	86,000 00
Fort Delaware	3,000 00
Security of Pea Patch island, &c., Fort Delaware	25,000 00
Fort Monroe	100,000 00
Fort Calhoun	100,000 00
Fort Macon	62,025 00
Fort Jackson	70,000 00
Fort at Oak island, Cape Fear, N. Carolina	64,490 58
Fort at Mobile point	81,750 00
Purchase of site for a fort on Cockspur island, Georgia	5,000 00
Repair and preservation of Fort Lafayette	10,600 00
Fortifications at Charleston, South Carolina	34,859 00
Fortifications at Savannah, Georgia	33,870 00
Fortifications at Pensacola, Florida	151,000 00
Construction of a wharf at Fort Delaware	2,000 00
Payment of the land upon which the barracks are erected at Houlton, Maine	629 21

Barracks at Fort Trumbull, New London, Connecticut	\$6,600 00
Barracks at Fort Severn, Annapolis, Maryland	4,000 00
Barracks at Fort Winnebago, Northwest Ter- ritory	817 91
Barracks at Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien, Northwest Territory	4,354 63
Barracks at Fort Gratiot, Michigan	5,000 00
Barracks at Fortress Monroe, Virginia	8,500 00
Barracks at Key West, and for other purposes	7,000 00
Jefferson Barracks, Missouri	5,000 00
Erection of a storehouse at Baton Rouge	2,000 00
Erection of a breakwater near the mouth of Delaware bay	269,222 00
Building piers, Oswego river, New York	7,059 97
Building piers, Buffalo creek, New York	15,488 00
Building piers, Allen's rocks, Warren river, Rhode Island	30 18
Building piers, Laplainsance bay, Michigan	118 05
Building piers and other works at Stonington, Connecticut	9,712 72
Building piers, Dunkirk, New York	1,342 75
Preservation of island, Boston harbor, Massa- chusetts	20,268 68
Extending piers, Black Rock, New York	3,198 00
Preservation of Provincetown harbor, Massa- chusetts	2,300 00
Preservation of Plymouth beach, Massachu- setts	1,850 00
Deepening the harbor of Sackett's Harbor, New York	800 00
Deepening the harbor of Mobile, Alabama	6,900 00
Deepening the channel through the Pass au Heron, near Mobile bay	2,600 00
Deepening the channel mouth of Pascagoula river, Mississippi	1,600 00
Deepening the channel between St. John's river and St. Mary's harbor	2,998 75
Improving the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers	59,023 65
Improving the navigation of Red river, Ar- kansas	12,714 00
Improving the navigation of Mill river, Con- necticut	2,156 00
Improving the navigation of Genesee river, New York	13,335 00
Improving the navigation of Cape Fear river, North Carolina	32,500 00
Improving the navigation of Conneaut creek, Ohio	7,045 65
Improving the harbor of Hyannis, Massachu- setts	6,517 82

Improving the harbors of Newcastle, Marcus Hook, Chester, and Port Penn	\$6,600 00
Improving the harbor of Cleaveland, Ohio	4,965 56
Removing obstructions, Kennebeck river, Maine	3,200 00
Removing obstructions, Berwick branch of Piscataqua river, New Hampshire	1,930 00
Removing obstructions, Merrimack river, Massachusetts	3,506 72
Removing obstructions, Nantucket harbor, Massachusetts	10,347 00
Removing obstructions, Big Sodus bay, New York	15,780 00
Removing obstructions, Grand river, Ohio	5,563 18
Removing obstructions, Huron river, Ohio	1,880 36
Removing obstructions, Ashtabula creek, Ohio	1,428 57
Removing obstructions, Black river, Ohio	8,559 77
Removing obstructions, Ocracock inlet, North Carolina	16,800 00
Removing obstructions, Appalachian river, Florida	2,000 00
Removing obstructions, river and harbor of St. Mark's, Florida	7,000 00
Surveys and estimates, roads and canals	29,952 60
Cumberland road east of Zanesville	64,976 82
Cumberland road in Ohio, west of Zanesville	115,000 00
Cumberland road in Indiana	34,700 00
Cumberland road in Illinois	12,155 00
Road from Mattanawcook to Mar's hill, Maine	42,983 76
Road from Detroit to Fort Gratiot	10,350 00
Road from Detroit to Saginaw bay	5,350 00
Road from Detroit to Chicago	7,750 00
Road from Pensacola to St. Augustine	5,369 72
Road between Alachua Court-house and Jacksonville, Florida	1,000 00
Florida canal	3,796 59
Payment to the State of Pennsylvania for militia services in 1794	13,795 54
Relief of the mayor and city council of Baltimore	14,844 71
Relief of the president and directors, &c., of the Bank of Chillicothe	2,362 85
Relief of the churchwardens of Elizabeth City parish, Virginia	130 50
Payment for property lost, captured, or destroyed	18 86
Ransom of American captives in the late war	97 83
Relief of officers and others engaged in the Seminole war	6 00
Relief of the representatives of James Davenport, deceased	368 71
Relief of the representatives of Benjamin Clarke	242 80

Relief of sundry citizens of Arkansas	-	\$6,756	00
Relief of sundry individuals	-	45,131	11
Civilization of Indians	-	8,865	50
Pay of Indian agents	-	26,546	97
Pay of Indian sub-agents	-	18,917	33
Presents to Indians	-	14,762	05
Contingencies of Indian Department	-	80,089	42
Suppression of Indian aggressions on the frontiers of Georgia and Florida	-	1,544	45
Choctaw schools	-	4,702	25
To aid the emigration of Creek Indians	-	38,110	44
Expenses of an exploring delegation of Indians	-	819	68
To extinguish the claims of Cherokee Indians to lands in Georgia	-	627	50
To extinguish the title of Peter Lynch to lands in Georgia	-	3,000	00
To provide for an exchange of lands and the removal of Indians	-	17,625	00
For effecting certain Indian treaties, per act 20th May, 1826	-	108	26
For effecting a treaty with the Creek Indians, per act 22d May, 1826	-	33,178	87
For effecting certain Indian treaties, per act 24th May, 1828	-	13,256	60
For effecting certain Indian treaties, per act 2d March, 1829	-	39,025	59
For effecting certain Indian treaties, per act 25th March, 1830	-	82,413	88
For effecting the treaty of Butte des Morts, per act 20th May, 1830	-	22,682	10
For expenses of holding certain Indian treaties, per act 7th April, 1830	-	12,939	75
Annuities to Indians	-	205,995	75
		<hr/>	
		6,783,882	88

From which deduct the following repayments:

Payment of Georgia militia claims	\$12,525	16
Opening the old King's road in Florida	2,147	62
Pay of the Illinois and other militia	1,886	47
Fort Rigolets and Chef-Menteur		88
Fortifications	99	12
Barracks at Michilimackinac	25	82
Completion of sea-wall, George's Island, Boston harbor	49	86
Survey of the southern shore of Lake Ontario, New York	9	47
Survey of Genesee river and harbor, New York	143	95
Survey of the mouth of Sandy Creek, New York	172	56

Survey of the passes at the mouth of the Mississippi - - - - -	\$88 60	
Road from Fort Smith to Fort Towson - - - - -	494 50	
Expenses of a brigade of militia -	10,601 34	
Running the Indian boundary line in Florida - - - - -	135 49	
Purchase of Creek and Cherokee reservations of lands in Georgia	2,100 00	
Expenses of treating with the Choc- taws and Chickasaws - - - - -	658 00	
Treaties with the Indians beyond the Mississippi - - - - -	55 38	
	<hr/>	31,194 22
		<hr/> 6,752,688 66

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Pay and subsistence of the navy afloat -	1,126,477 63
Pay and subsistence of the navy store stations	50,425 50
Pay of superintendents, artificers, &c.	60,746 06
Provisions - - - - -	315,211 89
Medicines and hospital stores - - - - -	33,175 35
Repairs and improvements of navy yards - - - - -	57,574 76
Timber shed, Portsmouth - - - - -	8,641 33
Timber sheds, Boston - - - - -	19,000 00
Timber sheds, New York - - - - -	4,393 26
Timber shed, Washington - - - - -	7,802 93
Timber docks at Norfolk, Washington, and Boston - - - - -	10,298 85
Repairing and enlarging wharves at Washing- ton and Norfolk - - - - -	5,225 20
Repair of storehouses at Washington, and for two building-ways at Norfolk - - - - -	6,138 89
Ordnance and ordnance stores - - - - -	16,425 13
Gradual increase of the navy - - - - -	18,295 37
Gradual improvement of the navy - - - - -	440,861 03
Building ten sloops of war - - - - -	17,927 39
Repairs of vessels - - - - -	567,130 00
Covering and preserving ships in ordinary - - - - -	18,983 26
Five schooners, per act 15th May, 1820 - - - - -	58 33
Agency on the coast of Africa - - - - -	4,585 23
Reimbursement of the marshal of Florida, ex- penses of certain Africans - - - - -	5,542 50
Captors of Algerine vessels - - - - -	19 96
Relief of sundry individuals - - - - -	1,432 75
Relief of Charles Wilkes, jun. - - - - -	1,290 69
Relief of the widows and orphans of the offi- cers, seamen, and marines of the sloop of war Hornet, per act 24th April, 1830 - - - - -	8,293 75
Navy hospital fund - - - - -	4,916 94
Arrearages prior to 1828 - - - - -	1,991 30
Contingent expenses for 1824 - - - - -	279 89

