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REMOVAL OF PUBLIC DEPOSITES.

DECEMBER 1833.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
December 3, 1833.To the Hon. ANDREW STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives :

SIR: In pursuance of the power reserved to the Secretary of the Treasury by the act of Congress entitled "An act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States," I have directed that the deposits of the money of the United States shall not be made in the said bank or branches thereof; but in certain State banks which have been designated for that purpose; and I now proceed to lay before Congress the reasons which induced me to give this order and direction.

The sixteenth section of the law above mentioned is in the following words: "*And be it further enacted,* That the deposits of the money of the United States, in places in which the said bank and branches thereof may be established, shall be made in said bank or branches thereof, unless the Secretary of the Treasury shall at any time otherwise order and direct; in which case, the Secretary of the Treasury shall immediately lay before Congress, if in session, and if not, immediately after the commencement of the next session, the reasons of such order or direction."

It has been settled by repeated adjudications, that a charter granted by a State to a corporation like that of the Bank of the United States is a contract between the sovereignty which grants it, and the stockholders. The same principle must apply to a charter granted by the United States; and consequently the act incorporating the bank is to be regarded as a contract between the United States of the one part, and the stockholders of the other; and by the plain terms of the contract, as contained in the section above quoted, the stockholders have agreed that the power reserved to the Secretary over the deposits shall not be restricted to any particular contingencies, but be absolute and unconditional, as far as their interests are involved in the removal. The order, therefore, of the Secretary of the Treasury, directing the public money to be deposited elsewhere, can in no event be regarded as a violation of the contract with the stockholders, nor impair any right secured to them by the charter. The Treasury Department being intrusted with the administration of the finances of the country, it was always the duty of the Secretary, in the absence of any legislative provision on the subject, to take care that the public money was deposited in safe keeping, in the hands of faithful agents, and in convenient places, ready to be applied according to the wants of the Government. The law incorporating the bank has reserved to him, in its full extent, the power he before possessed. It does not confer on him a new power, but reserves to him his former authority without any new limitation. The obligation to assign the reasons for his direction to deposit the money of the United States elsewhere, cannot be considered as a restric-

tion of the power, because the right of the Secretary to designate the place of deposit was always necessarily subject to the control of Congress. And as the Secretary of the Treasury presides over one of the Executive Departments of the Government, and his power over this subject forms a part of the executive duties of his office, the manner in which it is exercised must be subject to the supervision of the officer to whom the constitution has confided the whole executive power, and has required to take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

The faith of the United States is, however, pledged, according to the terms of the section above quoted, that the public money shall be deposited in this bank, "unless the Secretary of the Treasury shall otherwise order and direct." And as this agreement has been entered into by Congress in behalf of the United States, the place of deposit could not be changed by a legislative act, without disregarding a pledge which the Legislature has given; and the money of the United States must, therefore, continue to be deposited in the bank until the last hour of its existence, unless it shall be otherwise ordered by the authority mentioned in the charter. The power over the place of deposit for the public money would seem properly to belong to the Legislative Department of the Government. And it is difficult to imagine why the authority to withdraw it from this bank was confided exclusively to the Executive. But the terms of the charter appear to be too plain to admit of question. And although Congress should be satisfied that the public money was not safe in the care of the bank, or should be convinced that the interests of the people of the United States imperiously demanded the removal, yet the passage of a law directing it to be done would be a breach of the agreement into which they have entered.

Assuming this to be the true construction of the charter to the bank, it must be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to withdraw the deposits of the public money from that institution, whenever the change would, in any degree, promote the public interest. It is not necessary that the deposits should be unsafe, in order to justify the removal. The authority to remove is not limited to such a contingency. The bank may be perfectly solvent, and prepared to meet promptly all demands upon it; it may have been faithful in the performance of its duties, and yet the public interest may require the deposits to be withdrawn. And as that cannot be done without the action of this department, the Secretary of the Treasury would betray the trust confided to him, if he did not cause the deposits to be made elsewhere, whenever the change would advance the public interests or convenience. The safety of the deposits, the ability of the bank to meet its engagements, its fidelity in the performance of its obligations, are only a part of the considerations by which his judgment must be guided. The general interest and convenience of the people must regulate his conduct.

This principle was distinctly asserted by Mr. Crawford, when he was the Secretary of the Treasury, soon after the bank obtained its charter. In a postscript to his letter to the president of the Mechanics' Bank, of New York, dated February 13, 1817, he says, "The Secretary of the Treasury will always be disposed to support the credit of the State banks, and will, invariably, direct transfers from the deposits of the public money in aid of their legitimate exertions to maintain their credit. But as the proposition of the Bank of the United States excludes the idea of

pressure on its part, no measure of that nature appears to be necessary at this time." Other passages in the correspondence of Mr. Crawford, with the banks, about the period above mentioned, might be referred to, equally indicating the same opinion; and, at that day, no doubt seems to have been entertained of the power or of the duty of the Secretary in relation to this subject. It does not appear to have been then even suggested that the right of removal depended on the solvency of the bank, or the safety of the public money committed to its custody; on the contrary, in the passage above quoted, the superior safety of the State banks is by no means regarded as necessary to give him the right to make the transfer to them; for he declares that he will give the deposits to the State banks on account of their weakness, and to protect them from the Bank of the United States, if, by means of its superior strength, it sought to oppress them. Nor can any distinction be taken between the transfer of a part, and the transfer of the whole sum remaining on deposit. The language of the charter recognises no such distinction; and the principle asserted by Mr. Crawford would have led him to the removal of the whole amount of the public money to the State banks, if a pressure on the part of the Bank of the United States had rendered such a measure necessary, in order to support the State banks "in their legitimate exertions to maintain their credit."

The language of the law, therefore, and the usage and practice of the Government under it, establish the following principles:

1st. That the power of removal was intended to be reserved exclusively to the Secretary of the Treasury, and that, according to the stipulations in the charter, Congress could not direct it to be done.

2d. That the power reserved to the Secretary of the Treasury does not depend for its exercise merely on the safety of the public money in the hands of the bank, nor upon the fidelity with which it has conducted itself; but he has the right to remove the deposits, and it is his duty to remove them, whenever the public interest or convenience will be promoted by the change.

Taking these two principles as unquestionable, I proceed to state the reasons which induced me to believe that it was necessary for the interest and convenience of the people that the Bank of the United States should cease to be the depository of the public money.

The charter of the bank will expire, according to the existing law on the subject, on the 3d of March, 1836; and for two years after the termination of the charter, it is authorized to use the corporate name for the final settlement and liquidation of the affairs and accounts of the corporation, and for the sale and disposition of their estate, but not for any other purpose. It is the duty of the Executive Departments of the Government to exercise the powers conferred on them, and to regulate the discretion confided to them, according to the existing laws; and they cannot be allowed to speculate on the chances of future changes, by the legislative authority. Perhaps there may be cases in which the discretion vested in an Executive Department might, with propriety, be in some degree influenced by the expectation of future legislation; but they must be cases in which the principles of justice, or the public interests, manifestly call for an alteration of the law; or where some expression of the public opinion has strongly indicated that a change will probably be made. But where nothing of this kind exists, an executive officer of the Government

is not authorized to regulate a discretion which the law has intrusted to him, upon the assumption that the law will be changed.

In deciding upon the course which it was my duty to pursue in relation to the deposits, I did not feel myself justified in anticipating the renewal of the charter on either of the abovementioned grounds. It is very evident that the bank has no claim to renewal founded on the justice of Congress; for, independently of the many serious and insurmountable objections which its own conduct has furnished, it cannot be supposed that the grant to this corporation, of exclusive privileges, at the expense of the rest of the community for twenty years, can give it a right to demand the still further enjoyment of its profitable monopoly. Neither could I act upon the assumption that the public interest required the recharter of the bank; because I am firmly persuaded, that the law which created this corporation, in many of its provisions, is not warranted by the constitution; and that the existence of such a powerful moneyed monopoly is dangerous to the liberties of the people, and to the purity of our political institutions:

The manifestations of public opinion, instead of being favorable to a renewal, have been decidedly to the contrary. And I have always regarded the result of the last election of President of the United States as the declaration of a majority of the people that the charter ought not to be renewed. It is not necessary to state here what is now a matter of history. The question of the renewal of the charter was introduced into the election by the corporation itself. Its voluntary application to Congress for the renewal of its charter four years before it expired, and upon the eve of the election of President, was understood on all sides as bringing forward that question for incidental decision at the then approaching election. It was accordingly argued on both sides before the tribunal of the people, and their verdict pronounced against the bank, by the election of the candidate who was known to have been always inflexibly opposed to it.

Under these circumstances, I could not have been justified, upon either of the grounds above mentioned, in anticipating any change in the existing laws in relation to the bank; and as the act of Congress which created the corporation limits its duration to the 3d of March, 1836, it became my duty, as Secretary of the Treasury, in executing the trust confided to me under the law, to look to that period of time as the termination of its corporate existence. I had no sufficient grounds for presuming that the law would be altered in this respect by future legislation, and a new charter be granted to the bank. It was, therefore, incumbent upon me, in discharging my official duties, to act upon the assumption that this corporation would not continue in being after the time above specified. And in this state of things, without any reference to the manner in which the bank had conducted itself, it became necessary to decide whether the deposits ought to remain in the bank until the end of its corporate life, or be removed at some earlier period. In forming my opinion on this subject, I could only inquire which of these measures would most conduce to the public good:

It is obvious that the interests of the country would not be promoted by permitting the deposits of the public money to continue in the bank until its charter expired. Judging from the past, it is highly probable that they will always amount to several millions of dollars. It would evidently produce serious inconvenience, if such a large sum were left in possession

of the bank until the last moment of its existence, and then be suddenly withdrawn, when its immense circulation is returning upon it to be redeemed, and its private depositors removing their funds into other institutions. The ability of the bank, under such circumstances, to be prompt in its payments to the Government, may well be doubted, even if the ultimate safety of the deposits could be relied upon. Besides, the principal circulating medium now in the hands of the people, and the one most commonly used in the exchange between distant places, consists of the notes of the Bank of the United States, and its numerous branches. The sudden withdrawal of its present amount of circulation, or its sudden depreciation before any other sound and convenient currency was substituted for it, would certainly produce extensive evils, and be sensibly felt among all classes of society.

It is well understood that the superior credit heretofore enjoyed by the notes of the Bank of the United States, was not founded on any particular confidence in its management or solidity. It was occasioned altogether by the agreement on behalf of the public, in the act of incorporation, to receive them in all payments to the United States; and it was this pledge on the part of the Government which gave general currency to the notes payable at remote branches. The same engagement in favor of any other moneyed institution would give its notes equal credit, and make them equally convenient for the purposes of commerce. But this obligation on the part of the United States will cease on the 3d of March, 1836, when the charter expires; and as soon as this happens, all the outstanding notes of the bank will lose the peculiar value they now possess; and the notes payable at distant places become as much depreciated as the notes of local banks. And if, in the mean time, no other currency is substituted in its place by common consent, it is easy to foresee the extent of the embarrassment which would be caused by the sudden derangement of the circulating medium. It would be too late at that time to provide a substitute which would ward off the evil. The notes of the Bank of the United States in circulation on the 2d of September last, which was the date of the latest return before me, when the order for removal was given, amounted to \$18,413,287 07, scattered in every part of the United States. And if a safe and sound currency were immediately provided, on the termination of the charter, to take the place of these notes, it would still require time to bring it into general use, and, in the interim, the people would be subjected to all the inconveniencies and losses which necessarily arise from an unsound state of the currency. The evil would be so great, and the distress so general, that it might even compel Congress against its wishes to recharter the bank. And perhaps more effectual means could hardly be devised for insuring the renewal of the charter. It is evident that a state of things so much to be deprecated can only be avoided by timely preparation; and the continuance of the deposits can only be justified by the determination to renew the charter. The State banks can, I have no doubt, furnish a general circulating medium, quite as uniform in value as that which has been afforded by the Bank of the United States: probably more so; for it is well known that in some of the cities the branches of the bank have been in the habit, whenever they thought proper, of refusing to honor the notes of their own bank, payable at other branches, when they were not offered in discharge of a debt due to the United States. But a currency founded on the notes of State banks could not be suddenly substituted for

that heretofore furnished by the Bank of the United States, and take the place of it, at the same moment, in every part of the Union. It is essential that the change should be gradual, and sufficient time should be allowed to suffer it to make its way by the ordinary operations of commerce, without requiring a hasty and violent effort.

In this view of the subject, it would be highly injudicious to suffer the deposits to remain in the Bank of the United States until the close of its corporate existence. And as they cannot be withdrawn without the action of the Secretary of the Treasury, it must unavoidably become his duty, at some period of time, to exercise the power of removal. Laying aside, therefore, for the present, all the considerations which the misconduct of the bank has furnished, the question presented to this department was, how long could the removal be delayed consistently with the public interests? It is a question of *time only*. The duty must be performed at some period, and could not be altogether omitted, without justly incurring a heavy responsibility to the community for all the consequences that might follow. And it is, I think, apparent that the measure was delayed as long as was compatible with the interests of the people of the United States.

The monthly statement of the bank, of the 2d September last, before referred to, shows that the notes of the bank and its branches, then in circulation, amounted to \$18,413,287 07, and that its discounts amounted to the sum of \$62,653,359 59. The immense circulation above stated, pervading every part of the United States, and most commonly used in the business of commerce between distant places, must all be withdrawn from circulation when the charter expires. If any of the notes then remain in the hands of individuals, remote from the branches at which they are payable, their immediate depreciation will subject the holders to certain loss. Those payable in the principal commercial cities would, perhaps, retain nearly their nominal value; but this would not be the case with the notes of the interior branches, remote from the great marts of trade. And the statements of the bank will show that a great part of its circulation is composed of notes of this description. The bank would seem to have taken pains to introduce into common use such a description of paper as it could depreciate, or raise to its par value, as best suited its own views; and it is of the first importance to the interests of the public that these notes should all be taken out of circulation, before they depreciate in the hands of the individuals who hold them; and they ought to be withdrawn gradually, and their places supplied, as they retire, by the currency which will become the substitute for them. How long will it require, for the ordinary operations of commerce, and the reduction of discounts by the bank, to withdraw the amount of circulation before mentioned, without giving a shock to the currency, or producing a distressing pressure on the community? I am convinced that the time which remained for the charter to run, after the 1st of October, (the day on which the first order for removal took effect,) was not more than was proper to accomplish the object with safety to the community. And if it had depended upon my judgment at an earlier period, I should have preferred and should have taken a longer time. Enough, however, is yet left, provided no measures are adopted by the bank for the purpose of inflicting unnecessary suffering upon the country. Apart, therefore, from any considerations arising out of the conduct of the bank, and looking merely to the near approach of the day when it would cease to exist, the withdrawal of the

deposits appeared to be required by the public interest, at the time when the first order for removal was given by this department.

This opinion is confirmed by the ground taken in favor of the renewal of the charter, at December session, 1831. It was then urged that the short period which yet remained of its corporate existence, and the necessity of preparing to wind up its concerns, if the charter was not to be renewed, made it proper that the question should at once be decided. Very little more than half of that time yet remains. And although I do not concur in the opinions then expressed; and believe that the application was ill-timed and premature, yet the arguments then relied on, by many whose judgment is entitled to respect, afford strong grounds for concluding that the measure now adopted is not objectionable on the score of time; and that if the deposits were not to continue in the bank until the termination of its charter, their withdrawal could not with propriety be longer delayed.

There is, however, another view of the subject, which, in my opinion, made it impossible further to postpone the removal. About the 1st of December, 1832, it had been ascertained that the present Chief Magistrate was re-elected, and that his decision against the bank had thus been sanctioned by the people. At that time the discounts of the bank amounted to \$61,571,625 66. Although the issue which the bank took so much pains to frame had now been tried, and the decision pronounced against it, yet no steps were taken to prepare for its approaching end. On the contrary, it proceeded to enlarge its discounts, and, on the 2d of August, 1833, they amounted to \$64,160,349 14, being an increase of more than two and a-half millions in the eight months immediately following the decision against them. And so far from preparing to arrange its affairs with a view to wind up its business, it seemed, from this course of conduct, to be the design of the bank to put itself in such an attitude, that, at the close of its charter, the country would be compelled to submit to its renewal, or to bear all the consequences of a currency suddenly deranged, and also a severe pressure for the immense outstanding claims which would then be due to the corporation. While the bank was thus proceeding to enlarge its discounts, an agent was appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to inquire upon what terms the State banks would undertake to perform the services to the Government which have heretofore been rendered by the Bank of the United States; and also to ascertain their condition in four of the principal commercial cities, for the purpose of enabling the department to judge whether they would be safe and convenient depositories for the public money. It was deemed necessary that suitable fiscal agents should be prepared in due season, and it was proper that time should be allowed them to make arrangements with one another throughout the country, in order that they might perform their duties in concert, and in a manner that would be convenient and acceptable to the public. It was essential that a change so important in its character, and so extensive in its operation upon the financial concerns of the country, should not be introduced without timely preparation. There was nothing in this proceeding, nor in the condition of the bank, which should at that time have produced a sudden and entire change of its policy; for, in addition to the ordinary receipts from bonds given on account of previous importations, the season was at hand when the cash duties on woollens might well be expected to be very productive; and from these two sources the receipts from the cus-

toins were in fact unusually large, and the amount of the public deposits in the bank proportionably heavy. The capacity of the bank, therefore, at this time, to afford facilities to commerce, was not only equal, but greatly superior to what it had been for some time before; and the nature of the inquiry made of the State banks, confined as it was to the four principal commercial cities, showed that the immediate withdrawal of the entire deposits from the bank, so as to distress it, was not contemplated. And if any apprehensions to the contrary were felt by the bank, an inquiry at this department would no doubt have been promptly and satisfactorily answered. And certainly it was the duty of the bank, before it adopted a course oppressive to the whole country, to be sure of the ground on which it acted. It can never be justified for inflicting a public injury, by alleging mistaken opinions of its own, when the means of obtaining information, absolutely certain, were so obviously within its reach. The change was always designed to be gradual, and the conduct of the bank itself has since compelled me to remove a portion of the deposits earlier than was originally intended. There was nothing, therefore, in the inquiry before mentioned, nor in the views of the Executive Department, nor in the condition of the bank, which justified a sudden and oppressive change in its policy.