Contingent expenses for 1825	-	\$26 28
Contingent expenses not enumerated for 1828	-	1,606 55
Contingent expenses for 1829	-	34,795 00
Contingent expenses not enumerated for 1829	-	1,619 85
Contingent expenses for 1830	-	221,834 42
Contingent expenses not enumerated for 1830	-	1,331 23
Pay and subsistence of the marine corps	-	124,367 15
Subsistence of 400 non-commissioned officers, &c., of the marine corps serving on shore	-	14,410 00
Extra emoluments of officers of the marine corps	-	17,295 14
Clothing of the marine corps	-	39,431 95
Medicines and hospital stores for the marine corps	-	1,976 74
Military stores for the marine corps	-	2,118 15
Repairing marine barracks at Washington	-	3,000 00
Fuel for the marine corps	-	9,030 28
Contingent expenses of the marine corps	-	9,066 26
		<hr/>
		3,295,054 17

From which deduct the following repayments:

Survey of the harbors of Savannah and Brunswick	-	\$98 27
Navy pension fund	-	5,923 32
Privateer pension fund	-	223 63
Contingent expenses prior to 1824	165 24	
Contingent for 1827	-	12 37
Contingent expenses not enumerated for 1827	-	8 46
Contingent expenses for 1828	24,715 58	
Repairs, and building sloops of war	1,518 00	
Ship-houses	-	230 00
Laborers, and fuel for engine	-	8,259 54
Navy yard, Pensacola	-	8,876 07
Inclined plane, docks, and wharves	883 72	
Rewarding officers and crew of the sloop of war Hornet, Lieut. El- liot and others, per act 13th July, 1813	-	3,180 44
Arrearages prior to 1827	-	50
Arrearages prior to 1829	-	1,524 00
Contingent expenses for 1826	-	6 40
		<hr/>
		55,625 54
		<hr/>
		3,239,428 63

PUBLIC DEBT.

Interest on the funded debt	-	1,912,574 93
Redemption of 6 per cent. stock of 1815, (loan of \$18,450,000)	-	6,440,556 27

Redemption of the 5 per cent. stock of 1817	\$3,000,000 00	
Principal and interest of Treasury notes	-	1,434 77
Reimbursement of Mississippi stock	-	600 00
Paying certain parts of domestic debt	-	583 97
		<hr/>
		11,355,749 94
Deduct repayment for redemption of 6 per cent. stock of 1813	-	1 72
		<hr/>
		11,355,748 22
		<hr/>
		<u>\$24,585,281 55</u>

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Register's Office, December 4, 1831.

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

G.

STATEMENT of public lands sold, of cash and scrip received in payment therefor, of incidental expenses, and payments into the Treasury on account of public lands, during the first, second, and third quarters of the year 1831.

Land offices.	State or Territory.	Lands sold.	Purchase money.	Am't received on account of lands sold prior to 1st July, 1820.	Amount received in cash.		Am't received in scrip.		Aggregate receipts.	Amount of incidental expenses.	Amount paid into the Treasury from 1st Jan. to 30th Sept. 1831.
					Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.			
		Acres. hds.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
Marietta	Ohio	11,842 48	14,803 09	420 07	14,557 07	366 09	300 00	15,223 16	1,148 71	11,406 96	
Zanesville	do.	50,013 85	62,608 29	1,509 43	23,504 16	5,107 98	35,505 58	64,117 72	2,196 10	18,004 68	
Steubenville	do.	21,612 35	27,837 84	1,108 63	22,798 22	6,023 25	125 00	28,946 47	1,566 91	19,275 00	
Chillicothe	do.	20,000 36	25,132 06	1,002 01	18,228 42	1,868 74	6,036 91	26,134 07	1,385 83	17,200 00	
Cincinnati	do.	80,745 12	104,212 12	8,717 98	97,362 25	9,685 33	5,882 52	112,930 10	3,137 00	92,944 90	
Wooster	do.	22,430 17	29,988 57	2,534 24	29,455 20	2,017 61	1,050 00	32,522 81	1,517 16	25,822 22	
Piqua	do.	4,167 69	5,209 63	-	4,697 69	511 94	-	5,209 63	748 37	2,775 40	
Tiffin	do.	31,487 28	40,321 28	-	36,590 15	983 02	2,748 10	40,321 28	1,795 26	35,029 35	
Total for State		242,299 30	310,112 88	15,292 36	247,193 16	26,563 96	51,648 11	325,405 24	13,495 34	222,458 51	
Jeffersonville	Indiana	33,833 46	42,501 29	7,828 52	41,280 16	4,074 65	4,975 00	50,329 81	1,872 95	41,577 01	
Vincennes	do.	52,175 19	65,478 58	8,861 92	70,839 07	3,476 43	25 00	74,340 50	2,626 25	65,023 35	
Indianapolis	do.	93,456 57	116,821 53	-	95,382 63	270 30	21,168 60	116,821 53	3,607 76	100,908 86	
Crawfordsville	do.	138,290 23	172,900 38	-	154,880 03	795 35	17,225 00	172,900 38	4,989 39	162,765 93	
Fort Wayne	do.	44,304 60	56,695 77	-	56,695 77	-	-	56,695 77	2,360 81	50,670 35	
Total for State		362,060 05	454,397 55	16,690 44	419,077 66	8,616 73	43,393 60	471,087 99	15,457 16	420,945 50	

STATEMENT G—Continued.

Land offices.	State or Territory.	Lands sold	Purchase money.	Am't received on acc't of lands sold prior to 1st July, 1820.	Amount received in cash.	Am't received in scrip.		Aggregate receipts.	Amount of incidental expenses.	Amount paid into the Treasury from 1st Jan. to 30th Sept. 1831.
		Acres. hdths.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Forfeited land scrip.	Military land scrip.			
						Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.			
Shawneetown	Illinois	13,781 48	17,407 71	3,293 90	15,174 24	5,302 37	225 00	20,701 61	1,251 57	650 00
Kaskaskia	do.	7,605 84	9,507 32	571 83	9,244 20	834 94	-	10,079 14	1,144 15	7,965 97
Edwardsville	do.	69,473 80	87,418 70	366 66	80,657 48	1,552 88	5,575 00	87,785 36	2,703 28	79,100 00
Vandalia	do.	38,060 62	47,577 81	-	39,933 46	652 69	6,991 66	47,577 81	1,950 56	54,871 07
Palestine	do.	43,073 08	53,841 34	-	52,801 57	239 77	800 00	53,841 34	1,904 39	53,588 40
Springfield	do.	78,460 79	98,17 24	-	89,264 20	682 44	8,232 60	98,179 24	4,309 21	100,310 00
Danville	do.	2,482 98	3,103 72	-	3,103 72	-	-	3,103 72	696 78	2,050 00
Quincy	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total for State	-	252,938 59	317,035 84	4,232 38	290,178 87	9,265 09	21,824 26	321,268 22	13,959 94	298,535 44
St. Louis	Missouri	37,166 86	46,606 69	1,373 83	47,367 46	612 46	-	47,979 92	1,183 01	43,132 16
Franklin	do.	44,962 07	56,978 69	2,684 60	58,996 57	666 72	-	59,663 29	2,163 06	58,261 47
Palmyra	do.	78,232 69	100,428 10	-	100,365 70	62 40	-	100,428 10	3,271 56	100,487 87
Jackson	do.	8,918 59	11,148 23	-	11,148 23	-	-	11,148 23	995 89	9,100 00
Lexington	do.	27,332 17	34,215 24	-	34,199 24	16 00	-	34,215 24	21,253 33	44,345 00
Total for State	-	196,612 38	249,376 35	4,058 43	252,077 20	1,357 58	-	253,434 78	9,866 85	255,326 50
St. Stephen's	Alabama	66,428 92	84,709 84	2,280 35	80,343 47	6,646 72	-	86,990 19	3,821 64	85,557 04
Cahaba	do.	322,854 02	440,737 99	24,563 50	459,962 95	5,338 54	-	465,301 49	6,243 47	441,623 42
Huntsville	do.	88,330 33	137,011 34	47,956 78	178,350 99	6,617 12	-	184,968 12	4,976 65	178,526 46

	Tuscaloosa	do.	17,376 50	21,720 46	-	21,624 36	96 10	-	21,720 46	1,781 35	14,000 00
	Sparta	do.	14,751 38	18,439 23	-	18,439 23	-	-	18,439 23	1,353 51	15,986 00
VOL. III.—17	Total for State	-	509,741 15	702,618 86	74,800 63	758,721 00	18,693 48	-	777,419 49	18,176 62	735,692 92
	Washington	Mississippi	20,939 55	27,766 84	11,362 07	34,718 25	4,410 66	-	39,128 91	1,932 32	36,521 79
	Augusta	do.	680 30	850 38	-	850 38	-	-	850 38	443 59	-
	Mount Salus	do.	109,525 51	139,279 51	-	129,458 78	9,820 73	-	139,279 51	1,166 82	120,359 14
	Total for State	-	131,145 36	167,896 73	11,362 07	165,027 41	14,231 39	-	179,258 80	3,542 73	156,880 93
	New Orleans	Louisiana	11,128 02	13,910 00	-	13,910 00	-	-	13,910 00	2,252 99	18,620 93
	Opelousas	do.	10,512 98	13,141 22	920 62	13,024 34	1,036 90	-	14,061 84	1,062 81	13,500 00
	Ouachita	do.	20,453 59	25,566 97	-	25,566 97	-	-	25,566 97	1,458 85	25,000 00
	St. Helena	do.	2,185 04	2,731 30	-	2,731 30	-	-	2,731 30	922 79	9,800 00
	Total for State	-	44,279 63	55,349 49	920 62	55,232 61	1,036 90	-	56,270 11	5,697 44	66,920 93
	Detroit	Michigan	171,564 26	214,697 94	1,476 09	213,187 12	2,986 91	-	216,174 03	6,620 18	194,846 79
	Monroe & White Pigeon Prairie	do.	81,470 10	102,941 60	-	102,941 60	-	-	102,941 60	3,822 96	93,529 25
	Total for Territory	-	253,034 36	317,639 54	1,476 09	316,128 72	2,986 91	-	319,115 63	10,443 14	288,376 04
	Batesville	Arkansas	5,417 10	6,771 37	-	6,771 37	-	-	6,771 37	1,312 67	3,100 00
	Little Rock	do.	6,413 88	8,017 41	-	8,017 41	-	-	8,017 41	691 23	-
	Total for Territory	-	11,830 98	14,788 78	-	14,788 78	-	-	14,788 78	2,003 90	3,100 00

STATEMENT G—Continued.

Land offices.	State or Territory.	Lands sold.	Purchase money.	Am't received on acco'nt of lands sold prior to 1st July, 1820.	Amount received in cash.	Am't received in scrip.		Aggregate receipts.	Amount of incidental expenses.	Amount paid into the Treasury from 1st Jan. to 30th Sept. 1831.
		Acres, hdths.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Forfeited land scrip.	Military land scrip.			
			Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
Tallahassee -	Florida -	25,126 79	31,696 63	-	31,496 63	200 00	-	31,696 63	1,911 40	31,422 13
St. Augustine -	do. -	438 00	547 50	-	547 50	-	-	547 50	253 03	
Total for Terr'y	-	25,564 79	32,244 13	-	32,044 13	200 00	-	32,244 13	2,164 43	31,422 13
Grand total	-	2,029,506 59	2,621,460 15	128,833 02	2,550,469 54	82,957 64	116,865 97	2,750,293 17	94,807 55	2,479,658 90

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, November 28, 1831,

ELIJAH HAYWARD.

H.

STATEMENT of moneys received into the Treasury from all sources other than customs and public lands, from the 1st of January to the 30th of September, 1831.

From dividends on stock in the Bank of the United States	- - - - -	\$490,000 00
First payment for claims under the convention with Denmark of 28th March, 1828, including advance exchange	- - - - -	218,739 95
Arrears of direct tax	- - - - -	\$10,342 21
Arrears of internal revenue	- - - - -	2,535 85
Fees on letters patent	- - - - -	14,370 00
Cents coined at the mint	- - - - -	16,764 85
Fines, penalties, and forfeitures	- - - - -	3,365 37
Surplus emoluments of officers of the customs	- - - - -	23,791 38
Postage of letters	- - - - -	561 02
Interest on debts due by banks to the United States	- - - - -	6,761 58
Proceeds of the schooners Marino and Louisa, and their cargoes, condemned under the acts prohibiting the slave-trade	- - - - -	349 03
Unknown persons, stated to be due to the United States	- - - - -	119 02
Deposites made to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, for which drafts were issued but not presented for payment	- - - - -	324 36
Balances of advances made in the War Department, repaid under the 3d section of the act of 1st of May, 1820	- - - - -	32,702 59
		<hr/>
		111,987 26
		<hr/>
		\$819,727 21
		<hr/>

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Register's Office, December 4, 1831.

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

I.

STATEMENT of the expenditures of the United States, from the 1st of January to the 30th of September, 1831.

CIVIL, MISCELLANEOUS, AND FOREIGN INTERCOURSE.

Legislature	- - - - -	\$288,467 00
Executive Departments	- - - - -	429,151 10
Officers of the mint	- - - - -	7,200 00
Surveyors and their clerks	- - - - -	14,286 00
Commissioner of the public buildings	- - - - -	1,500 00

Governments in the Territories of the United States	\$43,680 98	
Judiciary	261,496 88	
Compensation to Wm. Cranch for preparing a Code of Civil and Criminal Jurisprudence-	1,000 00	1,046,781 96
Annuities and grants	1,325 00	
Mint establishment	40,330 00	
Extending the Mint establishment	31,308 13	
Unclaimed merchandise	44 52	
Light-house establishment	237,862 47	
Survey of public lands	65,394 03	
Registers and receivers of land offices	1,625 00	
Preservation of the public archives, Florida	625 00	
Land claims in Helena and Jackson court-house	1,600 00	
Boundary line between the State of Louisiana and Territory of Florida	2,365 83	
Roads and canals within the State of Indiana	2,957 57	
Roads and canals within the State of Alabama	15,155 37	
Roads and canals within the State of Mississippi	5,457 94	
Subscription to stock in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company	50,000 00	
Marine hospital establishment	48,754 53	
Marine hospital at Charleston, S. C.	12,350 00	
Public buildings at Washington	42,836 00	
Penitentiary for the District of Columbia	22,500 00	
Payment of balances to collectors of new internal revenue	116 90	
Fifth census of the United States	319,222 17	
Preparing abstracts of all former censuses of the United States	1,000 00	
Revolutionary claims, per act of 15th May, 1828	214,295 53	
Miscellaneous expenses	88,610 36	1,205,736 35
Diplomatic department	146,423 42	
Settlement of the accounts of certain diplomatic functionaries	10,498 01	
Outfit and salary of a chargé d'affaires, salary of a drogoman at Constantinople, and contingent expenses of the legation	33,000 00	
Contingent expenses of foreign intercourse	20,103 51	
Agency in relation to the northeastern boundary	239 46	
Relief and protection of American seamen	17,452 38	
Treaties with the Mediterranean powers	21,161 25	
Salaries of the agents of claims at London and Paris	1,000 00	
Expenses of the commission under the convention between the United States and Denmark	4,936 34	

Awards under the first article of the treaty of
Ghent - - - - - \$281 76

255,096 13

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

Pay of the army and subsistence of officers -	776,826 93
Subsistence - - - - -	162,035 65
Quartermaster's Department - - - - -	160,617 58
Transportation of officers' baggage, travelling, and per diem allowance to officers - - - - -	28,462 42
Transportation of the army, &c. - - - - -	55,547 67
Forage - - - - -	39,147 53
Purchasing Department - - - - -	109,102 54
Clothing for officers' servants - - - - -	17,088 32
Bounties and premiums - - - - -	16,636 13
Expenses of recruiting - - - - -	8,491 81
Medical and Hospital Department - - - - -	19,202 46
Contingencies of the army - - - - -	5,669 85
Arrearages prior to 1st July, 1815 - - - - -	4,467 51
Arrearages from 1st July, 1815, to 1st January, 1816 - - - - -	19 80
Arrearages from 1st July, 1815, to 31st De- cember, 1818 - - - - -	50 00
Invalid and half-pay pensions - - - - -	162,449 84
Pensions to widows and orphans - - - - -	3,207 38
Revolutionary pensions - - - - -	998,450 72
Invalid and half-pay pensions, per act 20th May, 1830 - - - - -	3,896 58
Revolutionary pensions, per act 20th May, 1830 - - - - -	8,084 41
Military Academy at West Point - - - - -	18,175 00
National armories - - - - -	263,743 56
National armory at Harper's Ferry - - - - -	5,200 00
Arsenals - - - - -	67,449 49
Arsenal at Springfield, Massachusetts - - - - -	2,000 00
Arsenal at Watertown, Massachusetts, for pur- chase of land - - - - -	19 73
Ordnance service - - - - -	47,561 32
Armament of fortifications - - - - -	70,762 70
Arming and equipping militia - - - - -	131,191 17
Repairs and contingencies of fortifications - - - - -	6,787 27
Fort Adams - - - - -	61,000 00
Fort Calhoun - - - - -	70,000 00
Fort Columbus and Castle Williams (repairing) - - - - -	8,076 00
Fort Hamilton - - - - -	10,000 00
Fort Jackson - - - - -	15,000 00
Fort Macon - - - - -	46,000 00
Fort Monroe - - - - -	74,300 00
Fort at Oak island, Cape Fear, North Caro- lina - - - - -	73,500 00
Fort at Mobile point - - - - -	73,250 00