The situation of the mercantile claims also rendered the usual aids of the bank more than ever necessary to sustain them in their business. Their bonds for previous importations were, as before stated, constantly becoming due, and heavy cash duties were almost daily to be paid. The demands of the public upon those engaged in commerce were consequently unusually large, and they had a just claim to the most liberal indulgence from the fiscal agent of the Government, which had for so many years been reaping harvests of profits from the deposits of the public money. But the bank about this time changed its course.

By the monthly statement of the bank, dated 2d August, 1833, it appears that its loans and domestic bills of exchange, purchased and on hand, amounted to	\$64,160,349 14
By the monthly statement of the 2d of September, 1833, they appear to have been	62,653,359 59
By that of the 2d of October, 1833, they were	60,094,202 93
Reduction in two months	\$4,066,146 21
By the same papers it appears that the public deposits, including those for the redemption of the public debt, the Treasurer's, and those of the public officers, were in	
August	\$7,599,931 47
September	9,182,173 18
October	9,868,435 58
Increase of the public deposits in two months	\$2,268,504 11
Total amount collected from the community	\$6,334,650 32

Thus upwards of six millions of dollars were withdrawn from the business of the country by the Bank of the United States in the course of two months. This, of itself, must have produced a pressure on the money market, affecting all commercial transactions. But the curtailment in the

bank accommodations of the community was much larger. The policy adopted by the Bank of the United States compelled the State banks to take the same course, in self-defence; and the Bank of the United States appears to have resorted to the expedient of drawing from the State banks the balances due, in specie, and to have hoarded up the article in its own vaults.

In August, 1833, that bank had in specie	-	-	\$10,023,677	38
September	-	-	10,207,649	20
October	-	-	10,663,441	51

Showing an increase of specie in two months, of \$639,764 13

This sum, it is believed, was chiefly drawn from the State banks. To fortify themselves, those banks were compelled to call on their debtors, and curtail their accommodations; and so large a proportion of these calls is always paid in their own notes, that, to obtain \$100,000 in specie, they are probably obliged to call for four or five times that amount. To replace the specie taken from them by the Bank of the United States, and to provide for their own safety, the State banks, therefore, must have curtailed from two to three millions of dollars. On the whole, it is a fair estimate, that the collections from the community during those two months, without any corresponding return, did not fall much short of nine millions of dollars. As might have been expected, complaints of a pressure upon the money market were heard from every quarter. The balances due from the State banks had, during the same time, increased from \$368,969 98 to \$2,288,573 19; and, from the uncertain policy of the bank, it was apprehended they might suddenly be called for in specie. The State banks, so far from being able to relieve the community, found themselves under the necessity of providing for their own safety.

A very large proportion of the collections of the bank in August and September, were in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston.

In August and September, the curtailment

in Philadelphia was	-	-	\$195,548	69
Increase of public deposits	-	-	646,846	80

Actual collections by the bank	-	-	\$842,395	49
Increase of public deposits in New York	-	-	1,396,597	24
Deduct increase of loans	-	-	331,295	38

Actual collections by the bank	-	-	1,065,301	86
Curtailments in Boston	-	-	717,264	45
Increase of public deposits	-	-	48,069	88

Actual collections by the bank	-	-	765,334	33
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Total collections in the three cities. \$2,673,031 68

It will be perceived that it was solely through the increase of the public deposits that the bank raised balances against the State banks in New York, and was placed in a situation to take from them, at its pleasure, large sums in specie. And when it is considered that those curtailments and collections of the Bank of the United States necessarily compelled the State

banks to curtail also, we shall be at no loss to perceive the cause of the pressure which existed in the commercial cities about the end of the month of September. It was impossible that the commercial community could have sustained itself much longer under such a policy. In the two succeeding months, the collections of the bank would probably have exceeded five millions more, and the State banks would have been obliged to curtail in an equal sum. The reduction of bank accommodations to the amount of nineteen millions of dollars in four months, must have almost put an end to trade; and before the 1st of October this pressure in the principal commercial cities had become so intense, that it could not have been endured much longer without the most serious embarrassments. It was then daily increasing; and from the best information I have been able to obtain, I am persuaded that if the public moneys received for revenue had continued to be deposited in the Bank of the United States for two months longer, and it had adhered to the oppressive system of policy which it pursued during the two preceding months, a widespread scene of bankruptcy and ruin must have followed. There was no alternative, therefore, for the Treasury Department, but to act at once, or abandon the object altogether. Duties of the highest character would not permit the latter course, and I did not hesitate promptly to resort to the former.

I have stated the condition of the mercantile classes at the time of the removal, to explain why it was impossible to postpone it even for a short period. Under other circumstances, I should have been disposed to direct the removal to take effect at a distant day, so as to give Congress an opportunity of prescribing, in the mean time, the places of deposit, and of regulating the securities proper to be taken. It is true that the power given to the Secretary of the Treasury to remove the deposits from the Bank of the United States necessarily carries with it the right to select the places where they shall afterwards be made. The power of removal cannot be exercised without placing them elsewhere; and the right to select is, therefore, contained in the right to remove. It is also true that, in my judgment, as has already been stated, the public interest would have been advanced if the change had taken place at an earlier period. Yet, as a few months would, in ordinary times, have made no very serious difference, and the removal had already been delayed until the meeting of Congress was approaching, I should have preferred executing the measure in a manner that would have enabled the Legislature to act on the subject in advance of the actual removal, if it had deemed it proper to do so. But the conduct of the bank left me no choice, except between the immediate removal and its final relinquishment; for, if the measure had then been suspended, to be resumed at a future time, it was in the power of the bank to produce the same evil whenever it was again attempted. Putting aside, therefore, from the view of the subject which I am now presenting, all the inducements which grew out of the misconduct of the bank, and regarding only its approaching end, and the intensity of the pressure it was then producing, no further delay was admissible.

The facts and reasons above stated appear to have established the following propositions:

1st. It was the duty of this department not to act upon the assumption that the legislative power would hereafter change the law in relation to the Bank of the United States; and it was bound to regulate its conduct upon

the principle that the existence of this corporation would terminate on the 3d of March, 1836.

2d. The public interest required that the deposits of public money should not continue to be made in the Bank of the United States, until the close of its existence, but should be transferred to some other place, at some period prior to that time.

3d. The power of removal being reserved exclusively to the Secretary of the Treasury, by the terms of the charter, his action was necessary in order to effect it; and the deposits could not, according to the agreement made by Congress with the stockholders, have been removed by the legislative branch of the Government, until the charter was at an end.

4th. The near approach of the time when the charter would expire, as well as the condition of the mercantile community, produced by the conduct of the bank, rendered the removal indispensable at the time it was begun, and it could not have been postponed to a later day, without injury to the country.

Acting on these principles, I should have felt myself bound to follow the course I have pursued in relation to the deposits, without any reference to the misconduct of the bank. But there are other reasons for the removal, growing out of the manner in which the affairs of the bank have been managed, and its money applied, which would have made it my duty to withdraw the deposits at any period of the charter.

It will, I presume, be admitted on all hands, that the bank was incorporated in order to create a useful and convenient public agent to assist the Government in its fiscal operations. The act of incorporation was not designed merely as an act of favor to the stockholders, nor were exclusive privileges given to them for the purpose of enabling them to obtain political power, or to amass wealth at the expense of the people of the United States.

The motive for establishing this vast monopoly was the hope that it would conduce to the public good. It was created to be the agent of the public; to be employed for the benefit of the people; and the peculiar privileges and means of private emolument, given to it by the act of incorporation, were intended as rewards for the services it was expected to perform.

It was never supposed that its own separate interests would be voluntarily brought into collision with those of the public. And still less was it anticipated that it would seek, by its money, to obtain political power, and control the action of the Government, either by the favors it can shower, or the fear of its resentment. Its duty was simply that of an agent, bound to render certain services to its principal, in consideration of the advantages granted to it. And, like every other public agent or officer, its own separate interests were subordinate to its duty to the public. It was bound to consult the general good rather than its private emolument, if they should happen to come in conflict with one another. If, therefore, it sought to obtain political power, or to increase its gains by means which would probably bring distress on the community, it violated its duty, and perverted, to the public injury, the powers which were given to be used for the public good. And, in such an event, it was the duty of the public servants, to whom the trust was reserved, to dismiss it, so far as might lawfully be done, from the agency it had thus abused.

Regarding the bank, therefore, as the agent of the United States, and bound by the duties, and liable to the obligations, which ordinarily belong to the relation of principal and agent, except where the charter has other-

wise directed, I proceed to state the circumstances which show that it had justly forfeited the confidence of the Government, and that it ought not to have been further trusted as the depository of the public money.

The United States, by the charter, reserved the right of appointing five directors of the bank. It was intended by this means not only to provide guardians for the interests of the public in the general administration of its affairs, but also to have faithful officers, whose situation would enable them to become intimately acquainted with all the transactions of the institution, and whose duty it would be to apprise the proper authorities of any misconduct on the part of the corporation likely to affect the public interest.

The fourth fundamental article of the constitution of the corporation declares that not less than seven directors shall constitute a board for the transaction of business. At these meetings of the Board, the directors on the part of the United States had of course a right to be present; and, consequently, if the business of the corporation had been transacted in the manner which the law requires, there was abundant security that nothing could be done, injuriously affecting the interests of the people, without being immediately communicated to the public servants, who were authorized to apply the remedy. And if the corporation has so arranged its concerns as to conceal from the public directors some of its most important operations, and has thereby destroyed the safeguards which were designed to secure the interests of the United States, it would seem to be very clear that it has forfeited its claim to confidence, and is no longer worthy of trust.

In the ordinary concerns of life, among individuals, no prudent man would continue to place his funds in the hands of an agent, after he discovered that he was studiously concealing from him the manner in which they were employed. The public money ought not to be guarded with less vigilance than that of an individual, and measures of concealment on the part of this corporation are not only contrary to the duties of its agency, but are also in direct violation of the law to which it owes its corporate existence. And the same misconduct which, in the case of private individuals, would induce a prudent man to dismiss an agent from his employment, would require a similar course towards the fiscal agent of the Government, by the officer to whom the law has intrusted the supervision of its conduct, and given the power of removal.

Tried by these principles, it will be found that the conduct of the bank made it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to withdraw from its care the public funds.

1st. Instead of a board constituted of at least seven directors, according to the charter, at which those appointed by the United States have a right to be present, many of the most important money transactions of the bank have been, and still are, placed under the control of a committee, denominated the Exchange Committee, of which no one of the public directors has been allowed to be a member since the commencement of the present year. This committee is not even elected by the board, and the public directors have no voice in their appointment. They are chosen by the President of the bank, and the business of the institution, which ought to be decided on by the Board of Directors, is in many instances transacted by this committee; and no one has a right to be present at their proceedings; but the President and those whom he shall please to name as members of this committee. Thus loans are made, unknown at the time to a majority of the Board, and paper discounted, which might probably be rejected at a regular meeting of the directors. The most important operations of the

bank are sometimes resolved on and executed by this committee; and its measures are, it appears designedly and by regular system, so arranged as to conceal from the officers of the Government transactions in which the public interests are deeply involved. And this fact alone furnishes evidence too strong to be resisted, that the concealment of certain important operations of the corporation from the officers of the Government is one of the objects which is intended to be accomplished by means of this committee. The plain words of the charter are violated, in order to deprive the people of the United States of one of the principal securities which the law had provided to guard their interests, and to render more safe the public money intrusted to the care of the bank. Would any individual of ordinary discretion continue his money in the hands of an agent who violated his instructions, for the purpose of hiding from him the manner in which he was conducting the business confided to his charge? Would he continue his property in his hands, when he had not only ascertained that concealment had been practised towards him, but when the agent avowed his determination to continue in the same course, and to withhold from him, as far as he could, all knowledge of the manner in which he was employing his funds? If an individual would not be expected to continue his confidence under such circumstances, upon what principle could a different line of conduct be required from the officers of the United States, charged with the care of the public interests? The public money is surely entitled to the same care and protection as that of an individual; and if the latter would be bound, in justice to himself, to withdraw his money from the hands of an agent thus regardless of his duty, the same principle requires that the money of the United States should, under the like circumstances, be withdrawn from the hands of their fiscal agent. And as the power of withdrawal was confided to the Secretary of the Treasury, it was his duty to remove it on this ground alone, if no other cause of complaint had existed against the bank. The conduct of the bank in relation to the three per cent. stock of the United States, is a memorable instance of the power exercised in secret by the Exchange Committee, and the abuses to which it is incident. The circumstances attending that transaction have been so fully laid before Congress and the public, that it is useless to repeat them here. It was a case, in which this committee not only managed in secret a moneyed transaction of vast amount, intimately connected with the interests of the people of this country, but one where the measures of the Government were thwarted by the bank, and the nation compelled to continue for a time liable for a debt which it was ready and desirous to extinguish. Nor is this the only measure of the kind which has come officially to my knowledge. I have the honor to present herewith a report, made by three of the public directors to the President of the United States, on the 22d of April, 1833, (marked A,) in which, in compliance with a request that they would communicate to him such information as was within their personal knowledge, relative to the unusual proceedings of the Board of Directors, they disclosed the exceptionable manner in which the power conferred by law on the Board has been surrendered to the Exchange Committee; that this has been done evidently with the design of preventing a proper and contemplated examination into the accounts of persons whose paper was offered for discount; that a minority of the Board, apparently sufficient to have prevented the loan if the security was bad, were deprived of their votes upon the question; and that the long established by-laws of the

institution were set aside for the purpose of carrying those designs into effect with less difficulty or embarrassment.

If proceedings like this are sanctioned by the constituted authorities of the United States; the appointment of directors on their part is an idle ceremony, and affords no safeguard to the public treasure in the custody of the bank. And even legislative enactments, in relation to this corporation, are of but little value, if it may at its pleasure disregard one of the fundamental articles of its constitution, and transfer to a secret committee the business which by law ought to be transacted by the Board. It is scarcely necessary, in presenting this document to the consideration of Congress, to notice an objection which has been sometimes put forward against the publication of any proceedings which relate to the accounts of private individuals. The circumstances detailed are the regular and official transactions of the Board of Directors; nor do they involve the private debtor and creditor account of persons dealing with the bank, which is alone included in the distinction taken by the charter, in regard to private accounts. If the argument thus brought forward were a sound one, there could be no such thing as an examination of any value into the conduct of the bank, because the business of the bank, being with individuals, its misconduct could never be shown without bringing before the public the individual transaction in which the conduct of the bank was impeached. And if it could make good the position that such proceedings never are to be exposed to the public, because individuals are concerned in them, it would effectually shut out all useful examination, and be enabled to apply its money to the most improper purposes, without detection or exposure. When its conduct is impeached, on the ground that it has used its great money power to obtain political influence, the investigation of the charge is, in its very nature, an inquiry into its transactions with individuals. And although the accounts brought forward on such occasions may be the accounts of individuals, yet they are also the accounts of the bank, and show its conduct. And being the fiscal agent of the Government, with such immense power to be exercised for good or for evil, the public safety requires that all of its proceedings should be open to the strictest and most rigorous scrutiny. Its charter may be forfeited by its misconduct, and would be justly forfeited, if it sought to obtain a political influence in the affairs of the nation. And yet such attempt on the part of the bank can never be proved, except by the examination and disclosure of its dealings with individuals.

2d. It is not merely by its concealments that the bank has proved itself regardless of the duties of its agency. Its own interests will be found to be its ruling principle, and the just claims of the public to be treated with but little regard, when they have come into collision with the interests of the corporation. This was but too plainly the case in the affair of the three percents above mentioned. A recent instance proves that its rule of action is not changed in this respect. And the failure of the French Government to pay the bill drawn for the first instalment due by the treaty, has been made the occasion of endeavoring to obtain from the public the sum of \$158,842 77, to which no principle of justice appears to entitle it. The money for which the bill was sold remained in the bank. The expenses it incurred were of small amount, and these the Government are willing to pay. But the corporation, not content with the profits it was deriving from the millions of public money then in its vaults, and which it was daily

using in its discounts, endeavors to convert the public disappointment into a gainful transaction for itself; and demands the large sum above mentioned, without pretending that it sustained any loss or inconvenience commensurate with the amount it seeks to obtain from the Government. The fiscal agent of the public attempts to avail itself of the unexpected disappointment of the principal, for the purpose of enhancing its own profits at the expense of the community.

3d. There is sufficient evidence to prove that the bank has used its means with a view to obtain political power, and thereby secure the renewal of its charter.

The documents which have been heretofore laid before Congress, and are now on its files, will show that on the 31st of December, 1830, the aggregate debt due to the bank was \$42,402,304 24, and that on the 31st of December, 1831, it was \$53,026,452 93; being an extension of its loans, in a single year, of twenty millions of dollars, and an increase of nearly fifty per cent. on its previous accommodations.

And, as if to leave no room to doubt as to the motive of this extraordinary conduct, it continued to add rapidly to its loans, and on the 1st of May, 1832, while its petition for the renewal of its charter was yet pending before Congress, they amounted to \$70,428,070 72, being an increase of \$7,401,617 79 in the four preceding months, and making altogether an addition of \$28,025,766 48 in the short space of sixteen months, and being an extension of more than 66 per cent. on its previous loans. Such an increase at such a period of its charter is without example in the history of banking institutions. On the 31st of December, 1830, when its loans amounted, as above stated, to only \$42,402,304 24, the corporation had been in existence fourteen years. The sudden and great increase was made when the charter was drawing to a close, and it had but little more than four years to run. It cannot be supposed that these immense loans were made from a confident expectation that the charter would be renewed. On the contrary, it is now an historical fact, that the bank itself deemed the chances of renewal so doubtful, that, in the session of Congress beginning in December, 1831, it petitioned for a recharter; and the reason generally assigned for pressing for a decision at that time was the great extent of its business, and the necessity of preparing to bring it to a close, if the charter was not to be renewed. Thus, with but little more than four years to run, with doubtful chances of renewal, and aware of the necessity of beginning to arrange its vast transactions, it increases its loans in sixteen months more than twenty-eight millions of dollars! Was this imprudence only? It cannot be believed that those who manage its concerns could have committed such an oversight. Can any proper reason be assigned for this departure from the course which the interests of a moneyed corporation, as well as those of the country, obviously require? I am not aware that any sufficient justification has been offered. And this extraordinary increase of its loans, made in so short a space of time, at such a period of its charter, and upon the eve of a severely contested election of President, in which the bank took an open and direct interest, demonstrates that it was using its money for the purpose of obtaining a hold upon the people of this country, in order to operate upon their fears, and to induce them, by the apprehension of ruin, to vote against the candidate whom it desired to defeat. In other words, this great moneyed corporation determined to enter the political arena, and to influence the measures of the Government,

by causing its weight to be felt in the election of its officers. But if the circumstances above stated were not of themselves sufficient to prove that the bank had sought by its money to obtain political power, and to exercise, by that means, a controlling influence on the measures of the Government, recent developments have furnished such proof as to leave no room for doubt. I have the honor to transmit herewith an official statement, (marked B,) signed by four of the public directors of the bank, showing at the same time the unlawful manner in which its business is conducted, and the unwarrantable purposes to which its money has been, and still is, applied. It will be seen by the proceedings therein stated, that the whole capital of the bank is, in effect, placed at the disposition of the President of that institution. He is authorized to expend what he pleases in causing "to be prepared and circulated such documents and papers as may communicate to the people information in regard to the nature and operations of the bank." And he may, therefore, under the very indefinite terms of the resolutions, employ as many persons as he pleases, at such salaries as he thinks proper, either to prepare daily paragraphs for newspapers in favor of the bank, or to write pamphlets and essays to influence the public judgment. And he may even provide for the publications by salaries to printers, or by purchasing presses and types, and placing them in the hands of agents employed and paid by the bank. There is no limitation, short of the capital of the bank, as to the sum of money he may thus expend in different parts of the United States. From the description of articles which appear to have been paid for under this resolution, it seems that the President of the institution has supposed that publications containing attacks on officers of the Government, who are supposed to stand in the way of the renewal of the charter, is one of the modes of "communicating to the people information in regard to the nature and operations of the bank." This construction was, it appears, approved by the Board, as they continued the authority in his hands unchanged; after the manner in which a portion of the money had been applied was laid before them. And we are left to conclude that this institution is now openly in the field as a political partisan, and that one of its means of warfare is the destruction of the political standing of those who are opposed to the renewal of the charter. The sum actually charged to the expenses under this resolution, is sufficiently startling. How much more may have been already squandered, we are yet to learn. And the work of preparing and circulating such publications is still, it is presumed, going on, under the last resolution of the Board. It is, moreover, impossible to ascertain the specific purposes to which the money may in fact have been applied, since vouchers are not required to show the particular services for which it was given. With these positive proofs of the efforts of the bank to obtain power, and to influence the measures of the Government, I have not hesitated as to the path of duty. If, when this evidence was before me, I had failed to withdraw the deposits of public money from the bank, it would have been lending the countenance and support of this department to measures which are but too well calculated to destroy the purity of our institutions, and endanger thereby the liberties of the people. It cannot be supposed that these expenditures are justifiable on the ground that the bank has a right to defend itself, and that the money in question was therefore properly expended. Some of the items accounted for sufficiently show in what manner it was endeavoring to defend its interests. It had entered the field of political warfare, and, as a political partisan, was endeavoring to de-

feat the elections of those who were opposed to its views. It was striving, by means of its money, to control the course of the Government, by driving from power those who were obnoxious to its resentment. Can it be permitted to a great moneyed corporation to enter on such a controversy, and then justify its conduct on the ground that it is defending its own interests? The right of such an institution to interfere in the political concerns of the country, for any cause whatever, can never be recognised; and a defence like this on the part of the bank could not be tolerated, even if the individual stockholders alone were thus using their own money to promote their own interests. But it is not only the money of individuals which is thus applied. The one-fifth of the capital of the bank, amounting to seven millions of dollars, belongs to the United States; and the one-fifth of the money which has been expended, and is yet to be expended under this resolution, is the property of the public, and does not belong to private individuals. Yet the Board of Directors assert the right, not only to authorize the expenditure of the money of individual stockholders, in order to promote their individual interests, but have also, by the resolution in question, taken upon themselves to give the like authority over money which belongs to the United States. Is an institution, which deals thus with the money of the people, a proper depository for the public funds? When such a right is openly claimed, and acted upon, by the Board of Directors, can the money of the United States be deemed safe in its hands? The same principle that would sanction the application of one portion of the public money to such purposes, would justify the like use of all that may come to its possession. The Board of Directors have no lawful authority to employ the money of the United States for such objects. So far as the nation is concerned in the character of the bank, the people, through their own representatives in Congress, can take care of their own rights, and vindicate the character of the bank, if they think it unjustly assailed. And they do not need the aid of persons employed and paid by the bank to learn whether its charter be constitutional or not, nor whether the public interest requires it to be renewed. Nor have they authorized the President and directors of that institution to expend the public money to enlighten them on this subject.

The resolution in question is moreover in direct violation of the act of Congress by which this corporation was established. And it is difficult to imagine how the unlimited and irresponsible power over the money of the bank, which the directors have given to the President, can be reconciled to the clause in its charter which requires seven directors to form a Board for the transaction of business. If the expenditure of money for the purposes contemplated by the resolution be a legitimate part of the business of the corporation, the Board could not lawfully transfer it to one of its officers, unless they can, by resolution, surrender into the hands of their President the entire power of the corporation, and commit to the care of a single individual the corporate power, which the law has declared should be exercised by the Board of Directors.

Chief Justice Marshall, in the case of the Bank of the United States *vs.* Dandridge, when speaking of the bonds required to be given by the cashiers of the bank, says: "It requires very little knowledge of the interior of banks to know that the interests of the stockholders are committed to a very great extent to these, and other officers. It was, and ought to have been, the intention of Congress to secure the Government, which took a deep interest in this institution, and to secure individuals,

who embarked their fortunes in it on the faith of the Government, as far as possible from the malpractices of its officers." But the directors of the bank seemed to have acted on principles directly opposite to those stated by the Chief Justice, and, instead of endeavoring to secure "as far as possible" the public and individuals from the malpractices of its officers, they place the funds of the bank under the control of a single officer, from whom neither security nor specific vouchers have been required. It is true that, in the opinion which the Chief Justice gave in the case from which the above passage is quoted, he differed from the rest of the court. But the difference was on other principles, and not on the one above stated.

In forming my judgment on this as part of the case, I have not regarded the short time the charter has yet to run. But my conduct has been governed by considerations which arise altogether out of the course pursued by the bank, and which would have equally influenced the decision of this department in relation to the deposits, if the bank were now in the first years of its existence; and upon this view of the subject, the following propositions appear to be fully maintained.

1st. That the bank, being the fiscal agent of the Government in the duties which the law requires it to perform, is liable to all the responsibilities which attach to the character of agent in ordinary cases of principal and agent among individuals; and it is therefore the duty of the officer of the Government, to whom the power has been intrusted, to withdraw from its possession the public funds, whenever its conduct towards its principal has been such as would induce a prudent man in private life to dismiss his agent from his employment.

2d. That, by means of its Exchange Committee, it has so arranged its business as to deprive the public servants of those opportunities of observing its conduct which the law had provided for the safety of the public money confided to its care; and that there is sufficient evidence to show that the arrangement on the part of the bank was deliberately planned, and is still persisted in, for the purpose of concealment.

3d. That it has also, in the case of the three per cent. stock, and of the bill of exchange on France, endeavored unjustly to advance its own interests at the expense of the interests and just rights of the people of the United States.

If these propositions be established, it is very clear that a man of ordinary prudence in private life would withdraw his funds from an agent who had thus behaved himself in relation to his principal; and it follows that it was the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to withdraw the funds of the United States from the bank.

4th. That there is sufficient evidence to show that the bank has been, and still is, seeking to obtain political power, and has used its money for the purpose of influencing the election of the public servants; and it was incumbent upon the Secretary of the Treasury, on that account, to withdraw from its possession the money of the United States, which it was thus using for improper purposes. Upon the whole, I have felt myself bound by the strongest obligation to remove the deposits. The obligation was imposed upon me by the near approach of the time when this corporation will cease to exist, as well as by the course of conduct which it has seen fit to pursue.

The propriety of removing the deposits being thus evident, and it being consequently my duty to select the places to which they were to be re-

moved, it became necessary that arrangements should be immediately made with the new depositories of the public money, which would not only render it safe, but would at the same time secure to the Government, and to the community at large, the conveniences and facilities that were intended to be obtained by incorporating the Bank of the United States. Measures were accordingly taken for that purpose, and copies of the contracts which have been made with the selected banks, and of the letters of instructions to them from this department, are herewith submitted. The contracts with the banks in the interior are not precisely the same with those in the Atlantic cities. The difference between them arises from the nature of the business transacted by the banks in these different places. The State banks selected are all institutions of high character and undoubted strength, and are under the management and control of persons of unquestioned probity and intelligence. And, in order to insure the safety of the public money, each of them is required, and has agreed, to give security whenever the amount of the deposit shall exceed the half of the amount of the capital actually paid in; and this department has reserved to itself the right to demand security whenever it may think it advisable, although the amount on deposit may not be equal to the sum above stated. The banks selected have also severally engaged to transmit money to any point at which it may be required by the directions of this department for the public service, and to perform all the services to the Government which were heretofore rendered by the Bank of the United States. And, by agreements among themselves to honor each other's notes and drafts, they are providing a general currency at least as sound as that of the Bank of the United States, and will afford facilities to commerce and in the business of domestic exchange quite equal to any which the community heretofore enjoyed. There has not been yet sufficient time to perfect these arrangements, but enough has already been done to show that, even on the score of expediency, a Bank of the United States is not necessary, either for the fiscal operations of the Government, or the public convenience; and that every object which the charter to the present bank was designed to attain, may be as effectually accomplished by the State banks. And, if this can be done, nothing that is useful will be lost, or endangered by the change, while much that is desirable will be gained by it. For no one of these corporations will possess that absolute, and almost unlimited, dominion over the property of the citizens of the United States, which the present bank holds, and which enables it at any moment, at its own pleasure, to bring distress upon any portion of the community, whenever it may deem it useful to its interest to make its power felt. The influence of each of the State banks is necessarily limited to its own immediate neighborhood, and they will be kept in check by the other local banks. They will not, therefore, be tempted by the consciousness of power to aspire to political influence, nor likely to interfere in the elections of the public servants. They will, moreover, be managed by persons who reside in the midst of the people who are to be immediately affected by their measures; and they cannot be insensible or indifferent to the opinions and peculiar interests of those by whom they are daily surrounded, and with whom they are constantly associated. These circumstances always furnish strong safeguards against an oppressive exercise of power, and forcibly recommend the employment of State banks in preference to a Bank

of the United States, with its numerous and distant branches. A corporation of the latter description is continually acting under the conviction of its immense power over the money concerns of the whole country, and is dealing also with the fortunes and comforts of men who are distant from them, and to whom they are personally strangers. The directors of the bank are not compelled to hear, daily, the complaints, and witness the sufferings of those who may be ruined by their proceedings. From the nature of man, such an institution cannot always be expected to sympathize with the wants and feelings of those who are affected by its policy. And we ought not, perhaps, to be surprised if a corporation, like the Bank of the United States, from the feeling of rivalry, or from cold calculations of interest or ambition, should deliberately plan and execute a course of measures highly injurious and oppressive in places where the directors who control its conduct have no local sympathies to restrain them.

It is a fixed principle of our political institutions, to guard against the unnecessary accumulation of power over persons and property in any hands; and no hands are less worthy to be trusted with it than those of a moneyed corporation. In the selection, therefore, of the State banks as the fiscal agents of the Government, no disadvantages appear to have been incurred on the score of safety or convenience, or the general interests of the country, while much that is valuable will be gained by the change. I am, however, well aware of the vast power of the Bank of the United States, and of its ability to bring distress and suffering on the country. This is one of the evils of chartering a bank with such an amount of capital, with the right of shooting its branches into every part of the Union, so as to extend its influence to every neighborhood. The immense loan of more than twenty-eight millions of dollars suddenly poured out, chiefly in the western States, in 1831, and the first four months in 1832, sufficiently attests that the bank is sensible of the power which its money gives it, and has placed itself in an attitude to make the people of the United States feel the weight of its resentment, if they presume to disappoint the wishes of the corporation. By a severe curtailment, it has already made it proper to withdraw a portion of the money it held on deposit, and transfer it to the custody of the new fiscal agents, in order to shield the community from the injustice of the Bank of the United States. But I have not supposed that the course of the Government ought to be regulated by the fear of the power of the bank. If such a motive could be allowed to influence the legislation of Congress, or the action of the Executive Departments of the Government, there is an end to the sovereignty of the people; and the liberties of the country are at once surrendered at the feet of a moneyed corporation. They may now demand the possession of the public money, or the renewal of the charter; and if these objects are yielded to them from apprehensions of their power, or from the suffering which rapid curtailments on their part are inflicting on the community, what may they not next require? Will submission render such a corporation more forbearing in its course? What law may it not hereafter demand, that it will not, if it pleases, be able to enforce by the same means?

These considerations need not, however, be pressed further in this report. They are too obvious and striking to need enforcement by argument. And I rely with confidence on the representatives of this enlightened nation to sustain a measure which the best interests of the country called

for, and which had become absolutely necessary to preserve untainted its free institutions, and to secure the liberties and happiness of the people.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

R. B. TANEY,

Secretary of the Treasury.

Documents transmitted with the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the Removal of the Public Deposites from the Bank of the United States.

A.—Report of the Government directors of the Bank of the United States, dated 22d April, 1833.

B.—Report of the Government directors of the Bank of the United States, dated 19th August, 1833.

C.—Instructions to the collector at Philadelphia.

NOTE.—Similar instructions sent to the collectors at Boston, New York, and Baltimore.

D.—Letter to the President of the Girard Bank, in the city of Philadelphia, selecting that bank as one of the depositories of the public money.

NOTE.—Similar letters sent to the presidents of the Commonwealth Bank, and the Merchants' Bank, at Boston; the Manhattan Company, the Mechanics' Bank, and the Bank of America, at the city of New York; and the Union Bank of Maryland, at Baltimore.

E.—Letter, to the President of the Bank of the United States, authorizing him to deliver to the collector at Philadelphia all duty bonds to the United States, payable on and after 1st October, 1833.

NOTE.—Similar letters were addressed to the presidents of the offices of the Bank of the United States at Boston, New York, and Baltimore.

F.—Letter from the collector at Philadelphia, transmitting the contract executed by the Girard Bank.

G.—Copy of the contract executed by the Girard Bank in the city of Philadelphia.

NOTE.—Similar contracts have been executed by the Commonwealth Bank and the Merchants' Bank of Boston; the Manhattan Company, the Mechanics' Bank, and the Bank of America, at New York; the Union Bank of Maryland, at Baltimore; the Bank of the Metropolis, of the city of Washington; the Bank of Virginia, at Richmond, for itself and the Branch at Norfolk; and the Planters' Bank of the State of Georgia, at Savannah; and the Union Bank of Louisiana. That executed by the Commercial Bank at New Orleans has not been received, although the department has been advised, by the President of the bank, of the execution of the contract, which is similar to the one above mentioned.

H.—Letter from the President of the Girard Bank, announcing the execution of the contract.

I.—Letter to the President of the Maine Bank, at Portland, selecting that institution as one of the depositories of the public money.

NOTE.—Similar letters sent to the Presidents of the Commercial Bank, at Portsmouth, New Hampshire; the Branch of the Bank of the State of Alabama, at Mobile; the Planters' Bank of the State of Mississippi, at Natchez; the Union Bank of Tennessee, at Nashville; the Franklin Bank of Cincinnati, in Ohio; the Bank of Virginia, at Richmond; the Branch of the Bank of Virginia, at Norfolk; the Bank of the Metropolis, at the city of Washington; the Bank of Burlington, in Vermont; the Arcade Bank, at Providence, Rhode Island; the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, at Hartford, Connecticut; the Union Bank of Louisiana, and the Commercial Bank, at New Orleans.

K.—Letter from the President of the Maine Bank, at Portland, transmitting contract executed by that bank.

L.—Contract executed by the Maine Bank, at Portland, Maine.