Fort Wood, Louisiana (repairing) - - -	\$3,600 00
Materials for a fort on the right bank of the Mississippi - - - - -	192 00
Security of the Pea Patch island, Fort Dela- ware - - - - -	16,220 44
Fortifications at Charleston, South Carolina -	48,000 00
Fortifications at Savannah, Georgia - - -	30,955 00
Fortifications at Pensacola, Florida - - -	100,000 00
Repairing the battery at Bienvenue - - -	3,004 00
Barracks at Fort Winnebago, Northwest Ter- ritory - - - - -	3,320 78
Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien - - - - -	6,816 13
Barracks at Fortress Monroe - - - - -	1,700 00
Barracks at Key West, and for other purposes	581 20
Barracks, quarters, hospital, and store, at Green Bay - - - - -	2,000 00
Jefferson Barracks, Missouri - - - - -	889 46
Storehouse at Baton Rouge - - - - -	1,500 00
Breakwater near the mouth of Delaware bay	179,031 50
Breakwater, Hyannis harbor, Mississippi -	7,680 00
Breakwater in Merrimack river, Massachusetts	10,000 00
Light-house at Buffalo harbor, New York -	12,512 00
Beacon-light at Erie, Lake Erie - - - - -	2,500 00
Beacon-light on the pier at Grand river, Ohio	1,000 00
Light-house at Cleaveland, Ohio - - - - -	1,805 00
Piers at Oswego, New York - - - - -	2,662 33
Losses by storm in 1829, on piers at Oswego, New York - - - - -	519 00
Balance due contractors for piers at Oswego, New York - - - - -	84 92
Stone pier-head and mole at Oswego, New York - - - - -	8,500 00
Pier at the mouth of Buffalo harbor, New York - - - - -	12,900 00
Piers, harbor of Dunkirk, New York - - -	6,400 00
Arrearage for materials delivered for works at Dunkirk, New York - - - - -	702 50
Arrearage due the superintendent of the works at Black Rock, New York - - - - -	1,800 00
Piers and other works at Stonington, Connec- ticut - - - - -	2,500 00
Piers at the entrance of Kennebunk river, Maine - - - - -	1,175 00
Piers at Laplance bay, Michigan - - - - -	165 99
Preservation of sea-wall, George's island, Bos- ton harbor - - - - -	4,020 00
Completing sea-wall for the preservation of Deer island, Boston harbor - - - - -	8,650 00
Preservation of Provincetown harbor, Massa- chusetts - - - - -	3,154 36
Repairing Plymouth beach, Massachusetts -	2,330 00

Improving the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers - - - - -	\$15,267 00
Improving the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers from Pittsburg to New Orleans - - - - -	76,000 00
Improving the navigation of Red river, Arkansas - - - - -	2,500 00
Improving the navigation of Cape Fear river, North Carolina - - - - -	22,665 00
Improving the navigation of Conneaut creek, Ohio - - - - -	6,000 00
Improving the navigation of Genesee river, New York - - - - -	15,000 00
Improving the harbors of Newcastle, Marcus Hook, Chester, and Port Penn, Delaware river - - - - -	5,922 42
Improving the harbor of Cleaveland, Ohio - - - - -	3,057 00
Improving the harbor of Presque Isle, Pennsylvania - - - - -	1,700 00
Removing obstructions, Kennebec river, Maine - - - - -	5,000 00
Removing obstructions, Nantucket harbor, Massachusetts - - - - -	6,780 00
Removing obstructions, Big Sodus bay, New York - - - - -	15,400 00
Removing obstructions, Huron river, Ohio - - - - -	3,480 00
Removing obstructions, Black river, Ohio - - - - -	8,465 75
Removing obstructions, Grand river, Ohio - - - - -	4,675 00
Removing obstructions, Ashtabula creek, Ohio - - - - -	5,175 00
Removing obstructions, Ocracock inlet, North Carolina - - - - -	2,500 00
Removing obstructions, Appalachicola river, Florida - - - - -	8,000 00
Removing obstructions, river and harbor of St. Mark's, Florida - - - - -	4,000 00
Arrearage due Major Birch for surveying the raft on Red river, Arkansas - - - - -	187 00
Surveys and estimates of roads and canals - - - - -	19,084 92
Cumberland road in Ohio, west of Zanesville - - - - -	45,000 00
Cumberland road in Indiana - - - - -	45,865 00
Cumberland road in Illinois - - - - -	22,361 00
Cumberland road in Ohio, east of Zanesville - - - - -	2,700 00
Repairs of Cumberland road in 1830 - - - - -	950 00
Arrearages for survey of the Cumberland road from Zanesville to the capital of Missouri - - - - -	265 85
Road from Mattanawcook to Mars hill, Maine - - - - -	18,651 95
Road from Detroit to Fort Gratiot - - - - -	3,500 00
Road from Detroit to Saginaw bay - - - - -	3,500 00
Road from Detroit to Chicago - - - - -	4,000 00
Road from Alachua to Mariana, Florida - - - - -	1,800 00
Road between Alachua court-house and Jacksonville, Florida - - - - -	1,000 00
Opening the old King's road - - - - -	2,260 87

Road from Maumee to Detroit (balance due	
T. S. Knapp)	\$14 75
Florida canal	4,099 00
Payment of Massachusetts militia claims	419,748 26
Payment of mounted volunteers of Arkansas	
for services in 1828	580 83
Relief of sundry individuals	11,434 37
Relief of officers, &c., Seminole war	100 60
Civilization of Indians	6,402 81
Pay of Indian agents	22,823 68
Pay of Indian sub-agents	15,985 23
Presents to Indians	16,340 30
Pay of interpreters and translators	14,563 72
Pay of gun and blacksmiths, and assistants, at	
the several agencies	10,764 68
Iron, steel, coal, &c., for gun and blacksmiths'	
shops	1,786 95
Transportation and distribution of Indian an-	
nuities	4,414 42
Provisions for Indians at the distribution of	
annuities, &c.	5,867 01
Houses for agents, and blacksmiths' shops	2,800 00
Provisions, &c. to emigrating Indians, and	
those on the Kanzas river	2,957 68
Effecting treaty with the Creeks, per act 24th	
May, 1828	4,855 56
Effecting treaty with Cherokees, per act 24th	
May, 1828	34,400 62
Extinguishment of Cherokee claims to land in	
Georgia	798 45
Expenses of delegation in exploring country	
west of Mississippi	153 37
Contingencies of Indian Department	30,807 78
Arrearages of Indian Department prior to 1829	60,989 60
Pay of Illinois and other militia	337 31
Choctaw schools	3,380 50
Exchange of lands, and removal of Indians	70,384 12
Effecting certain Indian treaties, per act 20th	
May, 1826	8,188 08
Effecting a treaty with the Creek Indians, per	
act 22d May, 1826	8,442 29
Effecting certain Indian treaties, per act 2d	
March, 1829	9,505 18
Effecting certain Indian treaties, per act 25th	
March, 1830	50 00
Effecting the treaty of Butte des Morts, 20th	
May, 1830	250 00
Effecting the treaty with the Choctaws, 30th	
April, 1830	1,739 90
Effecting a treaty with the Seneca Indians,	
3d March, 1831	7,751 90

Expenses of holding certain Indian treaties, 7th April, 1830 - - - -	\$295 00
Effecting certain Indian treaties, per act 13th January, 1831 - - - -	37,609 25
Effecting certain Indian treaties, per act 2d March, 1831 - - - -	62,395 65
To carry into effect certain Indian treaties, per act 2d March, 1831 - - - -	100,693 14
Annuities to Indians - - - -	181,422 97
	<hr/>
	5,660,192 20

From which deduct the following repayments:

Road from Fort Smith to Fort Towson. - - - -	\$1,806 52	
Road from Coleraine to Tampa bay	976 49	
Barracks at Fort Trumbull - -	1 16	
Repairs at Fort Delaware - -	20 19	
Building and repairing piers at Newcastle, Delaware - -	26 92	
Repairing piers, and improving the harbor of Marcus Hook - -	246 65	
Repairing piers at Port Penn, Mar- cus Hook, and Fort Mifflin - -	3 44	
Survey of Deep creek, Virginia -	55 90	
Survey of Pascotank river - -	32 75	
Expenses of a brigade of militia	1,000 00	
To aid the emigration of the Creek Indians - - - -	1,504 03	
Effecting certain Indian treaties, per act 24th May, 1828 - -	5,305 93	
Treaties with the Florida Indians	195 00	
	<hr/>	
	11,174 98	
	<hr/>	5,649,017 22