NOTE.—Similar contracts have been executed by the Commercial Bank, at Portsmouth, New Hampshire; the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Hartford, Connecticut; the Arcade Bank, at Providence, Rhode Island; and the Bank of Burlington, Vermont.

M.—Letter from the President of the Franklin Bank of Cincinnati, announcing the transmission of the contract executed by that bank.

N.—Copy of the contract executed by the Franklin Bank of Cincinnati.

NOTE.—Similar contracts have been executed by the Union Bank of Tennessee, at Nashville; the Planters' Bank of the State of Mississippi, at Natchez; the Branch of the Bank of the State of Alabama, at Mobile.

O.—Report of the Secretary of the Treasury to the President of the United States, relative to disbursing officers of the Government.

P.—Communication to the Departments of State, War, and Navy.

A.

PHILADELPHIA, *April 22, 1833.*

To the PRESIDENT of the *United States* :

SIR: We have had the honor to receive your letter of the 14th, calling our attention to the rumors which have come to you, in relation to the proceedings of the Bank of the United States, and requesting such information as is within the personal knowledge of the Government directors, that you may judge of the expediency of a more formal and thorough investigation, through the Secretary of the Treasury.

In the letter we had the honor to address you on the 8th instant, we took the liberty respectfully to state the limited extent of our present information, which is only derived from our attention to the current business of the institution, acquired, at least, by two of us, in the short period we have been in the direction, and amid the pressure of other engagements. Such as it is, we communicate it in compliance with your request.

We could not fail to be struck with the fact that the standing committees of the Board, to whom, of course, the consideration and preparation of a great deal of the most important business is assigned, were so constituted at the commencement of the year, as to embrace none of the directors appointed by the Government, although three took their seats at the first meeting, and two of them were residents of Philadelphia. About the commencement of the present month, however, on a new organization of those committees, one of us was appointed on the Committee on the state of the Bank, and another on that on the offices.

So far as we are aware, the business of the committees consists of matters referred to them by the Board, on which they report before any final action, except in a single instance—that of the Committee on Exchange. This committee, whose original power was confined to the exchange business, and whose appointment was formerly monthly, in rotation, is now appointed by the President, and has gradually come to exercise the authority of another committee, also heretofore selected in rotation, to attend daily at the bank, and afford their aid and advice in all cases relative to the interest and business of the institution. Of late years, the appointment of this latter committee has, we understand, ceased. In the exercise of these functions, the Committee on Exchange has not merely discounted inland bills of exchange, but also promissory notes, on the days intervening

between the meetings of the Board, and in some instances even then, but after its adjournment. Its proceedings of this nature are entered on the books of the bank, and laid on the directors' table, though not read to them, at every meeting. Further than this, we cannot say that we have any personal knowledge of the final action of this committee without the express authority of the board.

Conceiving it proper that the ordinary business of the Board should not be thus transacted by a smaller number of directors than that required by the charter, and that the business of discounts might be conveniently done at the Board, and being of opinion that a committee exercising such extensive powers ought to be selected in rotation, so as to include the whole Board, which was the case until within a few years, and is still prescribed by the by-laws, we offered these resolutions: "That the duties of the Committee on Exchange should not extend to the business of discounts;" and "That the Committee on Exchange shall, after the expiration of the present month, consist of three directors, residing in Philadelphia, to be selected as prescribed by the existing by-laws, monthly, from the Board, in rotation, and that the President and Cashier shall be united with them." We also called the particular attention of the Board to a report on their own minutes for the 20th February, 1830, made by the Committee on the Offices, to whom had been referred a letter from the President of the office at Charleston, stating that the facilities for making discounts daily, by a committee, as practised in the State banks in that city, gave to those institutions advantages over the office, and suggesting a similar course for the office itself. The report of this committee, made after much deliberation, was as follows: That the subject of discounts by committees has frequently engaged the attention of the Board, who have always felt and expressed a great repugnance to such a practice, to which, in fact, much of the losses of the bank may be ascribed. The Committee on the Offices still entertain that opinion, and they think that the better course to be pursued, in regard to the present suggestion, is that adopted on the 30th October, 1823, on a similar application from the office at Boston; they accordingly recommend the adoption of the following resolution: "That the President be requested to communicate to the President of the office at Charleston the unwillingness of this Board to adopt the plan of making discounts of notes by a committee, that being the proper business of the Board organized as such; but in order to give every proper facility to business, the Board perceive no objection to more frequent, and even daily meetings of the Board, which can take place, for a short time, at a particular hour of every day." In addition to this, we also adverted to the fact that, as late as the year 1828, the committee attending at the bank was selected monthly, in rotation, as appears by the minutes. This subject is still under the consideration of the Board: any decision thereon having been postponed until a proposed alteration in the by-laws, on the same subject, shall come up for consideration. By this alteration it is provided that "the Committee on Exchange shall consist of three members, to be appointed by the President every three months, who shall have special charge of all matters relating to the operations of the bank and its offices in foreign and domestic exchange and bullion, and who shall act as a daily committee for the purchase of domestic exchange at the bank." This, in fact, is to constitute, by express regulation, the Committee on Exchange, in the manner in which it now practically exists. What may be

the decision of the Board on this plan, we cannot, of course, say; but from the general sentiments expressed by most of the other directors, we presume it will be adopted. They are of opinion that the business thus intrusted to the Committee on Exchange may be properly confided to them, without contravening the letter or spirit of the charter; that it is expedient, and even necessary to the successful business of the institution, to have a committee with authority thus to act in the intervals when the Board is not in session; and that such a committee may be appointed in the manner proposed, more advantageously and with no less propriety than if selected in rotation, by which all the resident members of the Board would, from time to time, participate in the action on matters not only important in themselves, but peculiarly such as the stockholders must have looked to, in deciding on the fitness of all the directors. Our own experience has not led us to adopt these views of our colleagues; but having stated so fully the facts in regard to them, which have come within our knowledge, it would be improper in us further to urge our opinions on the subject in this communication.

We have been induced, however, to object more strenuously to this mode of conducting business, because it transfers from the Board to a few members an extent of power and authority in the disposal of the funds of the stockholders, which ought not to be exercised except by the full representation of their interest, which the charter requires, and which involves the institution in transactions from which it is difficult to withdraw without loss. Having observed on a late occasion, from the books laid on the table at the meetings of the Board, that a note of Messrs. Gales and Seaton for \$5,000, which had been due and unpaid for some days, was unprotected, and that their account then was, and, since the month of November preceding, had been repeatedly overdrawn to a considerable amount; and learning, on inquiry, that their debt to the bank had risen within a few years from less than eleven thousand to upwards of eighty thousand dollars; that the principal security therefor was a pledge of the funds to be received from Congress for an edition of the State Papers, which funds were partially and previously appropriated to the payment of advances from other sources, and also to the current expenses of publishing the work; and that, in the present instance, no notice of the non-payment had been given to the trustees holding these funds, who were the acceptors of a draft which had been taken as collateral security, although the acceptance was conditional to be paid on a contingency, and out of a particular fund; we were desirous on all these grounds that the subject should be fully and specially investigated; we also desired it, as we stated at the time, for the purpose of ascertaining and preserving on record the reasons on which such a deviation from the rules of the bank had been made. Our wishes were at first acceded to, and, on the motion of another director, it was resolved, without a dissenting voice, that the account in question should be referred to a special committee of seven, including therein the three resident Government directors.

At the meeting of the Board, three days after, the subject still being before this special committee, and unacted on, we were surprised to observe by the books laid on the table that the note for \$5,000 had been renewed by the Committee on Exchange on the day the investigation was directed.

On inquiry, we were informed that the agreement to renew had been made on the preceding day, but the note not having been actually produced

until the day in question, the entry was then made on the books. We observed, also, that the Committee on Exchange had discounted a note of the same persons, for a further sum of \$2,500, on the security of their order on the Clerk of the House of Representatives, "for the amount which would be due to them for the 2d part, volume 6th, of the Register of Debates, say for 500 copies, twenty-five hundred dollars, when authorized by the House, as heretofore." On this order the Clerk declined putting any acceptance, as the above work had not been subscribed for, though, as he said, "he did not doubt of its being ordered;" but he stated that "if the order was lodged with Mr. Johnson, his paying clerk, he would pay the moneys, when due, to the proper person." They had also discounted a draft of the same persons on H. T. Weightman, for \$814 81. The two together made \$3,314 81, the amount of the overdraft at the time. The discounts thus made were in opposition to the by-laws of the bank, which prescribe that no person, while he remains an overdrawer, shall have any note or bill discounted at the bank. It was stated by the members of the Committee on Exchange, that these measures had been adopted as the most likely to secure their debt; that, in regard to the renewal of the note for \$5,000, they had reason to believe that it had remained over from accidental neglect, in not sending on in time one to replace it with, which was also the cause of its non-protest; and that, in their opinion, a protest or notice was unnecessary to secure the liability of the acceptors of the draft; that, in regard to the additional discounts of \$3,314 81, on the order and statement above mentioned, they believed they had secured, in the most advantageous manner they could, the amount of the overdraft. The opinion was further expressed by some of the Committee on Exchange, and officers of the bank, that the whole of this large debt was secure; that it had been contracted to execute the large work directed by Congress; and that when the payments thereof should be made, as they would shortly be, the debt would be greatly reduced, or entirely liquidated.

After these circumstances, we were still more surprised at the proceedings of the Board. The resolution which had been passed unanimously at the preceding meeting, to refer the account to a special committee, was called up; it was reconsidered by the vote of all present, except the mover of the resolution and the Government directors, and it was subsequently rescinded altogether. We renewed our opposition to this course, on the grounds we have mentioned, and also on account of the large amount of the debt, the unusual character and uncertain value of the principal security, and the doubts that might be entertained of the ability of the parties, from several of their notes, deposited by individuals for collection in the bank, having remained protested. From the same reasons, when their notes came before the Board a few days since for renewal, to the amount of \$13,000, we resisted a further extension of the loan. We believe that its amount and duration were such as to render it proper to commence its reduction; and having understood that the work in question was so far completed as to entitle the publishers to a large portion of the sum payable by Congress, we thought it right that they should make some payment. They were, however, renewed by the votes of all the members present, except those of the Government directors.

We have since endeavored, by our individual exertions, to form some opinion of the actual value of this security, and whether, as is alleged, it is sufficient; but there do not appear to be any documents from the Clerk

of the House of Representatives, or from the trustees to whom the money to be paid was assigned, which give a definite statement of the amount of the State Paper fund, or of the sum which the bank can calculate upon as a certain guaranty. The total amount loaned on that security is \$55,000, of which \$25,000 is on the *collateral* acceptances of the trustees, deposited at the bank here, to which we have already referred. Of one of these drafts and acceptances, thus collaterally given, we annex a copy, that you may see the nature of the instrument, and the terms of the acceptances; we also annex a copy of the statement of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, relative to the draft for \$2,500, lately discounted, and of a statement of the same person, relative to the payments to be made on account of the fund. From these and our previous remarks, you will be able to form an opinion on the whole matter. As to the actual value of the security therefor, we express no opinion; indeed, one could not be formed with the certainty we should desire, in doing so, without an investigation much more thorough and formal than we have been able to make.

These, sir, are the circumstances which have come to our personal knowledge in the usual and regular exercise of our duty as directors of the bank. We have stated them to you with, perhaps, more minuteness than may seem necessary, but we have done so that you might be able to judge at once of the propriety of our course in the fulfilment of our official trust; and also of the grounds on which our colleagues have acted in pursuing one essentially different from it. We have refrained from stating any thing that we have not made the subject of much reflection, and all the examination in our power; any thing that our present personal knowledge does not warrant us in laying before you as the basis of such measures as you may deem it expedient to adopt; any thing in regard to which we have not sought, and obtained, as far as we could, every explanation that was to be made.

Without considering any portion of our remarks as falling within the limits of those private accounts, which, as you state, the charter has so carefully guarded, since the whole relate to the action of the Board upon matters fully open and discussed before them, and extend in no instance to the private debtor and creditor accounts of individuals, yet we may be excused for expressing much gratification at your assurance that the information requested is for your own satisfaction, and that you do not wish it extended beyond our personal knowledge. We may be permitted also to add, that the wishes and opinions, which we took the liberty of expressing in our former letter, have been since more strongly confirmed; and that we should not only feel more satisfaction ourselves, but be enabled to convey to you more full and correct information, were we to proceed in an investigation whose object was avowed, and if we were strengthened by that official sanction which we suggested.

In conclusion, we can only say, that, in whatever light our course may be regarded here, we shall act with a full sense of what we owe, both to the institution and to the Government we represent; with firmness in opposing what we believe to be inexpedient or wrong, no matter to what motives our actions may be attributed; with due consideration of the reasons urged by others for their course, should it vary from our own; and with anxiety in seeking for and supporting every plan which we believe

will increase the usefulness of the bank to the whole community, and promote the objects for which it was formed.

We remain, with great respect,

Your obedient servants,

H. D. GILPIN,
JOHN T. SULLIVAN,
PETER WAGER.

Draft and acceptance of trustees.

WASHINGTON, November 17, 1832.

Four months after date, please pay to Thomas Donoho, or order, three thousand dollars, for value received, to be paid out of any moneys which may come into your hands as the proceeds of the compilation of State Papers which are now executing under the act of Congress of March 2d, 1831, and charge

Your obedient servants,

GALES & SEATON.

\$3,000.

H. T. WEIGHTMAN and } Trustees.
LEONIDAS COYLE, }

Accepted: to be paid out of any moneys that may remain in our hands after the payments stipulated to be made by the deed of assignment, and after the payment of all prior acceptances.

H. T. WEIGHTMAN, } Trustees.
LEONIDAS COYLE, }

WASHINGTON, November 17, 1832.

	\$3,000
One other of the same import, dated August 13, 1832	5,000
One other, same import, dated October 13, 1832	6,000
One other, same import, dated May 22, 1832	6,000
One other, same import, dated March 13, 1832	5,000
	\$25,000

Draft and statement of Clerk of House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, March 22, 1833.

SIR: Please pay to our order, hereon endorsed, the amount which will be due to us for the 2d part, volume 6th, of the Register of Debates, say for five hundred copies, twenty-five hundred dollars, when authorized by the House, as heretofore.

\$2,500.

GALES & SEATON.

M. ST. CLAIR CLARKE, Esq.,

Clerk House of Representatives.

MESSRS. GALES & SEATON:

GENTLEMEN: As the above work has not been subscribed for, (but I do not doubt of its being ordered,) I cannot put my acceptance on it; but if it be lodged with Mr. Johnson, my paying clerk, he will pay the money, when due, to the proper person.

Yours, &c.

M. ST. CLAIR CLARKE,

Clerk House of Representatives.

March 22, 1832.

Statement of the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

MESSRS. GALES & SEATON:

GENTLEMEN: In answer to your request, I have to state that the subscription authorized by Congress to the reprint of the State Papers has been made by me; that as great progress has been made in printing as its nature and Mr Lowrie's exertions and my own could accomplish.

No appropriation has yet been made, but a bill has been reported making one, which I believe will either pass in that shape, or be appended to the general appropriation bill in the Senate.

Very respectfully, &c.

M. ST. CLAIR CLARKE,
Clerk House of Representatives.

CAPITOL, *March 12, 1833.*

B.

PHILADELPHIA, *August 19, 1833.*

To the PRESIDENT of the *United States:*

SIR: We had the honor to receive your letter of the 3d instant, directing us to examine and report upon the expense account of the Bank of the United States for the last two years. Those of us to whom it was addressed, requested the attendance of our colleague, Mr. McElderry, to assist us in the examination. On his arrival, we proceeded to investigate the various charges, and to look into such of the vouchers on which they were founded, as we had time and opportunity to do. These are so numerous, and embrace so many small items of various kinds, that a full view of them can only be given to you by transmitting copies, made by some person authorized or requested by you, or the Secretary of the Treasury. The time and labor necessary for this mode would have prevented our resorting to it at present, even had you authorized us to do so; for we have believed it would be more consistent with your wishes that we should at once report the result of our own labors, leaving you to decide, after you shall have been made acquainted with them, whether such a more minute statement of the expense account be requisite. We may add, too, that, finding the particulars of many expenditures were to be ascertained only by an investigation of the numerous bills and receipts, we requested, at the Board, that the Cashier might furnish such a statement of them as might be susceptible of ready examination; but as this request was not complied with, we were obliged to depend entirely on our own partial inquiries. These facts we mention, merely to guard against any deficiency you may observe in our remarks, and any inaccuracies, should there be such, in the details which we communicate.

As the expense account embraces the various expenditures for salaries, making and issuing notes, transportation of specie, buildings, repairs, and taxes on real estate, stationery, printing, and contingencies of all kinds, it is necessarily so large and intricate that we deemed it expedient at present to confine our investigation to that portion which embraced expenditures calculated to operate on the elections, as they seemed to be the objects of

inquiry suggested by you. All expenditures of this kind introduced into the expense account, and discovered by us, we found to be, so far as regards the institution in this city, embraced under the head of "stationery and printing." To it, therefore, we chiefly directed our inquiries; and an examination of that item of the account for the last three years undoubtedly presents circumstances which, in our opinion, fully warrant the belief you have been led to entertain.

The expense account is made up at the end of every six months, and submitted with the vouchers to the dividend committee for examination. Commencing with the last six months of the year 1829, we find that the sum paid for stationery and printing amounted to \$3,765.94, which we presume to be the necessary expense of the institution under this item, when no extraordinary disbursements are made. During the year 1830, the expenditures increased to \$7,131.27 during the first, and \$6,950.20 during the last half year; and entries are made, in both, of large sums, making together about \$7,000 paid for printing and distributing Mr. McDuffie's report and Mr. Gallatin's pamphlet. These seem to be the commencement of a system of expenditure which was, the next year, immensely increased, and received the sanction of the Board, as appears by the entries on the minutes, and two resolutions passed at the close of this year, and in the succeeding spring.