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Pay and subsistence of the navy afloat -	1,044,482 50
Pay and subsistence of the navy shore sta- tions - - - -	46,002 46
Pay of superintendents and naval construct- ors, &c. - - - -	42,027 39
Provisions - - - -	360,989 84
Medicines, surgical instruments, and hospital stores - - - -	24,658 82
Repairs and improvements of navy yards - -	149,974 78
Timber sheds, Portsmouth - - - -	787 09
Timber sheds, New York - - - -	14,606 74
Timber sheds, Washington - - - -	1,696 76
Timber sheds, Norfolk - - - -	11,788 06

Timber docks at Norfolk, Washington, and Boston	\$2,748 78
Repairing and enlarging wharves at Washington and Norfolk	2,446 37
Repairs of storehouses at Washington, and for two building-ways at Norfolk	1,047 55
Ordnance and ordnance stores	13,549 62
Gradual increase of the navy	6,031 32
Gradual improvement of the navy	374,280 81
Repairs of vessels	423,921 08
Covering and preserving ships in ordinary	10,348 78
Building, equipping, and employing three schooners	30,237 41
Rebuilding and removing the monument in the navy yard, Washington	2,100 00
Agency on the coast of Africa	7,905 30
Reimbursement of the marshal of Florida, expenses of certain Africans	6,249 18
Relief of sundry individuals	1,070 42
Compensation to Captain William B. Finch	5,000 00
Compensation to Captain Benjamin Pendleton	4,763 00
Navy pension fund	21,310 37
Relief of the widows and orphans of the officers, &c., of the sloop of war Hornet	1,199 16
Contingent expenses for 1829	3,848 86
Contingent expenses for 1830	26,336 24
Contingent expenses, not enumerated, for 1830	824 51
Contingent expenses for 1831	231,240 46
Contingent expenses, not enumerated, for 1831	200 65
Pay and subsistence of the marine corps	76,699 90
Subsistence of non-commissioned officers, &c., serving on shore	11,019 04
Extra emoluments to officers	9,842 50
Arrearages of pay and subsistence for 1829	11,973 00
Clothing	33,159 15
Medicine and hospital stores	1,939 47
Military stores	2,364 41
Fuel	6,506 14
Contingent expenses	12,128 65
	<hr/>
	3,039,256 57

From which deduct the following repayments:

Timber sheds, Boston	\$485 54
Navy hospital fund	8,971 06
Privateer pension fund	122 64
Contingent expenses for 1826	8 55
Contingent expenses for 1827	91 80
Contingent expenses, not enumerated, for 1827	94 78

Contingent expenses for 1823 -	\$3,680 46	
Contingent expenses, not enumerated, for 1829 -	311 75	
Contingent expenses for 1824 -	92 10	
Arrearages prior to 1828 -	183 63	
Repairs of sloops of war -	4,849 33	
Navy yard, Pensacola -	622 10	
Building ten sloops of war -	39 05	
Repairs of the officers' quarters, marine barracks, Washington	35 93	
	<u>19,588 72</u>	
		3,019,667 85

PUBLIC DEBT.

Interest on the funded debt -	1,102,263 70
Redemption of the 5 per cent. stock of 1817	4,000,000 00
Redemption of the 4½ per cent. stock, per act 24th May, 1824 -	3,260,475 99
Redemption of the 4½ per cent. stock, per act 26th May, 1824 -	91,188 92
Redemption of exchanged 4½ per cent. stock of 1825 -	1,539,336 16
Reimbursement of Treasury notes -	8 00
Certain parts of domestic debt -	40 90
	<u>9,993,313 67</u>

From which deduct the following repayment:

Interest on Louisiana stock -	9,834 21	
	<u>9,834 21</u>	9,983,479 46
		<u>\$21,159,778 97</u>

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, December 4, 1831.

T. L. SMITH, Register.

K.—*STATEMENT of the funded debt of the United States, as it will be on the 1st of January, 1832; exhibiting also the dates of the acts under which the several stocks were constituted, and the periods at which they are redeemable.*

Stocks.	Date of the acts constituting the several stocks.	When redeemable.	Amount.	
Three per cent. stock, revolutionary debt	Aug. 4, 1790	At the pleasure of Government - - -		\$13,296,626 21
Five per cent. stock	March 3, 1821	After the 1st day of January, 1835	\$4,735,296 30	
Five per cent. stock exchanged	April 20, 1822	One-third after the 31st day of December, 1830	} 56,704 77	4,792,001 07
		One-third after the 31st day of December, 1831		
		One-third after the 31st day of December, 1832		
Four and a half per cent. stock	May 24, 1824	After the 1st day of January, 1832 - - -	1,739,524 01	
Four and a half per cent. stock exchanged	May 26, 1824	One-half after the 31st day of December, 1832	} 4,454,727 95	6,194,251 96
		One-half after the 31st day of December, 1833		
			Total dollars	<u>24,282,879 24</u>
Amount of the funded debt 1st January, 1831				39,082,461 88
Add three per cent. stock issued for interest on the revolutionary debt, per act of the 12th June, 1798				228 64
Deduct payments from the 1st January to 30th September, 1831, viz:				39,082,690 52
Five per cent. stock, residue of bank subscription			4,000,000 00	
Four and a half per cent. stock, per act of 3d March, 1825			1,539,336 16	
On account of the five million loan, per act of 26th May, 1824			91,188 92	
On account of the five million loan, per act of 24th May, 1824			3,260,475 99	
			8,891,001 07	
Also, payments to be made in the 4th quarter of 1831, viz:				
Five per cent. stock, per act of 15th May, 1820			999,999 13	
Four and a half per cent. stock, per act of 26th May, 1824; residue of the five million loan			4,908,810 21	
			5,908,810 21	
				<u>14,799,811 28</u>
			As above, dollars	24,282,879 24

L.

STATEMENT of the unfunded debt, as it will be on the 1st of January, 1832.

Registered debt, being claims registered prior to the year 1798, for services and supplies during the revolutionary war -	\$27,919 85	
Treasury notes, viz: notes bearing interest -	\$5,010 00	
small notes -	2,106 00	
		7,116 00
Mississippi stock. Amount outstanding, including awards not applied for -		4,320 09
		<u>39,355 94</u>
Amount of unfunded debt 1st of January, 1831 -		40,729 80
Deduct registered debt issued in 3 per cent. stock paid in money*	228 64	
	399 22	
		627 86
Treasury notes paid off†	61 00	
Mississippi stock	685 00	
		<u>1,373 86</u>
		<u>\$39,355 94</u>

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

*Register's Office, November 29, 1831.*T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

M.

STATEMENT of the amount of duties secured in 1829 and 1830, on wool, woollens, cottons, iron, hemp, cordage, and sugar.

Articles.	In 1829.	In 1830.
On wool - - - - -	\$39,701	\$41,668
On woollens:		
Not exceeding 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts. per square yard -	160,096	159,300
Do. 50 do. -	260,904	217,579
Do. 100 do. -	598,012	478,016
Do. 250 do. -	519,845	564,721
Do. 400 do. -	40,602	28,128
Above 400 do. -	4,402	1,216
On blankets - - - - -	172,245	227,308
hosiery - - - - -	88,308	51,397

* \$358 32 paid in the 4th quarter of 1830, subsequently to the formation of the last annual statement.

† \$53 paid in the same quarter.

STATEMENT M—Continued.

Articles.	In 1829.	In 1830.
On worsted stuff goods - - - -	\$434,713	\$383,495
carpeting, Brussels, Wilton, &c. - - -	47,173	51,789
Venetian and ingrain - - - -	129,514	62,055
other manufactures of wool - - - -	242,260	105,206
	<u>2,698,074</u>	<u>2,330,210</u>
On cottons, printed and colored - - -	1,015,549	933,727
white - - - -	537,563	559,215
other manufactures of cotton - - -	338,480	174,123
	<u>1,891,592</u>	<u>1,667,065</u>
On iron: on articles paying duty ad valorem	834,028	894,432
on pig - - - -	16,068	17,552
on bar, rolled - - - -	199,145	293,406
hammered - - - -	791,139	465,463
on other articles paying specific duties	224,944	253,264
	<u>2,065,324</u>	<u>1,924,117</u>
On hemp - - - -	199,702	65,453
On cordage, tarred - - - -	23,525	20,497
untarred - - - -	11,401	4,843
	<u>34,926</u>	<u>25,340</u>
On sugar, brown - - - -	1,434,961	2,923,929
white and clayed - - - -	129,298	409,426
	<u>\$1,564,259</u>	<u>\$3,333,355</u>
RECAPITULATION.		
On wool - - - -	\$39,701	\$41,668
woollens - - - -	2,698,074	2,330,210
cottons - - - -	1,891,592	1,667,065
iron - - - -	2,065,324	1,924,117
hemp - - - -	199,702	65,453
cordage - - - -	34,926	25,340
sugar - - - -	1,564,259	3,333,355
	<u>\$8,493,578</u>	<u>\$9,387,208</u>

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, December 6, 1831.