On the 30th November, 1830, it is stated on the minutes that "the President submitted to the Board a copy of an article on banks and currency, just published in the American Quarterly Review of this city, containing a favorable notice of this institution, and suggested the expediency of making the views of the author more extensively known to the public than they can be by means of the subscription list. Whereupon, it was, on motion, *Resolved*, That the President be authorized to take such measures, in regard to the circulation of the contents of the said article, either in whole or in part, as he may deem most for the interests of the bank." On the 11th March, 1831, it again appears by the minutes that "the President stated to the Board that, in consequence of the general desire expressed by the directors, at one of their meetings of the last year, subsequent to the adjournment of Congress, and a verbal understanding with the Board, measures had been taken, by him, in the course of that year, for furnishing numerous copies of the reports of General Smith and Mr. McDuffie on the subject of this bank, and for widely disseminating their contents through the United States; and that he has since, by virtue of the authority given him by a resolution of this Board on the 30th day of November last, caused a large edition of Mr. Gallatin's Essay on Banks and Currency to be published and circulated, in like manner, at the expense of the bank. He suggested, at the same time, the propriety and expediency of extending still more widely a knowledge of the concerns of this institution, by means of the republication of other valuable articles, which had issued from the daily and periodical press. Whereupon it was, on motion, *Resolved*; That the President is hereby authorized to cause to be prepared and circulated such documents and papers as may communicate to the people information in regard to the nature and operations of the bank."

In pursuance, it is presumed, of these resolutions, the item of stationery and printing was increased during the first half year of 1831 to the enormous sum of \$29,979.92, exceeding that of the previous half year by \$23,900, and exceeding the semi-annual expenditures of 1829 upwards of

\$26,000. The expense account itself, as made up in the book which was submitted to us, contained very little information relative to the particulars of this expenditure, and we were obliged, in order to obtain them, to resort to an inspection of the vouchers. Among other sums was one of \$7,801 stated to be paid on orders of the President under the resolution of 11th March, 1831, and the orders themselves were the only vouchers of the expenditure which we found on file. Some of the orders, to the amount of about \$1,800, stated that the expenditure was for distributing General Smith's and Mr. McDuffie's reports, and Mr. Gallatin's pamphlet; but the rest stated, generally, that it was made under the resolution of 11th March, 1831. There were also numerous bills and receipts for expenditures to individuals; among them, of Gales and Seaton, \$1,300 for distributing Mr. Gallatin's pamphlet; of William Fry, for Garden and Thompson, \$1,675.75 for 5,000 copies of General Smith's and Mr. McDuffie's reports, &c.; of Jesper Harding, \$440 for 11,000 extra papers; of the American Sentinel, \$125.74 for printing, folding, packing, and postage on 3,000 extras; of William Fry, \$1,830.27 for upwards of 50,000 copies of the National Gazette, and supplements, containing addresses to members of State Legislatures, reviews of Mr. Benton's speech, abstracts of Mr. Gallatin's article from the American Quarterly Review, and editorial article on the project of a Treasury bank; of James Wilson, \$1,447.75 for 25,000 copies of the reports of Mr. McDuffie and General Smith, and for 25,000 copies of the address to members of the State Legislatures, agreeably to order and letters from John Sergeant, Esq.; and of Carey and Lea, \$2,850 for 10,000 copies of Gallatin on Banking, and 2,000 copies of Professor Tucker's article.

During the second half year of 1831, the item of stationery and printing was \$13,224.87; of which \$5,010 were paid on orders of the President, and stated, generally, to be under the resolution of 11th March, 1831; and other sums were paid to individuals, as in the previous account, for printing and distributing documents.

During the first half year of 1832, the item of stationery and printing was \$12,134.16, of which \$2.150 was stated to have been paid on orders of the President, under the resolution of 11th March, 1831. There are also various individual payments, of which we noticed \$106.38 to Hunt, Tardiff, & Co. for one thousand copies of the review of Mr. Benton's speech; \$200 for one thousand copies of the Saturday Courier; \$1,176 to Gales and Seaton, for twenty thousand copies of a pamphlet concerning the bank, and six thousand copies of the minority report relative to the bank; \$1,800 to Matthew St. Clair Clarke, for three hundred copies of Clarke and Hall's Bank Book. During the last half year of 1832, the item of stationery and printing rose to \$26,543.72, of which \$6,350 are stated to have been paid on orders of the President, under the resolution of 11th March, 1831. Among the specified charges, we observe \$821.78 to Jesper Harding, for printing a review of the veto; \$1,371.04 to E. Olmstead, for 4,000 copies of Mr. Ewing's speech, bank documents, and review of the veto; \$4,106.13 to William Fry, for 63,000 copies of Mr. Webster's speech, Mr. Adams and Mr. McDuffie's reports, and the majority and minority reports; \$295 for 14,000 extras of "The Protector," containing bank documents; \$2,583.50 to Mr. Riddle, for printing and distributing reports, Mr. Webster's speech, &c.; \$150.12 to Mr. Finnall, for printing the speeches of Messrs. Clay, Ewing, and Smith, and Mr. Adams's report; \$1,512.75 to Mr. Clark, for printing

Mr. Webster's speech and articles on the veto; and \$2,422 65 to Nathan Hall, for 52,500 copies of Mr. Webster's speech. There is also a charge of \$4,040 paid on orders of the President, stating that it is for expenses in measures for protecting the bank against a run on the western branches.

During the first half year of 1833, the item of stationery and printing was \$9,093 59, of which \$2,600 are stated to have been paid on orders of the President, under the resolution of 11th March, 1831. There is also a charge of Messrs. Gales and Seaton of \$800, for printing the report of the Exchange Committee. Having made this examination of the expense account, we were not only struck with the large sum that had been expended under the head of stationery and printing in the two years to which you refer, but also by the evident necessity there was that the accounts should be so stated as to enable the directors and stockholders to ascertain the particular sums of money, the quantity and names of the documents furnished, and the expenses of distribution and postage. With this object, we stated, at the last meeting of the Board, the result of our examination of the expense account, and submitted the following resolutions:

Whereas, it appears by the expense account of the bank for the years 1831 and 1832, that upwards of eighty thousand dollars were expended and charged under the head of stationery and printing during that period; that a large proportion of this sum was paid to the proprietors of newspapers and periodical journals, and for the printing, distribution, and postage of immense numbers of pamphlets and newspapers; and that about twenty thousand dollars were expended under the resolutions of 30th November, 1830, and 11th March, 1831, without any account of the manner in which, or the persons to whom, they were disbursed: And whereas it is expedient and proper that the particulars of this expenditure, so large and unusual, which can now be ascertained only by the examination of numerous bills and receipts, should be so stated as to be readily submitted to, and examined by, the Board of Directors and the stockholders: *Therefore, Resolved*, That the Cashier furnish to the Board, at as early a day as possible, a full and particular statement of all these expenditures, designating the sums of money paid to each person, the quantity and names of the documents furnished by him, and his charges for the distribution and postage of the same; together with as full a statement as may be of the expenditures under the resolutions of 30th November, 1830, and 11th March, 1831. That he ascertain whether expenditures of the same character have been made at any of the offices, and, if so, procure similar statements thereof, with the authority on which they were made. That the said resolutions be rescinded, and no further expenditures made under the same.

These resolutions were postponed, on motion of one of the directors, for the purpose of introducing a substitute for them by the vote of all present, except ourselves, and one other member of the Board. The resolution substituted was as follows: *Resolved*, That the Board have confidence in the wisdom and integrity of the President, and in the propriety of the resolutions of 30th November, 1830, and 11th March, 1831, and entertain a full conviction of the necessity of a renewed attention to the object of those resolutions; and that the President be authorized and requested to continue his exertions for the promotion of said objects.

Viewing this as indicating an intention (which was indeed avowed) to continue, and even extend, the system of lavish expenditure, and to authorize disbursements the particulars of which could not be clearly ascertained

either by the Board or their constituents; and regarding it also as evincing a desire to encounter remonstrances against the continuation of such a system, by a reference to the personal character and motives of the President of the institution, (which were not drawn into question or discussion by us,) we offered as an amendment the following resolutions: "*Resolved*, That, while the Board have entire confidence in the integrity of the President, they respectfully request him to cause the particulars of the expenditures under the resolutions of 30th November, 1830, and 11th March, 1831, to be so stated that the same may be readily submitted to, and examined by, the Board of Directors and the stockholders. *Resolved*, That the said resolutions be rescinded, and no further expenditures be made under the same." This amendment met with the same fate as our previous resolutions, being rejected by the same vote; and the resolution offered as a substitute was passed.

These, sir, are the circumstances attending the best examination we have been able to make in regard to the matters referred to us by your letter of the 3d instant. Should they not prove sufficiently minute, or our report sufficiently explicit, we must infer, from the course pursued by the Board, when our resolutions were submitted to them, that a more exact statement can only be obtained by an agent directly authorized by the Executive.

We have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

H. D. GILPIN,
JOHN T. SULLIVAN,
PETER WAGER,
HUGH McELDERRY.

C.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

September 26, 1833.

SIR: Believing that the public interest requires that the Bank of the United States should cease to be the depository of the money of the United States, I have determined to use the State banks as places of deposit, and have selected for that purpose in the city of Philadelphia the Girard Bank.

You will therefore present the enclosed draught of a contract to that bank, and, upon the execution of the contract, you will forward it to this department. You will ask the aid of the District Attorney of the United States, who will see that the contract is executed in due form, under the corporate seal. The contract being executed, you will then deposit all of the public money which may come to your hands after the thirtieth day of this present month of September, in the bank above mentioned, until the further order of this department. You will also deposit in the said bank for collection all the bonds which may hereafter be taken for the payment of duties. You will also call on the Bank of the United States at Philadelphia, and receive from it all bonds heretofore given to the United States, which are payable on or after the first day of October next, and deposit them for collection in the aforesaid State bank. I send you herewith an order on the Bank of the United States for that purpose.

When the contract shall have been executed by the State bank, you will

forward the enclosed letters to the collectors at Bridgetown, Burlington, Great Egg Harbor, and Little Egg Harbor, who have heretofore deposited the money received by them in the Bank of the United States.

You will continue to deposit as usual in the Bank of the United States, until the 30th of this present month of September, inclusive.

You will keep a copy of the contract executed by the bank, and from time to time advise this department of any thing you may deem material to the public interest, connected with the change of the deposits.

Your obedient servant,

R. B. TANEY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

To JAMES N. BARKER, Esq.,
Collector, Philadelphia.

D.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
September 26, 1833.

SIR: The Girard Bank has been selected by this department as the depository of the public money collected in Philadelphia and its vicinity, and the collector at Philadelphia will hand to you the form of a contract proposed to be executed, with a copy of his instructions from this department.

In selecting your institution as one of the fiscal agents of the Government, I not only rely on its solidity and established character, as affording a sufficient guaranty for the safety of the public money intrusted to its keeping, but I confide, also, in its disposition to adopt the most liberal course which circumstances will admit towards other moneyed institutions generally, and particularly to those in the city of Philadelphia.

The deposits of the public money will enable you to afford increased facilities to commerce, and to extend your accommodation to individuals. And as the duties which are payable to the Government arise from the business and enterprise of the merchants engaged in foreign trade, it is but reasonable that they should be preferred, in the additional accommodation which the public deposits will enable your institution to give, whenever it can be done without injustice to the claims of other classes of the community.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. TANEY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

To the PRESIDENT of the Girard Bank, Philadelphia.

E.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
September 26, 1833.

SIR: You will deliver to the collector at Philadelphia all bonds to the United States, payable on or after the 1st day of October next, which may be in your possession on the receipt of this order.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. TANEY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

N. BIDDLE, Esq., *President Bank U. S., Philadelphia.*

F.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Philadelphia, September 28, 1833.

SIR: I had the honor to receive, last evening, your communication dated the 26th instant, in relation to the deposite of the public money and bonds for collection in this district, together with its several enclosures.

Agreeably to your direction, I this morning presented to the President of the Girard Bank the letter addressed to him, with the draught of the contract, and a copy of the instructions received by me. The Board of Directors was, in consequence, convened at 12 o'clock; but, owing to the absence of some of the members, and the desire to have a full board, it adjourned to meet at half-past 5 o'clock this evening; at that hour a full attendance of the Board took place, and the terms proposed were unanimously agreed to. I have, therefore, the honor to transmit the contract, executed in due form, after being submitted to the Attorney of the United States.

The late hour at which the instrument was completed has made it necessary to postpone the execution of the remaining part of your instructions until Monday, when I shall proceed to withdraw the bonds deposited for collection, from the Bank of the United States, and place them in the Girard Bank.

The letters to the collectors at Bridgetown, Burlington, Great Egg Harbor, and Little Egg Harbor, received with your communication, have been forwarded agreeably to your direction.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. N. BARKER, *Collector.*

The Hon. R. B. TANEY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

G.

Memorandum of an agreement made and entered into this twenty-eighth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, between "the Girard Bank, in the city of Philadelphia," and the United States of America.

1st. The said bank agrees to receive, and enter to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, all sums of money offered to be deposited on account of the United States, whether offered in gold or silver coin, in notes of the Bank of the United States or branches, in notes of any bank which are convertible into coin in its immediate vicinity, or in the notes of any bank which it is for the time being in the habit of receiving.

2d. If the deposite in said bank shall exceed one-half of its capital stock actually paid in, it is agreed that collateral security, satisfactory to the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be given for its safe keeping and faithful disbursement: *Provided*, That if the said Secretary shall at any time deem it necessary, the said bank agrees to give collateral security when the deposite shall not equal one-half the capital.

3d. The said bank agrees to make weekly returns of its entire condi-

tion to the Secretary of the Treasury, and to the Treasurer of the United States, of the state of his accounts, and submit its books and transactions to a critical examination by the Secretary, or any agent duly authorized by him, whenever he shall require it.

This examination may extend to all the books and accounts, to the cash on hand, and to all the acts and concerns of the bank, except the current accounts of individuals, or as far as is admissible without a violation of the bank's charter.

4th. The said bank agrees to pay, out of the deposite on hand, all warrants or drafts which may be drawn upon it by the Treasurer of the United States, and to transfer any portion of that deposite to any other bank or banks employed by the Government within the United States, whenever the Secretary of the Treasury may require it, without charge to the Government for transportation or difference of exchange, commission, or any thing else whatsoever; but the Secretary of the Treasury shall give reasonable notice of the time when such transfer will be required.

5th. The said bank agrees to render to the Government, whenever required by the proper authority, all or any portion of the services now performed by the Bank of the United States; or which might be lawfully required of it, in the vicinity of said contracting bank.

6th. If the Secretary of the Treasury shall think proper to employ an agent, or agents, to examine and report upon the accounts and condition of the banks in the service of the Government, or any of them, the said bank agrees to pay an equitable proportion of his or their expenses and compensation, according to such apportionments as may be made by the said Secretary.

7th. Whenever required by the Secretary of the Treasury, the said bank agrees to furnish, with all convenient despatch, bills of exchange on London, payable at such sight as may be required, at the usual market price for the time being, without commission, or advance for the profit of said bank, or any charge whatsoever, beyond the actual cost; the payment of said bills to be guaranteed by said bank.

8th. It is agreed that the Secretary of the Treasury may discharge the said bank from the service of the Government, whenever, in his opinion, the public interest may require it.

In witness whereof, the said Girard Bank, in the city of Philadelphia, has caused to be affixed its corporate seal, attested by the signatures of its President and Cashier, on the day and year first above written.

JAS. SCHOTT, *President.*

WM. D. LEWIS, *Cashier.*

[L. s.]

H.

GIRARD BANK,

Philadelphia, September 28, 1833.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 26th instant, informing me that you had selected this bank "as the depository of the public money collected in Philadelphia and its vicinity, and that the collector would hand me the form of a contract proposed to be executed, with a copy of his instructions from your department.

The documents alluded to were accordingly furnished me this morning, and the contract has been duly executed on behalf of this bank, by order of the Board of Directors. It will doubtless reach you through the medium of Major Barker, by the mail which conveys this.

In making the present announcement, I take occasion to express the high sense entertained by the directors of this institution of the honor conferred upon it by so distinguished a mark of your confidence, and to tender you the assurance that the duties we are about to undertake will be performed faithfully, and according to our best ability and judgment.

I remain, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JAS. SCHOTT,

President.

Honorable R. B. TANEY,

Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.

I.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

October 9, 1833.

SIR: This department has selected your institution as one of the depositories of the public money of the United States, and I send you enclosed the draught of a contract, which you will please have executed in proper form, under the corporate seal of your institution, and forward it to the department immediately. After you have done this, you will please forward the enclosed communications to the public officers to whom they are directed, they being instructions from the department to deposite all public money in their hands, or which they may hereafter receive, in your institution, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States. I also enclose to you circular instructions relative to deposites and accounts of public officers, to which I respectfully call your attention.

In selecting your institution as one of the fiscal agents of the Government, I not only rely on its solidity and established character as affording a sufficient guaranty for the safety of the public money intrusted to its keeping, but I confide also in its disposition to adopt the most liberal course which circumstances will admit towards other moneyed institutions generally, and particularly those in your vicinity.