T. L. SMITH, Register.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
November 30, 1831.

SIR: The operations of this office for the last year, a report of which I have now the honor of presenting to your consideration and that of the Government, have greatly exceeded previous expectations. An unusual quantity of the public lands has been disposed of; nearly all of which at the minimum price, and to actual settlers. The causes which have principally contributed to increase the sales, may be found in that active spirit of emigration which prevails in both Europe and America, in the enterprise and industry of the people of the western and southwestern States and Territories, and in the general prosperity of the country.

The statement hereunto annexed, marked A, shows the periods to which the quarterly accounts of the receivers have been rendered to this office, as also the monthly abstracts of sales and receipts, and the admitted balances remaining in the hands of the several receivers at the respective dates of their last returns. The quantity of lands sold, and the amount of purchase money, designating that portion received for sales made prior to July 1, 1830; the several amounts received in cash, forfeited land scrip, military land scrip, and the total amount of receipts; with the amount paid into the Treasury, in each State and Territory, during the year 1830, the first and second quarters of 1831, as also the third quarter of 1831; will appear from the accompanying document, marked B. The annexed statement, marked C, exhibits the transactions under the operation of the act of Congress, approved the 31st of March, 1830, entitled "An act for the relief of the purchasers of public lands, and for the suppression of fraudulent practices at the sales of the public lands of the United States," and the act supplemental thereto, of the 25th of February, 1831, both of which terminated on the 4th day of July last.

In the last annual report of this office, a schedule was furnished, showing the quantity of forfeited land stock issued at the several land offices established under the credit system, amounting, up to June 30, 1830, to \$365,035 32. The amount issued since that period, to the 30th September last, is \$171,977 49, making a total amount issued at the land offices, up to the last named period, of \$537,012 81; which, added to \$29,782 75, the amount issued at the Treasury for lands sold to Edgar and Macomb at New York, in the year 1787, constitutes an aggregate of forfeited land stock issued to the 30th of September, 1831, of \$566,795 56.

The appropriations for clerk hire, in the several offices of the surveyors general, with one exception, have, for many years, been inadequate to the due performance of all the duties required of them by law. Arrears in recording the public surveys in most of the offices have long been accumulating, and been the cause of much delay and embarrassment in this branch of the public service. The present means provided by Congress have proved insufficient to enable the surveyors general to discharge their cur-

rent duties, and examine and test the accuracy of the surveys, and prepare the duplicate plats and descriptive notes, according to law, in time for the Government to bring the lands into market within a reasonable period after the surveys have been completed. Many contemplated sales have been postponed during the present year, and the intentions of the Government defeated, and the expectations of the people disappointed, by reason of the insufficiency of the necessary aid in the surveyors' offices. The returns of the public surveys should be examined, and their accuracy tested at the surveyor's office, as soon as practicable after they are received, in order to the prompt settlement of the accounts of deputies, and to the immediate detection of those errors which must be corrected previous to such settlement. It is of much importance, both to the surveyors and the public service, that the duplicate plats be promptly prepared, and furnished to the district land offices, and to this office, as the surveyor general is not credited with the expenditures charged in the accounts until the plats of surveys are rendered and his vouchers compared therewith; nor can the lands be proclaimed for sale by the President until the receipt of such plats at the General Land Office. At the present time, there are due from the several surveyors' offices the returns of at least three hundred townships surveyed, which have been detained, and the adjustment of the accounts for which is suspended, by reason of the cause above mentioned; which townships ought to have been prepared and offered for public sale, and made subject to private entry, during the present year. To remedy these evils, and to prevent future delays of like character, it is respectfully submitted to the wisdom of Congress to make such additional appropriations for the surveyors' offices as will prove adequate to the performance of all their duties.

From such causes and embarrassments, I regret that I am unable to present such a report of the operations of the surveying department as could be desired, and as the public interest requires. The protracted illness of the surveyors general of Florida, of Mississippi, and of Missouri, Illinois, and Arkansas, should be added to the other causes of delay in preparing such public lands for market as had been previously surveyed in their respective districts; while the difficulty of procuring, until late in the season, a competent surveyor general for Louisiana, under the act of the last session of Congress, who would accept that office, has caused an entire suspension of the surveys in that State.

On the establishment of the office of surveyor general for Louisiana, with a knowledge of the confusion and chaos which for a long time had prevailed in the surveyor's office south of Tennessee, it was deemed expedient and necessary to send a special agent to that section of country, who was intimately acquainted with the subject, and with the numerous errors, and their character, which had been committed, in relation to the surveys of the private land claims, with a view to expedite the transfer of the proper surveys from said office to that of Louisiana, as required by the act of March last, and to examine the surveys, documents, and papers, and take abstracts and memorandums of such of them as it was necessary should be thus transferred. That agent has returned, after a very faithful performance of the duty assigned him; and, from his full and intelligent report, I am satisfied that the impolitic and irresponsible system which existed in the surveying department, under the laws creating the offices of principal deputy surveyors, (which were repealed at the last session of Congress,) has introduced evils, difficulties, and embarrassments, connected with the public surveys in

Louisiana, which cannot be overcome but by the patient industry, unceasing vigilance, and competent skill of the surveyor general of that State. While it is the policy, as it is the interest, of the Government to facilitate the sales of the public lands, and accommodate purchasers, and promote the settlement of those sections of the country to which emigration tends, I would renew the recommendation for establishing another land office in Indiana, as called for by the necessities and convenience of actual settlers, and as required by considerations equally important to the pecuniary interests of the Government; to include the territory described in the following limits, to wit: Commencing at that point on the Tippecanoe river where the boundary line established by the treaty of the Wabash, the 16th of October, 1826, intersects that river; thence, with said boundary, to its intersection with the range line dividing ranges seven and eight east; thence north, to the northern boundary of the State; thence west, with the line of that northern boundary, to the northeast corner of Illinois; thence south, to a point due west of the first call; and thence, due east, to the place of beginning; and that the land office therein be located at some eligible and convenient place by the President. The section of country above described is rapidly settling with emigrants from other States and from Europe, many of whom are compelled to travel from one hundred to one hundred and eighty miles from their place of residence to enter and pay for their lands; while others, without the means of defraying the expenses of so long a journey, prefer locating themselves upon the public domain, in the hope that some pre-emption or other relief law will be passed for their benefit.

The act of 30th May, 1830, "for the relief of certain officers and soldiers of the Virginia line and navy, and of the continental army, during the revolutionary war," has thrown upon this office an amount of labor greatly exceeding that which was anticipated. The appropriation of four thousand dollars, for this service and other objects of duty, was insufficient to accomplish the purposes intended; and others have been occasionally detailed to assist, to the neglect of current duties. Such were the importunities of the claimants, and so ardent and pressing their demands for scrip, and so numerous the difficulties to be encountered, that, with the most persevering industry, the office, with the means in its power, has not been able to satisfy all the claims under the Virginia continental and State lines. Five hundred and twenty warrants (including two hundred and forty-seven of United States' military) have been satisfied with scrip, amounting to 183,690 acres of the Virginia State line and navy, 38,901 $\frac{2}{100}$ acres of the Virginia continental line, and 34,300 acres of the United States' military. Many of these warrants—in fact the largest portion of them—with the title papers connected therewith, have required and have received an examination and investigation of as difficult and complicated a character as those of a laborious and contested suit in chancery, involving an extensive and voluminous correspondence of legal discussion, and frequently of perplexing embarrassment. These investigations have imposed upon the Commissioner, and those gentlemen of the office who were particularly charged with this service, a very fatiguing and irksome duty. It would have been greatly preferred, if the peculiar circumstances of many of these cases had justified the delay necessary to an adjudication in the regular administration of justice, that the decision of numerous questions arising under the construction of wills, and the conflicting claims of heirs, had not devolved upon an executive officer, who could not devote that time and consideration to contro-

verted questions of law which their importance frequently required. From the statement marked D, hereunto annexed, it will appear that, up to the 14th instant, three thousand five hundred and twenty-eight pieces of scrip had been issued, the record of which, in this office, fills eighteen books of about two hundred pages each.

At the last session of Congress, the sum of five thousand dollars was appropriated for the employment of temporary clerks, to bring up the arrears of this office. This sum will have been expended on the first of January next, and has furnished the means of disposing of an unusual amount of the current business for the year. From the first of January last, there have been prepared, examined, and recorded, and will be issued previous to the close of the year, more than twenty-five thousand patents for lands sold; when, with the ordinary force of the office applied to that object, there were less than seven thousand issued in the year 1830. During the same time there have been written, and recorded or registered, more than five thousand letters, occupying a record exceeding fifteen hundred large folio pages, and five hundred quarto pages, in addition to the performance of other duties which have unremittingly pressed upon the time and attention of the office. But with all the exertions which have been made, and with the aid afforded by the appropriation above mentioned, to such an extent has the current business unexpectedly increased, that the arrears on the first of January next will be greater than at the date of my last report. The annexed document, marked E, exhibits the several classes of arrears, with the number of clerks required to bring up the business of each in one year; by which it will appear that the labor of fifty-five clerks is necessary to accomplish that object. That statement has been made out from a very particular examination, and a careful and moderate estimate of the amount of labor required, without reference to sickness, or necessary or unavoidable absence from duty. But it will be impossible to employ so many additional clerks in the rooms allotted to this office; and there are no unoccupied rooms in the public buildings appropriated to the executive administration of the Government. However desirable, therefore, it may be, on public considerations, to have all the business of the office brought up to the successive periods of its current duties, no practicable plan can be immediately adopted, by which that object can be attained in less time than three or four years. With this view of the subject, I would respectfully recommend the permanent employment of fifteen additional clerks, and a special appropriation of five thousand dollars to defray the expenses of writing and recording patents out of the office in the year 1832. With this additional assistance, if the ordinary business should not greatly increase, it is believed a considerable portion of the arrears could be brought up in four years; at the expiration of which period, the whole force then in the office would be required to discharge its current duties. With this additional number of permanent clerks, a reorganization of the bureaux of the office, on the plan mentioned in my last report, could be effected to great advantage, and essentially contribute to the accuracy and despatch of business.

The arrears herein referred to, (one item of which will, on the first of January next, consist of more than thirty-five thousand patents for lands sold,) although unavoidable with the means furnished to the office, have created delays in its business, frequently injurious to persons interested, and sometimes to the public service, and have afforded just cause of complaint from those who were entitled to a prompt discharge of its duties. I make

this disclosure with the hope that ample provision will soon be made to enable the department to do away the cause of complaint which now exists, and prevent the recurrence of any such cause in future.

By reference to the last annual report of this office, it will be seen that the total amount of sales of the public lands for the year 1829 was one million two hundred and forty-four thousand eight hundred and sixty acres; and it was therein estimated that the annual sales to actual settlers, commencing with the year 1831, would amount to one and a half million of acres, and that those sales would increase, with the population of the valley of the Mississippi, to fifty per cent. at the close of the next ten years. From the exhibit hereunto annexed, marked B, it appears that the sales for the year 1830 have amounted to more than one million nine hundred thousand, and that for the first three quarters of the present year they have exceeded two millions of acres, and that the money actually paid into the treasury during the last period, from the proceeds of the sales, is nearly two and a half millions of dollars.

The importance with which these extensive operations are seen and felt by the people of the western and southwestern States and Territories, imposes upon the Government the highest obligation to promote, by those means within its competency, a prompt discharge of all the duties required of those who have any official agency, either directly or indirectly, in the sales and disposition of the public domain. Those sections of the Union now contain more inhabitants than the entire population of the United States at any period of the revolutionary war. By the returns of the census of 1830, it appears they then contained a free population exceeding three millions, and an aggregate population, within two hundred thousand, equal to all the enumerated inhabitants of the United States and its territories in the year 1790. There are no sections of the Union where the citizens are more distinguished for active and vigorous pursuits and persevering industry, and where they are compelled to rely more exclusively upon their own resources and individual enterprise for the means of subsistence and the comforts and conveniences of life. The peculiar circumstances which attended their early settlement in the forests, produced habits of the first importance to the rapid growth of the country, and which have subsequently enabled them to contribute largely to the public revenues of the nation. It is over the principal part of those vast regions that the operations of this office extend, and where the titles to real property depend upon the accuracy and fidelity with which its official duties are performed.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ELIJAH HAYWARD.

Hon. LOUIS McLANE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

A.

EXHIBIT of the periods to which the monthly accounts of the registers and receivers of the public land offices have been rendered, showing the balance of cash in the receivers' hands at the date of their last monthly accounts current, and the periods to which the receivers' quarterly accounts have been rendered.

Land offices.	State or Territory.	Monthly returns.		Acknowledged balance of cash in the hands of the receivers per last monthly return.	Period to which the receivers' quarterly accounts have been rendered.
		Period to which rendered by registers.	Period to which rendered by receivers.		
Marietta	Ohio	October 31, 1831	October 31, 1831	\$1,060 10	September 30, 1831.
Zanesville	do.	do. do.	do. do.	3,686 18	do. do.
Steubenville	do.	do. do.	do. do.	2,472 98	do. do.
Chillicothe	do.	do. do.	do. do.	2,232 46	do. do.
Cincinnati	do.	do. do.	do. do.	do. do.	do. do.
Wooster	do.	do. do.	do. do.	2,788 48	do. do.
Piqua	do.	do. do.	do. do.	2,421 17	do. do.
Tiffin	do.	do. do.	do. do.	3,436 56½	do. do.
Jeffersonville	Indiana	do. do.	do. do.	97 56	do. do.
Vincennes	do.	do. do.	do. do.	11,924 26	do. do.
Indianapolis	do.	do. do.	do. do.	9,896 68	do. do.
Crawfordsville	do.	do. do.	do. do.	41,636 06	do. do.
Fort Wayne	do.	do. do.	do. do.	11,028 25	do. do.
Shawneetown	Illinois	do. do.	do. do.	3,680 66	do. do.
Kaskaskia	do.	do. do.	do. do.	1,702 74	do. do.
Edwardsville	do.	do. do.	do. do.	4,786 93	do. do.
Vandalia	do.	do. do.	do. do.	2,383 47	do. do.
Palestine	do.	do. do.	do. do.	9,866 52	do. do.
Springfield	do.	do. do.	do. do.	5,664 44	do. do.
Danville	do.	do. do.	do. do.	2,893 20	do. do.
St. Louis	Missouri	do. do.	do. do.	do. do.	do. do.
Franklin	do.	September 30, 1831	September 30, 1831	21,173 15	do. do.
Palmyra	do.	do. do.	do. do.	7,094 69½	do. do.
Jackson	do.	October 31, 1831	October 31, 1831	1,961 31½	do. do.

Lexington	do.	do.	do.	8,467 13	do.	do.
St. Stephen's	Alabama	September 30, 1831	September 30, 1831	7,927 50	March 31, 1831.	
Cahaba	do.	October 31, 1831	October 31, 1831	25,265 18	September 30, 1831.	
Huntsville	do.	do.	do.	11,715 03	do.	do.
Tuscaloosa	do.	do.	do.	2,078 39	do.	do.
Sparta	do.	do.	do.	2,588 06	do.	do.
Washington	Mississippi	do.	do.	937 38	do.	do.
Augusta	do.	do.	do.	218 53	do.	do.
Mount Salus	do.	September 30, 1831	September 30, 1831	12,048 38	do.	do.
New Orleans	Louisiana	October 31, 1831	October 31, 1831	231 00	do.	do.
Opelousas	do.	do.	do.	9,921 64	do.	do.
Ouachita	do.	September 30, 1831	September 30, 1831	7,614 64	do.	do.
St. Helena	do.	October 31, 1830	October 31, 1831	391 86	do.	do.
Detroit	Michigan Territory	do.	do.	31,679 96	do.	do.
White Pigeon Prairie	do.	September 30, 1831	do.	7,962 33	do.	do.
Batesville	Arkansas	do.	do.	2,739 23	do.	do.
Little Rock	do.	August 31, 1831	September 30, 1831	8,803 11	do.	do.
Tallahassee	Florida	October 31, 1831	do.	11,764 83	June 30, 1831.	
St. Augustine	do.	August 31, 1831	August 31, 1831.			

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, *November 30, 1831.*

ELIJAH HAYWARD.

B.

EXHIBIT of the operations of the land offices of the United States in the several States and Territories, during the year ending 31st December, 1830, the half year ending 30th June, 1831, and the quarter ending on the 30th September, 1831; and of the payments made into the Treasury on account of public lands during those several periods.