The deposites of the public money will enable you to afford increased facilities to the commercial and other classes of the community, and the department anticipates from you the adoption of such a course, respecting your accommodations, as will prove acceptable to the people and safe to the Government.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

R. B. TANEY,

Secretary of the Treasury.

To the PRESIDENT

of the Maine Bank; Portland, Me.

K.

MAINE BANK,
Portland, October 15, 1833.

SIR: Your communication of the 9th instant, covering articles of agreement intended to be executed by this institution, with sundry other documents, has been received. Our directors have agreed to the articles proposed by you, which are now enclosed: a title and conclusion have been added, as spaces were left, and it was supposed that a duplicate would be returned executed by the Secretary of the Treasury, if he should suppose it necessary. To prevent delay, the paper is thus sent; still it is apprehended that liberty is left to the bank to be discharged from the responsibility assumed at any time, upon notice given to the Treasury Department.

Among the letters enclosed to us to be forwarded to the collectors of the revenue in this State, we do not find any communication addressed to Daniel Lane, collector of Belfast.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

A. NEWHALL, *President.*

Honorable R. B. TANEY,

Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.

L.

Articles of agreement made and concluded between Roger B. Taney, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, on the one part, and the President, Directors, and Company of the Maine Bank, on the fifteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, of the other part.

1st. The said bank agrees to receive, and enter to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, all sums of money offered to be deposited on account of the United States, whether offered in gold or silver coin, in notes of the Bank of the United States or branches, in notes of any bank which are convertible into coin in its immediate vicinity, or in notes of any bank which it is for the time being in the habit of receiving.

2d. If the deposits in said bank shall exceed one-half of its capital stock actually paid in, it is agreed that collateral security, satisfactory to the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be given for its safe keeping and faithful disbursement: *Provided*, That if the said Secretary shall at any time deem it necessary, the said bank agrees to give collateral security when the deposits shall not equal one-half the capital.

3d. The said bank agrees to make weekly returns of its entire condition to the Secretary of the Treasury, and to the Treasurer of the United States, of the state of his accounts; and to submit its books and transactions to a critical examination by the Secretary of the Treasury, or any agent duly authorized by him, whenever he shall require it. This examination may extend to all the books and accounts, to the cash on hand, and to all the acts and concerns of the bank, except the current accounts of individuals, or as far as is admissible without a violation of the bank's charter.

4th. The said bank agrees to pay, out of the deposits on hand, all warrants or drafts which may be drawn upon it by the Treasurer of the

United States, and to transfer any portions of that deposit to any other bank or banks employed by the Government within the United States, whenever the Secretary of the Treasury may require it, without charge to the Government for transportation or difference of exchange, commission, or any thing else whatsoever; but the Secretary of the Treasury shall give reasonable notice of the time when such transfer will be required.

5th. The bank agrees to render to the Government, whenever required by the proper authority, all or any portion of the services now performed by the Bank of the United States, or which might be lawfully required of it in the vicinity of said contracting bank.

6th. If the Secretary of the Treasury shall think proper to employ an agent or agents to examine and report upon the accounts and condition of the banks in the service of the Government, or any of them, the said bank agrees to pay an equitable proportion of his or their expenses and compensation, according to such apportionment as may be made by the said Secretary.

7th. It is agreed that the Secretary of the Treasury may discharge the said bank from the service of the Government, whenever, in his opinion, the public interest may require it.

In testimony whereof, the said Secretary of the Treasury hath hereunto subscribed his hand, and caused the seal of the Treasury to be affixed; and the President of the said Maine Bank hath subscribed these presents, and affixed the seal of said bank, the day and year first above written.

[L. s.]

ALBERT NEWHALL,

President of the Maine Bank.

M.

FRANKLIN BANK OF CINCINNATI,

18th October, 1833.

The Hon. the SECRETARY of the Treasury:

SIR: Your favor of the 9th inst. to the President, announcing the appointment of this institution as "one of the depositories of the money of the United States," was duly received, and yesterday the contract, executed, as you desired, was forwarded by mail to your department.

The letters which accompanied your instructions, addressed to ten "Receivers of Public Moneys" in Ohio and Indiana, have been placed in the post office, as requested.

This bank will endeavor to conform, in its periodical returns to the Treasury, to all the regulations prescribed; and we trust the business will in every respect be conducted to the satisfaction of the Government.

I have the honor to be,

Your very obedient servant,

AUGUSTUS MOORE,

Cashier.

N.

Memorandum of agreement made and entered into, on the 17th day of October, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-three, between the President, Directors, and Company of the Franklin Bank of Cincinnati, and the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

1st. The said bank agrees to receive, and enter to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, all sums of money offered to be deposited on account of the United States, whether offered in gold or silver coin, in notes of the Bank of the United States or branches, in notes of any bank which are convertible into coin, and which is situated in the same State with the aforesaid bank, or in any of the adjoining States, or in notes of any bank which it is for the time being in the habit of receiving.

2d. If the deposit in said bank shall exceed one-half of its capital stock actually paid in; it is agreed that collateral security, satisfactory to the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be given for its safe keeping and faithful disbursement: *Provided*, That if the said Secretary shall at any time deem it necessary, the said bank agrees to give collateral security when the deposits shall not equal one-half the capital.

3d. The said bank agrees to make weekly returns of its entire condition to the Secretary of the Treasury, and to the Treasurer of the United States, of the state of his accounts; and to submit its books and transactions to a critical examination by the Secretary of the Treasury, or any agent duly authorized by him, whenever he shall require it. This examination may extend to all the books and accounts, to the cash on hand, and to all the acts and concerns of the bank, except the current accounts of individuals, or as far as is admissible without a violation of the bank's charter.

4th. The said bank agrees to pay, out of the deposits on hand, all warrants or drafts which may be drawn upon it by the Treasurer of the United States, to transfer any portions of that deposit to any other bank or banks, employed by the Government within the United States, whenever the Secretary of the Treasury may require it, without charge to the Government for transportation or difference of exchange, commission, or any thing else whatsoever; but the Secretary of the Treasury shall give reasonable notice of the time when such transfer will be required.

5th. The said bank agrees to render to the Government, whenever required by the proper authority, all or any portion of the services now performed by the Bank of the United States, or which might be lawfully required of it in the vicinity of said contracting bank.

6th. If the Secretary of the Treasury shall think proper to employ an agent, or agents, to examine and report upon the accounts and condition of the banks in the service of the Government, or any of them, the said bank agrees to pay an equitable proportion of his or their expenses and compensation, according to such apportionment as may be made by the said Secretary.

7th. It is agreed that the Secretary of the Treasury may discharge the said bank from the service of the Government, whenever, in his opinion, the public interest may require it.

In testimony whereof, the said President, Directors, and Company of the Franklin Bank of Cincinnati have affixed the seal of their said corporation, and caused the same to be attested by their President and Cashier, the day and date before written.

J. H. GROESBECK, *President.*

AUGUSTUS MOORE, *Cashier.*

O.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

October 5, 1833.

SIR: In pursuance of the power reserved to the Secretary of the Treasury by the 16th section of the act incorporating the Bank of the United States, I directed the money of the United States, collected in Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, on and after the 1st of this present month, to be deposited in certain local banks, which I have designated as the depositories of the public money; and arrangements are now in progress to make a similar change throughout the United States.

It is believed that public money, when placed at the disposition of a public officer, in order to be applied to the public service, remains the money of the United States while it continues in the hands of the disbursing agent, and is consequently subject to the control of the Secretary of the Treasury, as to the place of its deposit.

I therefore respectfully propose for your consideration and sanction—

First. That all public money, placed at the disposition of the public officers, shall be deposited in one of the banks having the deposits of the public money, if there be any such bank at the place where it is to be disbursed, where the nature of the disbursement will admit of such deposit.

Second. That the banks employed as depositories of the public money, in the returns of the state of said banks, required by the Treasury Department, shall present an account of all public money deposited in them to the credit of any public officer, and show the amount at the disposition of such officer at the date of the return.

Third. That the Treasury Department, when required by either of the other departments, shall furnish a transcript of the return of any bank, showing the amount standing to the credit of every, or of any, officer of such department.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. B. TANEY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

To the PRESIDENT of the United States.

APPROVED: October 5, 1833.

ANDREW JACKSON.

P.

Copy of a circular addressed to the Departments of State, War, and Navy.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

October 5, 1833.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose a copy of an order adopted by this department, and sanctioned by the President, in relation to the deposit of the public money in the hands of the disbursing agents of the United States, and respectfully invite your co-operation in carrying it into execution.

A list of the selected banks is hereto annexed, and you shall be advised, from time to time, of the additional changes.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. B. TANEY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

DECEMBER, 1833.

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 1831, were \$28,526,820 82

The expenditures for the same year, including payments on account of the public debt, were \$30,038,446 12

The balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1832, was \$4,502,914 45

The receipts from all sources during the year 1832, were 31,865,561 16

Viz.

Customs	-	\$28,465,237 24
Lands (statement D)	-	2,623,381 03
Dividends on bank stock (E)	-	490,000 00
Sales of stock in the Bank of the United States (E)	-	169,000 00
Incidental receipts (E)	-	<u>117,942 89</u>

Making, with the balance, an aggregate of 36,368,475 61

The expenditures of the same year were (F) 34,356,698 06

Viz.

Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous	-	\$4,577,141 45
Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian affairs, pensions, arming the militia, and internal improvements	-	7,982,877 03
Naval service, including the gradual improvement of the navy	-	3,956,370 29
Public debt	-	<u>17,840,309 29</u>

Leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1833, of 2,011,777 55

The receipts into the Treasury during the first three quarters of the present year are estimated at - - - \$24,355,317 95
 Viz.

Customs - - -	\$21,256,089 77
Lands (G) - - -	2,219,957 35
Dividends on bank stocks (H) - - -	474,985 00
Sales of stock in the Bank of United States (H) - - -	91,000 00
Third instalment under the convention with Denmark (H) - - -	221,315 17
Incidental receipts (H) - - -	91,970 66

The receipts of the fourth quarter are estimated at - - - \$7,675,000 00

Making the total estimated receipts of the year - - - \$32,030,317 95
 And, with the balance on the 1st of January, 1833, forming an aggregate of - - - 34,042,095 50

The expenditures for the first three quarters of the present year are estimated at (I) - - - 18,248,888 15
 Viz.

Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous, including \$667,160 87, duties refunded under the 3d section of the act of 2d March, 1833 and \$661,160 95, awards under the convention with Denmark - - -	\$4,951,462 84
Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian affairs, pensions, arming militia, and internal improvements - - -	9,950,349 29
Naval service, including the gradual improvement of the navy - - -	3,076,051 39
Public debt - - -	270,524 63

The expenditures for the fourth quarter, including \$2,301,716 36, on account of the public debt, are estimated, on data furnished by the respective departments, at - - - 6,409,916 45

Making the total estimated expenditures of the year - - - 24,658,304 60

And leaving in the Treasury on the 1st January, 1834, an estimated balance of - - - \$9,383,790 90

This balance, however, includes the funds, estimated at \$1,400,000, heretofore reported by this department as not effective.

The appropriations remaining unsatisfied at the close of the year are estimated at \$5,964,571 23; but, of this amount, it is estimated by the proper departments—

1. That the sum of \$5,190,287 62 only will be required for the objects for which they were appropriated.

2. That the sum of \$449,424 04 will not be required, and may therefore be considered as an excess of appropriation, and is proposed to be applied, without being reappropriated, in aid of the service of the year 1834, as will more fully appear when the estimates of the appropriations for that year are presented.

3. That the sum of \$324,859 57 will be carried to the surplus fund, either because these moneys will not be required for, or can no longer be applied to, them.

II. OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Notice has been given of the intended reimbursement of the residue of the exchanged $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. stock on the 1st of May, 1834. This stock was subject to redemption, at the pleasure of the United States, at any time after the 31st of December, 1833, upon six months' public notice of such intended reimbursement. The time at which the notice was given does not enable the United States to insist on reimbursing it so as to stop the interest before the 1st of May, 1834. A small portion of it was, however, purchased for the United States, in the months of September and October, by an agent employed for that purpose; and on the same day that notice was given of the intended reimbursement on the 1st of May next, an offer was made to the holders, by public advertisement, to pay them the whole amount of the principal, with interest to the day of payment, upon their making the proper transfers of the certificates. Many of the holders have already accepted this offer, and portions of it continue almost daily to be presented for payment. It is believed that the greater part, if not the whole of this stock, will be redeemed by the end of the present year. Under these circumstances, it seemed proper to charge the whole amount to the expenditures of the present year, rather than to the next. The account is accordingly stated on this principle, and the interest calculated to the 1st of January; and if a part of it should not come in by that time, it will make no material difference in the result, because the interest saved upon the stock paid before the end of the year will, it is expected, be equal, or nearly so, to the amount of interest which may afterwards accrue on the portion remaining unpaid. And if the whole of it should be reimbursed within the present year, the interest saved will increase the estimated balance in the Treasury in but a very small degree. In the following account, therefore, the whole of this stock is charged to the expenditure of 1833, and the interest on it calculated as if it would be reimbursed on the 1st of January, 1834.

The disbursements on account of the public debt, during the year 1833,	will amount, as has already been shown, to	\$2,572,240 99
Of which there will have been applied to the payment of		
the principal	- - - - -	\$2,240,950 80
And to interest	- - - - -	331,290 19

The stocks which will have been redeemed by the application of this sum, during the year, are as follows :

The residue of the exchanged 4½ per cent. stock issued under the act of the 26th May, 1824	\$2,227,363 98
A part of the 5 per cent. stock issued under the act of 3d March, 1821	13,036 01
Also, certain portions of the old registered debt which have been presented for payment, being part of the unfunded debt of the revolution	50 81
And Treasury notes	500 00
On the 1st of January next, it is estimated the public debt will be reduced to (K)	4,760,082 08
Viz.	

1. The funded debt, consisting of the residue of the 5 per cent. stock issued under the act of 3d March, 1821, and redeemable after 1st January, 1835	\$4,722,260 29
2. The unfunded debt, amounting to	37,821 79
Consisting of the registered debt, being claims registered prior to the year 1798, for services and supplies during the revolutionary war	\$27,476 70
Treasury notes issued during the late war	6,025 00
And Mississippi stock	4,320 09

These three last sums, composing the unfunded debt, are payable on the presentation of the certificates.

III. OF THE ESTIMATES OF THE PUBLIC REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR 1834.

According to the best judgment the department is able to form on the subject, the receipts into the Treasury, from all sources, during the year 1834, may be estimated at \$18,500,000 00

Viz.	
Customs	\$15,000,000 00
Public lands	3,000,000 00
Bank dividends, and miscellaneous receipts of all kinds	500,000 00

To which add the balance estimated to be in the Treasury on the 1st January, 1834, after deducting the unavailable funds

Making together the sum of 26,483,790 90

The expenditures for the year 1834, including the reimbursement of the whole of the public debt, are estimated at 23,501,994 85

Viz.	
Civil, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous	\$2,800,897 33

Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian affairs, pensions, arming militia, and internal improvements	\$8,654,942 25
Revolutionary pensions, under act of June, 1832, including arrearages from 4th March, 1831, in cases in which payment has not been made	3,000,000 00
Naval service, including the gradual improvement of the navy	4,051,073 19
Public debt, principal	\$4,760,082 08
interest	235,000 00
	4,995,082 08

Which will leave in the Treasury on the 31st December, 1834, a balance estimated at - - - \$2,981,796 05

The value of the exports of the year ending on the 30th of September last is estimated at \$90,663,403, of which \$70,642,030 were of domestic, and \$20,021,373 of foreign articles; showing an increase in the exports of domestic produce of \$7,504,560 over the exports of the same character for the year ending 30th September, 1832, and a diminution in foreign articles of \$4,018,100. The value of the imports, for the year ending on the 30th of September last, is estimated at \$109,000,000, being greater, by the sum of \$8,000,000, than the imports for the year ending 30th September, 1832. Of the imports for the year ending the 30th of September last, it is estimated that \$34,000,000 were in articles free from duty.

It will be seen, from the foregoing statement of the receipts of the present year, that they very much exceed the amount at which they were estimated in the last annual report. The excess has been derived chiefly from customs, which are estimated to produce more than \$28,000,000. The large receipts of this year have been principally occasioned by the act of July 14, 1832, which abolished the system of long credits on revenue bonds, and required the duties on woollen goods to be paid in cash, and on other articles in three and six months. The new regulations took effect on the 4th of March last, and the cash duties and shortened credits have brought into the Treasury, during the present year, a large amount of revenue, which, under the former system of credits, would not have been payable until 1834, and would have formed a part of the receipts of that year. The income of 1833 has, therefore, had the advantage of the new system, as well as the former one; and the receipts are much greater than they would have been, under either of them, according to the established rate of duties.

The expenditures for the present year have also been unusually large; and are estimated at \$22,086,063 61, exclusive of the expenditure on account of the public debt.

The appropriations for the year were heavy, and exceeded, by three millions of dollars, the appropriations for the year 1832; and the balances of unexpended appropriations at the close of that year have been, for the most part, applied, during the present one, to the various objects authorized by law, and therefore enter into the account of its expenditures. Several items of appropriation, however, for the present year, cannot be considered as forming a part of the ordinary expenditures of the Government.

Without enumerating all objects of this description, it may be sufficient to mention some which have contributed materially to enhance the amount actually expended. The duties refunded at the Treasury, under the law of the last session, and the awards under the convention with Denmark, are included in this account; and the expenses occasioned by the Indian aggressions in 1832 have been, for the most part, paid in this year. These three items amount to nearly two millions of dollars. But when this sum is deducted from the whole annual expenditure, it shows that more than twenty millions of dollars have been expended, during the present year, for the various other objects authorized by law, exclusive of the amount set apart for the reimbursement of the four and a half per cent. stock. The pensions for life, granted under the acts of 1818 and 1832, to the officers and soldiers of the revolution, have increased considerably the annual expenditure. More than four millions of dollars have been already paid, on that account, during the present year. There is, indeed, no item in the list of appropriations, which our citizens generally more cheerfully contribute to pay, than the one last mentioned; but, in the order of nature, it must be annually decreasing; and in the estimates of the coming year, those payable under the act of June, 1832, are set down at three millions of dollars. The different sums, above mentioned, therefore, show six millions of dollars paid for purposes which cannot be considered as entering into the ordinary and regular expenses of the Government, and form no rule by which its future annual expenditure ought to be estimated.

The receipts of 1834 must be very much below those of the present year. A large portion of the receipts from customs, as already stated, has been derived from the importations of previous years. But, from the change in the system of credit, only a small part of the duties accruing in this year will go into the receipts of the next; and the diminished rate of duties, which take effect on the 1st of January next on some of the most productive articles, and the entire exemption of others, will contribute still more to reduce the receipts of the coming year, as compared with the present.

In estimating the receipts from customs for the year 1834 at fifteen millions of dollars, I have assumed that the imports of that year will nearly equal those of 1832. This estimate is higher than the average of the last five or six years, but it is believed to be a safe one; for although the importations of each of the two last years were unusually large, yet the imports of the present one have gone still higher; and the general state of our commerce and the situation of the country justify the belief that there will be no serious diminution in the coming year. The condition of the mercantile classes does not indicate any excess of importation; indeed, the short credits and cash duties will be found to contribute greatly to prevent overtrading in that respect. Moreover many articles in common use are admitted free from duty. This will produce an increased ability in the community to buy those which pay duty, and consequently a greater consumption. There appears, therefore, to be no reason to apprehend any serious diminution in the importations of 1834, and it will be safe to estimate its receipts by the standard above mentioned. Yet any material excess beyond that estimate cannot, I think, be counted on. The produce of the public lands can hardly fall short of the sum at which it has been stated, and will perhaps exceed it.

In this view of the receipts of 1834, the income of the year will about equal the estimated expenditure; and, with the aid of the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January next, it will be sufficient for all the wants of the Government, including the amount necessary to pay off the residue of the national debt. It must, however, be observed that, in addition to the appropriations now asked for, there will be an unexpended balance of former appropriations amounting to the sum of \$5,190,287 62, which will probably be required, in the course of the ensuing year, for the objects for which it has been appropriated. And if the entire amount of appropriations, proposed in the estimates for 1834, were also to be required within the year, there would not be money enough in the Treasury to meet them, after satisfying the balances above stated, and paying off the public debt. But the experience of former years shows that a portion of the appropriations may always be expected to remain unexpended at the end of the year; and the average of these unexpended balances for the last four years is about \$5,300,000. In estimating the balance in the Treasury at the close of 1834, I have therefore assumed that a portion of the estimates of expenditures, herewith submitted, will not be used during the year; and that balances of appropriations, equal to the amount at the close of the present year, will in like manner remain in the Treasury at the end of the year 1834, and go into the expenses of the succeeding year; and it is not necessary to raise money for the public use sooner than it will probably be needed. But the balance stated at the end of 1834 is not to be considered as a clear surplus. It will still be chargeable with the amount of appropriations estimated to remain unexpended at that time.

From this state of the finances, and of the proposed appropriations, it is evident that a reduction of the revenue cannot at this time be made, without injury to the public service. Under the act of the last session, the receipts of 1835 will be less than those of 1834, as a further reduction in the rate of duties will take effect on the 1st of January, 1835; and if the appropriations should be kept up to the amount authorized for the present year, the charge upon the Treasury in 1835 would be more than it could probably meet. But the debt will then have been entirely paid; and if a guarded rule of appropriation is at once commenced, there will be no difficulty in bringing down the expenditure, without injury to the public service.

If the revenue is not to be reduced more than the existing laws provide for, there seems to be no sufficient reason to open at this time the vexed question of the tariff. The manner in which duties are now apportioned on different articles, would be liable to insuperable objections, if it were to be considered as a settled and permanent system. But the law is temporary on the face of it, and was intended as a compromise between conflicting interests; and unless the revenue to arise under it should hereafter be more productive than is anticipated, it will be necessary in two years from this time to impose duties on articles that are now free, in order to meet the current expenses of the Government. There would seem, therefore, to be no advantage in agitating the question at the present moment. Yet, some modifications of the existing laws will be necessary, in order to carry into effect the intentions of the Legislature, and to guard against attempts to evade its provisions, without, in any degree, affecting its principles.

It is, however, respectfully recommended that the appropriations for 1834 should be regulated by a proper regard to economy. Heretofore, the receipts to be expected could be ascertained with some degree of certainty, because they were principally derived from the imports of previous years; and the bonds taken for the duties on such imports showed the amount of receipts which might safely be counted on. But, under the new system of cash duties and short credits, each year must mainly depend for its income on its own imports. And as commerce is always more or less liable to fluctuations, the public interest requires that there should be at all times in the Treasury a sufficient sum to provide for unforeseen contingencies, and to guard against disappointment in the estimated receipts. The calculations on the income of a succeeding year are necessarily more uncertain under the present system, than under the former one of long credits. And if the anticipations of the receipts of 1834 and 1835 should be fully realized, there will not be more than ought to be provided in the estimated scale of expenditures. At the last session of Congress, the appropriations exceeded twenty-one million five hundred thousand dollars, being nearly three million five hundred thousand dollars above the estimates presented at the beginning of the session. A similar amount of expenditure, authorized at the present session, might render it necessary to provide additional revenue earlier than is now contemplated.

It is understood to be conceded on all hands that a tariff for protection merely is to be finally abandoned, and that the revenue is to be reduced to the necessary wants of the Government. Various causes have contributed to enlarge the proposed expenditures for 1834, as will be seen by the particular estimates from the different departments. But it is believed that all the objects for which this Government was established can be effectually attained at much less annual expense hereafter; and the harmony and mutual good feeling of this extensive country will be best secured and perpetuated by rigidly confining the operations of the General Government to its appropriate sphere. If this is done, and its expenditures are regulated by a strict economy, the burdens it imposes will scarcely be felt by our citizens, while its blessings are inestimable.

As the public debt will soon be extinguished, it is proper that the books and papers which belong to the various loan offices should be transmitted to the seat of Government, and placed among the archives of the nation. It is believed that the outstanding debt can be purchased on favorable terms, in the course of the ensuing year, and that it can be most conveniently purchased at the Treasury. It appears, therefore, desirable that provision should be made by law for immediately transmitting to this department all the books and papers relating to the national debt. The money can readily be remitted to the public creditor, without charge to him or to the Government, and he can be paid at any place where he may wish to receive it.

The act of March 3, 1817, abolished the office of commissioner of loans, and transferred the duties to the Bank of the United States. The money necessary to pay the public creditors has, from time to time, been advanced to the Bank by the Treasury; and it appears that large sums have remained for a considerable time in the Bank, without being applied to the purposes for which they were intended. The amount has been reduced within a few months past. But the statement from the Register's

office, herewith presented, (marked L.) will show that \$773,111.98 still remained in their hands on the 1st of October last. A portion of this sum, as appears by the paper referred to, was advanced some years ago; and there is no reason why this money should continue in the hands of the bank, where it is useless to the Government as well as to the creditor. The delay in the payment has probably, in some instances, been caused by the death of the party entitled, and the ignorance of his representatives as to his claim on the United States. The situation of these outstanding claims renders it still more necessary that the books and papers relating to the public debt should be forthwith transmitted to this department, where the proper inquiries could be made as to the cause of the delay, and measures taken to ascertain who is entitled to receive the money. As the amount is justly due from the United States to some one, and may belong to persons who are ignorant of their rights, justice seems to require that the Government should take measures to apprise them of their claims, and of the readiness of the United States to discharge them.

The destruction of the building occupied by the Treasury Department has occasioned the loss of some valuable papers. But it is believed that none have been destroyed, that can materially affect the public interest. It will become necessary to provide another building, and the loss already sustained in the documents and records of this office shows the propriety of erecting it upon a different plan from the former one, and of placing the archives of the Government in a situation less exposed to danger. The inconveniences which are felt from the present situation of the offices connected with this department, as well as the more exposed condition of the papers, induce me to invite the early attention of Congress to this subject.

The report from the Commissioner of the General Land Office is herewith presented, showing the condition of that branch of the public service, and containing suggestions for its improvement.

All which is respectfully submitted.

R. B. TANEY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, December 17, 1833.

A.

A STATEMENT exhibiting the duties which accrued on merchandise, tonnage, and light-money; 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, 1832.

Year.	DUTIES ON		DRAWBACK ON		Bounties and allowances.	Gross revenue.	Expenses of collection.	Nett revenue.
	Merchandise.	Tonnage and light money.	Foreign merchandise exported.	Domestic distilled spirits and domestic refined sugar exported.				
1832	28,270,578 09	49,561 40	4,582,641 89	45,950 65	234,137 27	23,457,409 68	1,278,674 38	22,178,735 30

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, 1832.

American tonnage in foreign trade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tons. 972,282
Foreign tonnage in foreign trade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	412,104
Total tonnage employed in the foreign trade of the United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>1,384,386</u>
Proportion of foreign tonnage to the whole amount of tonnage employed in the foreign trade of the United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29.7 to 100

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, December 14, 1833.*

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

B.

A STATEMENT exhibiting the values and quantities, respectively, of merchandise on which duties actually accrued during the year 1832, (consisting of the difference between articles paying duties imported, and those entitled to drawback re-exported;), and, also, of the nett revenue which accrued that year from duties on merchandise, tonnage, and light money.

MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.					
44,133	dollars, at 12	per cent.	-	\$ 5,295 96	
2,502,454	do. 12	do.	-	312,806 75	
5,135,716	do. 15	do.	-	770,807 40	
8,105,905	do. 20	do.	-	1,621,181 00	
21,984,290	do. 25	do.	-	5,496,072 50	
4,069,513	do. 30	do.	-	1,220,853 90	
596,409	do. 33	do.	-	198,803 00	
1,132,612	do. 35	do.	-	396,403 70	
394,045	do. 40	do.	-	157,618 00	
5,344,821	do. 45	do.	-	2,405,169 45	
461,137	do. 50	do.	-	230,568 50	
<u>49,774,035</u>	do. 25	7 do.	-	<u>12,815,580 16</u>	\$12,815,580 16
DUTIES ON SPECIFIC ARTICLES.					
1. Wines	5,326,094	gallons, at 15.7	cis. average	-	837,249 83
2. Spirits	2,339,928	do. 60.	do.	-	1,404,332 77
Molasses	16,354,788	do. 5	do.	-	817,739 40
3. Teas	8,826,905	pounds, 14.1	do.	-	1,243,597 70
4. Coffee	41,603,576	do.	-	-	363,492 21
5. Sugar	48,465,838	do. 3.4	do.	-	1,476,685 54
6. Salt	3,828,811	bushels,	-	-	382,284 45
7. All other articles				-	5,151,643 79
					<u>11,677,025 60</u>
					<u>24,492,605 85</u>
From which deduct duties on merchandise refunded, after deducting therefrom duties which accrued on merchandise imported, the particulars of which were not rendered by collectors, and difference of calculation					<u>1,086,002 46</u>
					<u>23,406,603 39</u>
To which add 10 per cent. extra duty on foreign vessels				23,898 56	
discounts retained on drawback				1,509 74	
interest on bonds				11,541 85	
storage				3,339 24	
custom-house charges on British Canadian vessels				906 15	
					<u>47,195 54</u>
					<u>23,453,798 93</u>
Deduct drawback on domestic refined sugar exported				42,840 65	
drawback on domestic distilled spirits exported				3,110 00	
					<u>45,950 65</u>
					<u>23,407,848 28</u>
Duties on merchandise				-	
Add duties on tonnage				28,387 74	
light money				21,173 66	
					<u>49,561 40</u>
Gross revenue				-	23,457,409 69
Deduct expenses of collection				-	1,278,674 39
Nett revenue, per statement A				-	<u>22,178,735 30</u>

Explanatory Statements and Notes.

1. Wines—Madeira		177,126	gallons at 50 cents	\$88,563 00
Sherry		39,358	do. 50 do.	19,679 00
Red of France and Spain		1,227,200	do. 10 do.	122,720 00
Red of France		876,645	do. 6 do.	52,598 70
White of France and Spain		2,244,307	do. 15 do.	336,646 05
French, in bottles and cases		97,082	do. 30 do.	29,124 60
French do. do.		142,429	do. 22 do.	31,334 38
Sicily		87,141	do. 30 do.	26,142 30
All other		434,806	do. 30 do.	130,441 80
		<u>5,326,094</u>	do. av. 15.7	<u>837,249 83</u>
2. Spirits—from grain 1st proof		626,982	gallons at 57 cents	357,379 74
2d do.		8,470	do. 60 do.	5,082 00
3d do.		22,866	do. 63 do.	14,405 58
4th do.		9,960	do. 67 do.	6,673 20
5th do.		17,555	do. 75 do.	13,166 25
Other materials, 1st & 2d proof		133,163	do. 53 do.	70,576 39
3d proof		386,713	do. 57 do.	220,426 41
4th do.		1,115,738	do. 63 do.	702,914 94
5th do.		19,869	do. 72 do.	14,305 68
Above 5th do.		186	do. 85 do.	158 10
		<u>2,341,502</u>		<u>1,405,088 29</u>
Exported		1,574	do. 48 do.	755 52
		<u>2,339,928</u>	do. av. 60 do.	<u>1,404,332 77</u>
3. Teas—Bohea		733,854	pounds at 4 cents	29,354 16
Souchong and other black		2,409,285	do. 10 do.	240,928 50
Hyson skin and other green		1,274,450	do. 12 do.	152,934 00
Hyson and young hyson		3,927,446	do. 18 do.	706,940 28
Imperial, gunpowder, &c.		526,605	do. 25 do.	131,651 25
		<u>8,871,640</u>	do.	<u>1,261,808 19</u>
Exported:				
Hyson skin - 91 lbs.			at 34 cents \$30 94	
Hyson skin - 2,453 do.			28 do. 686 84	
Hyson and young hyson - 27,468 do.			40 do. 10,997 20	
Imperial - 14,723 do.			50 do. 7,361 50	
		<u>44,735</u>		<u>19,066 48</u>
				<u>1,242,741 71</u>
Extra duty on teas imported from other places than China			14.1 av.	855 99
		<u>8,826,995</u>		<u>1,243,597 70</u>
4. Coffee—imported		136,950	pounds at 2 cents	2,739 00
Do.		97,025,355	do. 1 do.	970,253 55
		<u>97,162,305</u>		<u>972,992 55</u>
Exported		5,313,617 lbs.	at 2 cents 106,272 34	
Do.		50,225,690 do.	1 do. 502,256 90	
Do.		19,422 do.	5 do. 971 10	
		<u>55,558,729</u>		<u>609,500 34</u>
		<u>41,603,576</u>		<u>363,492 21</u>
5. Sugars—brown		46,194,798	pounds at 3 cents	1,385,843 94
White clayed or powdered		2,271,040	do. 4 do.	90,841 60
		<u>48,465,838</u>	do. 3.4 do.	<u>1,476,685 54</u>

Explanatory Statements and Notes—Continued.

6. Salt—Imported, bushels	-	-	4,253	at 15 cents		\$ 637 95
Do.	-	-	6,183,942	10 do.		618,394 20
			6,188,195			619,032 15
Exported	-	-	4,215	at 20 do.	\$843 00	
Do.	-	-	7,756	15 do.	1,163 40	
Do.	-	-	6,040	10 do.	604 00	
Bounties and allow- ances reduced into bushels, at 10 cents per bushel	-	-	2,341,373	10 do.	234,137 30	
			2,359,384			236,747 70
			3,828,811			382,284 45

EXPLANATORY STATEMENTS AND NOTES—Continued.