Land offices in the	Lands sold.	Purchase money.	Am't received on account of lands sold prior to 1st July, 1820.	Am't received in cash.	Am't received in scrip.		Aggregate receipts.	Am't paid in- to the Treas- ury.
	Acres. hds.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Forfeited land scrip.	Military land scrip.		
					Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.		
State of Ohio for 1830	156,392 70	195,501 78	1,662 44	150,947 61	42,049 94	4,166 67	197,164 22	144,510 84
Indiana do.	475,351 85	598,115 55	1,438 54	586,392 59	13,161 50	-	599,554 09	627,181 75
Illinois do.	316,451 71	395,678 34	729 52	389,180 46	7,227 40	-	396,407 86	396,204 31
Missouri do.	214,917 44	269,138 26	315 25	265,508 46	3,945 05	-	269,453 51	224,609 03
Alabama do.	373,203 73	477,346 06	1,872 27	441,929 04	36,789 29	500 00	479,218 33	475,471 71
Mississippi do.	198,439 67	135,689 06	614 06	128,210 18	8,092 94	-	136,303 12	148,254 07
Louisiana do.	74,647 70	95,602 68	34 77	95,235 29	402 16	-	95,637 45	76,730 50
Territory of Michigan do.	147,061 55	183,912 04	129 43	178,707 85	5,333 62	-	184,041 47	178,516 65
Arkansas do.	2,648 95	3,311 19	-	3,311 19	-	-	3,311 19	1,833 53
Florida do.	59,618 49	79,137 98	-	68,137 98	11,000 00	-	79,137 98	56,043 75
Total for 1830	1,929,733 79	2,433,432 94	6,796 28	2,307,560 65	128,001 90	4,666 67	2,440,229 22	2,329,356 14
State of Ohio 1st and 2d quar- ters 1831	135,425 71	170,790 73	7,409 63	119,733 86	18,467 05	39,999 44	178,200 36	97,230 36
Indiana do.	210,796 65	264,962 35	11,552 40	233,589 88	6,306 27	36,618 60	276,514 75	239,088 32
Illinois do.	154,137 06	192,674 20	1,728 57	176,762 88	5,561 56	12,078 33	194,402 77	185,732 88
Missouri do.	102,148 65	127,851 45	3,207 26	130,120 39	938 34	-	131,058 73	142,547 85

Alabama	do.	301,854 53	428,440 56	61,698 50	475,707 22	14,431 84	-	490,139 06	334,589 05
Mississippi	do.	80,424 92	100,530 55	9,827 72	98,487 17	11,871 10	-	110,358 27	82,828 24
Louisiana	do.	32,106 68	40,133 30	-	39,631 55	501 75	-	40,133 30	55,020 93
Territory of Michigan	do.	174,714 02	219,289 05	900 94	217,203 08	2,986 91	-	220,189 99	152,945 96
Arkansas	do.	7,860 03	9,825 09	-	9,825 09	-	-	9,825 09	-
Florida	do.	16,993 60	21,242 02	-	21,042 02	200 00	-	21,242 02	26,104 13
Total 1st and 2d quarters 1831		1,216,461 85	1,575,739 30	96,325 04	1,522,103 14	61,264 82	88,696 37	1,672,064 34	1,316,087 73
State of Ohio 3d quarter 1831	-	106,873 59	139,322 15	7,882 73	127,459 30	8,096 91	11,648 67	147,204 88	125,228 15
Indiana	do.	151,263 40	189,435 20	5,138 04	185,487 78	2,310 46	6,775 00	194,573 21	181,857 18
Illinois	do.	98,801 5	124,361 64	2,503 81	113,415 99	3,703 53	9,745 93	126,865 45	112,802 56
Missouri	do.	94,463 73	121,524 90	851 15	121,956 81	419 24	-	122,376 05	112,778 65
Alabama	do.	207,886 62	274,178 30	13,102 13	283,013 78	4,266 64	-	287,280 43	401,103 86
Mississippi	do.	50,720 44	67,366 18	1,534 35	66,540 24	2,360 29	-	68,900 53	74,052 69
Louisiana	do.	12,172 95	15,216 19	920 62	15,601 06	535 75	-	16,136 81	11,900 00
Territory of Michigan	do.	78,320 34	98,350 49	575 15	98,925 64	-	-	98,925 64	135,430 08
Arkansas	do.	3,970 95	4,963 69	-	4,963 69	-	-	4,963 69	3,100 00
Florida	do.	-8,571 19	11,002 11	-	11,002 11	-	-	11,002 11	5,318 00
Total 3d quarter 1831		813,044 74	1,045,720 85	32,507 98	1,028,366 40	21,692 82	28,169 60	1,078,228 83	1,163,571 17

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, November 30, 1831.

ELIJAH HAYWARD.

C.—*STATEMENT exhibiting the payments made (on lands sold prior to the 1st day of July, 1820,) under the operation of the act of Congress, approved on the 31st March, 1830, entitled "An act for the relief of the purchasers of public lands and for the suppression of fraudulent practices at the public sales of the lands of the United States," and of the act supplemental thereto, approved on the 25th February, 1831, both terminating on the 4th of July, 1831.*

Land offices.	States or Territories.	Pre-emptions to, and redemptions of, reverted lands under the first section of said acts.				Pre-emptions to relinquish lands under the second section of said acts.	
		Quantity.	Amount previously paid, exclusive of interest and discount.	Additional payments as authorized by these acts.	Total, excluding discount.	Quantity.	Purchase money paid.
		Acres. hdsths.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Acres. hdsths.	Dolls. Cts.
Marietta	Ohio	880 20	680 17	420 07	1,100 24		
Zanesville	do.	3,003 14	1,834 47	2,235 17	4,069 64		
Steubenville	do.	1,660 36	1,057 11	1,108 63	2,165 70	79 49	99 36
Chillicothe	do.	1,921 61	1,199 15	1,259 67	2,458 82		
Cincinnati	do.	14,744 81	9,425 37	9,397 02	18,822 39	568 04	710 05
Wooster	do.	3,918 00	2,438 59	2,534 24	4,972 83	397 75	1,987 24
Jeffersonville	Indiana	13,120 56	8,281 89	8,528 43	16,810 32	443 23	554 04
Vincennes	do.	14,846 38	9,396 14	9,541 20	18,937 34	79 60	127 00
Shawneetown	Illinois	5,078 72	2,632 85	3,895 99	6,528 84	798 36	997 95
Kaskaskia	do.	772 65	394 00	571 82	965 82		
Edwardsville	do.	560 00	333 34	366 66	700 00	400 00	500 00
St. Louis	Missouri	2,617 44	2,340 32	1,373 83	3,714 15	3,646 68	4,628 30
Franklin	do.	4,563 55	2,914 77	2,999 85	5,914 62	2,628 16	3,519 46
St. Stephen's	Alabama	6,127 84	6,805 59	2,280 35	9,085 64	2,584 46	3,819 95
Cahaba	do.	41,934 89	38,685 41	24,233 51	62,918 92	51,064 06	97,330 86
Huntsville	do.	88,172 86	64,371 95	49,642 20	114,014 46	31,134 36	62,581 95
Washington	Mississippi	17,364 00	8,995 05	11,976 13	20,971 18	1,392 66	1,881 64
Opelousas	Louisiana	1,043 20	557 75	955 39	1,513 14		
Detroit	Michigan	2,111 88	1,284 61	1,605 52	2,890 13	698 24	975 37
		224,442 09	163,628 53	134,925 68	298,554 18	95,915 09	179,713 17

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, November 30, 1831.

ELIJAH HAYWARD.

D.

STATEMENT exhibiting the number of each description of warrants; the quantity of land therein granted; the number of certificates or scrip that have been issued; and the total amount thereof, which have been acted on under the provisions of the act entitled "An act for the relief of certain officers and soldiers of the Virginia State line and navy, and of the continental army, during the revolutionary war," in this office, to November 14, 1831.

Description of warrants.	Number of warrants.	Quantity.	Number of certificates.	Amount.
		Acres. hds.		Dolls. Cts.
Virginia State line and navy	208	183,690 00	2,417	229,612 50
Virginia continental	65	38,901 90	520	48,626 54
United States	247	34,300 00	591	42,875 00
Grand total	520	256,891 90	3,528	321,114 04

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, November 30, 1831.

ELIJAH HAYWARD.

E.

A STATEMENT showing the classes of arrears in the General Land Office, with the number of clerks necessary to bring up the business of each, in one year, commencing on the first of January next.

Class.	Nature of the arrears.	No. of clerks.
First.	Posting the accounts of the sales of the public lands, examining the certificates thereof, and preparing them for patenting; auditing the accounts of the receivers of public moneys; and opening tract books for lands in the several districts	6
Second.	Completing separate and general indexes of the patents issued for purchased lands, and for military bounties for services during the last war	15
Third.	Examining the papers, and issuing patents for private claims, on the cases now in the office; making indexes to the several reports of the names of the original and present claimants; and accurately transcribing the reports of the several boards of commissioners	12
Fourth.	Examining the papers, and issuing patents for lands located under warrants issued by the State of Virginia for services during the revolutionary war, and making the necessary indexes to the warrant books	3
Fifth.	Upon the first of January next, it is expected that there will be in this office about 35,000 certificates for lands sold by the United States requiring patents. The writing, recording, examining, and transmitting of thirty-five thousand patents of lands sold, together with making general and separate indexes to the records thereof	16
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GENERAL LAND OFFICE, November 30, 1831.

ELIJAH HAYWARD.

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TO

REPORTS OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

ON THE

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