7. All other articles.	Quantity.		Rate of duty.	Duties on	
	Importation over exportation.	Exportation over importation.		Importation over exportation.	Exportation over importation.
Woollens, not exceeding 33½ cents per square yard - square yards	1,634,003	-	14	\$228,760 42	
Carpeting, Brussels, Turkey, and Wilton do.	127,584	-	70	89,308 80	
Venetian and ingrain do.	492,406	-	40	196,962 40	
of wool, flax, hemp, &c. do.	1,034	-	32	330 88	
matting of flags or other materials do.	106,196	-	15	15,929 40	
Floor-cloth, patent painted, &c. do.	26,740	-	50	13,370 00	
other than patent painted, &c. do.	3,387	-	25	846 75	
Furniture oil-cloth do.	51,224	-	15	7,683 60	
Sail duck do.	125	-	9	11 25	
Do. do.	-	6,794	10	-	\$679 40
Do. do.	347,248	-	10½	36,461 04	
Do. do.	1,535,084	-	11	168,859 24	
Cotton bagging do.	1,081,360	-	5	53,918 00	
Beer, ale, and porter, in bottles gallons	73,316	-	20	14,663 20	
Do. do. in casks do.	10,646	-	15	1,596 90	
Vinegar do.	52,017	-	8	4,141 36	
Oil, spermaceti do.	8	-	25	2 00	
whale and other fish do.	529	-	15	79 35	
olive, in casks do.	36,455	-	25	9,113 75	
castor do.	77	-	40	30 80	
linseed do.	768,040	-	25	192,010 00	
rapeseed do.	28	-	25	7 00	
hempseed do.	348	-	25	87 00	
Cocoa pounds	-	17,434	2	-	348 68
Do. do.	487,520	-	1	4,875 20	
Sugar, candy and loaf do.	21,123	-	12	2,534 76	
other refined do.	-	498	10	-	49 80
Chocolate do.	6,523	-	4	260 92	
Fruits, almonds do.	1,321,390	-	3	39,641 70	
currants do.	453,045	-	3	13,591 35	

prunes	do.	121,943	4	4,877 72
figs	do.	1,252,965	3	37,588 95
raisins, jar and Muscatel, &c.	do.	4,195,407	4	167,816 28
all other	do.	3,276,074	3	98,282 22
Candles, tallow	do.		4	
do.	do.	3,662	5	183 10
spermaceti	do.	135	8	10 80
wax	do.	3,061	6	183 66
Cheese	do.	74,099	9	6,668 91
Soap	do.	552,748	4	22,229 92
Tallow	do.	220,283	1	2,202 83
Lard	do.	723	3	21 69
Beef and pork	do.	6,255	2	125 10
Bacon, hams and other	do.	23,991	3	719 73
Butter	do.	1,972	5	98 60
Saltpetre, refined	do.	669	3	20 07
Vitriol, blue or Roman	do.	4,557	4	182 28
Camphor, crude	do.	6,373	8	509 84
refined	do.	9,183	12	1,101 96
Salts, Epsom	do.	1,104	4	44 16
Glauber	do.	424	2	8 48
Spice, mace	do.	5,804	100	5,804 00
nutmegs	do.	47,556	60	28,533 60
cinnamon	do.	1,364	25	341 00
cloves	do.	135,023	25	33,755 75
pepper	do.	1,007,205	8	80,576 40
pimento	do.	410,351	6	24,621 06
cassia	do.	276,435	6	16,586 10
Cayenne pepper	do.	4	15	60
ginger	do.	2,764	2	55 28
Tobacco, manufactured, other than snuff, &c.	do.	393	10	39 30
snuff	do.	1,263	12	151 56
cigars	M.	35,189	250	87,972 50
Indigo	pounds		30	
Do.	do.	479,944	40	191,977 60
Do.	do.	181,523	50	90,761 50
Cotton	do.	78,629	3	2,358 87
Gunpowder	do.	17,392	8	1,391 36
Bristles	do.	404,517	3	12,135 51
Glue	do.	308,655	5	15,432 75
Paints, ochre, dry	do.	1,398,742	1	13,987 42
in oil	do.	352	1½	5 28

593 48

1,344 30

14,837

4,481

EXPLANATORY STATEMENTS AND NOTES—Continued.

7. All other articles.	Quantity.		Rate of duty.	Duties on	
	Importation over exportation.	Exportation over importation.		Importation over exportation.	Exportation over importation.
Paints, white and red lead	pounds	476,625			
whiting, and Paris white	do.	393,317	5	\$23,831 25	
orange mineral	do.	367	1	3,933 17	
sugar of lead	do.	305,230	5	18 35	
Lead, pig, bar, and sheet	do.	1,535,707	5	15,261 50	
Lead pipes	do.	7	3	46,071 21	
shot	do.	385	5	35	
Cordage, cables, tarred	do.	747	4	15 40	
tarred	do.		4	29 88	
untarred	do.	39,709	4		\$1,238 52
Twine, seine, and packthread	do.	400,719	5	1,985 45	
Corks	do.	231,687	5	20,035 95	
Copper, rods and bolts	do.	18,879	12	27,802 44	
nails and spikes	do.	5,720	4	755 16	
Fire-arms, muskets	No.	1,156	4	228 80	
rifles	do.	23	150	1,734 00	
Wire, iron and steel, not above No. 14	pounds	243,711	250	57 50	
above No. 14	do.	392,880	6	14,626 26	
above No. 14	do.	675	10	39,288 00	
Iron tacks, brads, and sprigs, not above 16 oz. per M.	M.	27,483	9	60 75	
above 16 oz.	pounds	2,949	5	1,374 15	
nails	do.	639,970	5	147 45	
spikes	do.	186,700	5	31,998 95	
chain cables, and parts, &c.	do.	2,900,912	4	7,468 00	
mill saws	No.	3,563	3	87,027 36	
anchors	pounds	125,527	100	3,563 00	
anvils	do.	1,288,231	2	2,510 54	
smiths' hammers and sledges	do.	84,485	2	25,764 62	
castings, vessels of	do.	826,692	2½	2,112 12	
all other	do.	2,306,281	1½	12,400 38	
			1	23,062 81	

braziers' rods, &c.	do.	387,603	-	3½	13,566	10	
nail and spike rods, &c.	do.	-	41,912	3½	-	-	1,466 92
sheet and hoop	do.	5,888,876	-	3½	206,110	66	
band and scroll	do.	7,390	-	3½	258	65	
pig and scrap	cwt.	195,904	-	62½	122,440	00	
bar and bolt, rolled	do.	427,601	-	185.	791,061	85	
hammered	pounds	80,194,833	-	1	801,948	33	
Steel	cwt.	47,083	-	150	70,633	50	
Hemp	do.	118,983	-	300	356,949	00	
Flax	do.	614	-	250	1,535	00	
Do.	do.	1,747	-	275	4,804	25	
Alum	pounds	90	-	250	225	00	
Copperas	do.	575	-	200	1,150	00	
Wheat flour	do.	11	-	50	5	50	
Coal	bushels	2,358,037	-	6	141,482	22	
Wheat	do.	1,071	-	25	267	75	
Oats	do.	1,247	-	10	124	70	
Potatoes	do.	52,522	-	10.	5,252	20	
Paper, folio and 4to post	pounds	9,356	-	20	1,871	20	
foolscap, writing, and drawing	do.	-	196,369	17	-	-	33,332 73
printing, copperplate, and stainers'	do.	3,618	-	10	361	80	
sheathing, binders', wrapping, &c.	do.	8,792	-	3	263	76	
all other	do.	31,954	-	15	4,793	10	
Books, printed previous to 1775	vols.	161	-	4	6	44	
printed in other languages than English, &c.	do.	78,666	-	4	3,146	64	
Latin and Greek, bound	pounds	2,712	-	15	406	80	
do. do. in boards	do.	5,125	-	13	666	25	
all other, bound	do.	11,539	-	30	3,461	70	
do. in boards	do.	56,937	-	26	14,803	62	
Glass, cut, and not specified	do.	24,508	-	3	735	24	
other articles of	do.	869,376	-	2	17,387	52	
apothecaries' vials, not above 6 oz.	gross	647	-	175	1,132	25	
do. do. 8 oz.	do.	29	-	125	25	00	
bottles, not exceeding 1 quart	do.	28,240	-	200	56,480	00	
not exceeding 2 quarts	do.	-	1	250	-	-	2 50
not exceeding 4 quarts	do.	11	-	300	33	00	
demijohns	No.	37,166	-	25	9,291	50	
Window glass, not above 8 by 10 inches	100 sq. ft.	407	-	300	1,221	00	
not above 10 by 12 do.	do.	395	-	350	1,382	50	
not above 10 by 15 do.	do.	684	-	400	2,736	00	
above 10 by 15 do.	do.	2,803	-	560	14,015	00	
Fish, dried or smoked	quintals	5,688	-	100	5,688	00	

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EXPLANATORY STATEMENTS AND NOTES—Continued.

7. All other articles.	Quantity.		Rate of duty.	Duties on	
	Importation over exportation.	Exportation over importation.		Importation over exportation.	Exportation over importation.
Fish, salmon, pickled	barrels	1,804	<i>Cts.</i> 200	\$3,608 00	
mackerel	do.	26	150	39 00	
all other	do.	417	100	417 00	
Shoes, &c., silk	pairs	3,325	30	997 50	
prunella, nankeen, &c.	do.	2,690	25	650 00	
leather, for men and women	do.	15,569	25	3,892 25	
children's	do.	2,732	15	409 80	
Boots and bootees	do.	1,710	150	2,565 00	
Playing cards	packs	289	30	86 70	
Wool, unmanufactured	pounds	993,242	4	39,729 68	
Slates, roofing, not above 6 by 12 inches	do.	3,743	20	748 60	
not above 12 by 14 do.	do.	13,036	25	3,259 00	
not above 14 by 16 do.	do.	66,899	30	20,069 70	
not above 16 by 18 do.	do.	13,029	35	4,560 15	
not above 18 by 20 do.	do.	20,499	40	8,199 60	
not above 20 by 24 do.	do.	13,710	45	6,169 50	
Total dollars				5,190,750 12	\$39,106 33
Deduct duties on excess of exportation				39,106 33	
Carried to statement B				\$5,151,643 79	

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, December 14, 1833.

T. L. SMITH, Register.

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, during the year ending 31st of December, 1832.

Land offices.	State or Territory.	Lands sold after deducting erroneous entries.		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., 1832.								
		Quantity.	Purchase in money.		Forfeited land scrip.	Military land scrip.											
		Acres.	hdths.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.							
Marietta	Ohio	25,180	71	31,475	87	31,407	67	68	20	31,475	87	1,758	84	27,378	88		
Zanesville	do.	83,132	33	110,167	42	36,808	70	3,385	69	69,973	03	110,167	42	3,392	72	30,655	20
Steubenville	do.	19,149	96	23,937	45	20,881	72	2,930	73	125	00	23,937	45	1,573	42	16,727	63
Chillicothe	do.	57,020	83	71,313	72	50,831	29	1,505	81	18,976	62	71,313	72	3,052	11	47,600	00
Cincinnati	do.	49,610	92	62,013	65	57,236	92	2,560	07	2,216	66	62,013	65	4,354	24	52,879	12
Wooster	do.	32,271	68	40,593	88	40,299	26	294	62	-	-	40,593	88	2,027	58	39,262	80
Piqua	do.	40,126	56	60,130	37	54,503	49	4,601	88	1,025	00	60,130	37	2,013	79	16,100	00
Tiffin and Bucyrus	do.	101,221	62	141,642	69	138,650	32	768	00	2,224	37	141,642	69	4,538	36	130,037	51
Total for State		412,714	61	541,275	05	430,619	37	16,115	00	94,540	68	541,275	05	22,711	06	360,641	14
Jeffersonville	Indiana	76,345	36	95,449	69	77,119	57	3,771	47	14,558	65	95,449	69	3,051	89	74,007	17
Vincennes	do.	62,606	06	78,258	94	75,999	76	2,134	18	125	00	78,258	94	3,295	25	73,968	01
Indianapolis	do.	163,964	33	204,958	42	109,953	81	318	20	94,686	41	204,958	42	5,550	18	103,497	93
Crawfordsville	do.	184,700	71	230,887	09	208,632	10	22,254	99	230,887	09	230,887	09	5,569	51	199,411	56
Fort Wayne	do.	59,227	78	74,655	55	71,975	00	32	00	2,648	55	74,655	55	3,376	65	76,481	81
Total for State		546,844	24	684,209	69	543,680	24	6,255	85	134,273	60	684,209	69	20,843	48	527,366	48

STATEMENT D—Continued.

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Land offices.	State or Territory.	Lands sold after deducting erroneous entries.		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., 1832.
		Quantity.	Purchase money.		Forfeited land scrip.	Military land scrip.			
		<i>Acres. hdlhs.</i>	<i>Dolls. Cts.</i>	<i>Dolls. Cts.</i>	<i>Dolls. Cts.</i>	<i>Dolls. Cts.</i>	<i>Dolls. Cts.</i>	<i>Dolls. Cts.</i>	<i>Dolls. Cts.</i>
Shawneetown	Illinois	17,624 82	22,031 04	19,309 28	2,021 76	700 00	22,031 04	1,566 92	17,040 00
Kaskaskia	do.	17,417 38	21,834 11	21,244 95	364 16	225 00	21,834 11	1,561 27	19,579 33
Edwardsville	do.	80,713 19	100,892 55	86,829 44	552 00	13,511 11	100,892 55	3,188 79	85,500 00
Vandalia	do.	8,021 33	10,651 69	9,961 69	40 00	650 00	10,651 69	1,350 85	8,276 00
Palestine	do.	23,773 26	29,716 56	29,411 56	80 00	225 00	29,716 56	1,748 75	30,193 78
Springfield	do.	59,996 32	75,015 24	64,261 93	-	10,753 31	75,015 24	2,597 95	48,900 00
Danville	do.	18,710 96	23,394 70	21,944 70	-	1,450 00	23,394 70	1,892 47	18,803 53
Quincy	do.	1,118 65	1,400 28	1,400 28	-	-	1,400 28	1,397 41	-
Total for State		227,375 91	284,936 17	254,363 83	3,057 92	27,514 42	284,936 17	15,304 41	228,292 69
St. Louis	Missouri	42,740 14	53,430 36	53,397 40	32 96	-	53,430 36	2,118 13	52,525 26
Franklin and Fayette	do.	61,729 54	77,164 35	76,831 86	332 49	-	77,164 35	2,957 27	75,317 03
Palmyra	do.	78,947 39	98,479 64	98,479 64	-	-	98,479 64	2,955 33	97,142 43
Jackson	do.	15,430 53	19,298 52	19,298 52	-	-	19,298 52	1,531 05	15,850 00
Lexington	do.	52,432 49	64,768 25	64,768 25	-	-	64,768 25	2,753 27	64,760 00
Total for State		251,280 09	313,141 13	312,775 67	365 45	-	313,141 12	12,315 05	305,624 72
St. Stephen's	Alabama	44,863 34	56,078 84	53,216 72	2,862 12	-	56,078 84	2,899 25	39,028 14
Cahaba	do.	232,540 08	297,079 36	293,223 07	3,856 29	-	297,079 36	8,362 69	278,734 05

REPORTS OF THE

1833.

Huntsville	do.	64,317 70	80,477 40	78,016 05	2,461 35	80,477 40	2,837 73	66,792 31
Tuscaloosa	do.	65,444 01	81,804 99	81,637 64	167 35	81,804 99	2,633 85	61,200 00
Sparta	do.	5,517 66	6,897 05	6,897 05	-	6,897 05	1,192 51	6,131 86
Total for State		412,682 79	522,337 64	512,990 53	9,347 11	522,337 64	17,926 03	451,886 36
Washington	Mississippi	29,661 56	36,985 01	35,231 18	1,753 83	36,985 01	1,774 90	32,150 00
Augusta	do.	3,595 87	4,494 85	4,494 85	-	4,494 85	874 78	-
Mount Salus	do.	228,056 24	285,099 04	283,237 88	1,861 16	285,099 04	6,306 26	275,750 51
Total for State		261,313 67	326,578 90	322,963 91	3,614 99	326,578 90	8,955 94	307,900 51
New Orleans	Louisiana	1,242 20	1,552 75	1,552 75	-	1,552 75	1,076 58	-
Opelousas	do.	21,895 71	27,369 64	25,938 02	1,431 62	27,369 64	1,740 87	26,455 00
Ouachita	do.	47,741 38	59,890 17	59,890 17	-	59,890 17	2,896 59	68,100 00
St. Helena	do.	7,574 19	9,467 73	9,467 73	-	9,467 73	1,310 83	5,900 00
Total for State		78,453 48	98,280 29	96,848 67	1,431 62	98,280 29	7,024 87	100,455 00
Detroit	Michigan Territory	177,515 27	222,224 59	221,523 76	700 83	222,224 59	5,595 33	224,322 25
White Pigeon Prairie	do.	74,696 17	98,060 24	98,060 24	-	98,060 24	3,822 74	93,313 17
Total for Ter.		252,211 44	320,284 83	319,584 00	700 83	320,284 83	9,418 07	317,635 42
Batesville	Arkansas Territory	3,048 65	3,810 80	3,810 80	-	3,810 80	1,315 54	3,600 00
Little Rock	do.	4,450 82	5,563 53	5,563 53	-	5,563 53	970 97	9,938 05
Washington	do.	2,680 00	3,350 00	3,350 00	-	3,350 00	390 72	-
Total for Ter.		10,179 47	12,724 33	12,724 33	-	12,724 33	2,677 23	13,538 05

STATEMENT D—Continued.

Land offices.	State or Territory.	Lands sold after deducting erroneous entries.		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., 1832.
		Quantity.	Purchase money.		Forfeited land scrip.	Military land scrip.			
		<i>Acres. Adths.</i>	<i>Dolls. Cts.</i>	<i>Dolls. Cts.</i>	<i>Dolls. Cts.</i>	<i>Dolls. Cts.</i>	<i>Dolls. Cts.</i>	<i>Dolls. Cts.</i>	<i>Dolls. Cts.</i>
Tallahassee - -	Florida Ter. do.	9,286 46	11,608 07	11,608 07	- -	- -	11,608 07	1,252 08	10,040 66
St. Augustine - -									
Total for Ter. - -	- - - -	9,286 46	11,608 07	11,608 07	- -	- -	11,608 07	1,252 08	10,040 66
Grand total - -	- - - -	2,462,342 16	3,115,376 09	2,818,158 62	40,888 77	256,328 70	3,115,376 09	118,428 22	2,623,381 03

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *General Land Office, November 27, 1833.*ELIJAH HAYWARD, *Commissioner.*

E.

STATEMENT of moneys received into the Treasury from all sources, other than customs and public lands, for the year 1832.

From dividends on stock in the Bank of the United States	- - - -	\$490,000 00
Sales of stock in the Bank of the United States	- - - -	169,000 00
Arrears of direct tax	- - - -	\$6,791 13
Arrears of internal revenue	- - - -	11,630 65
Fees on letters patent	- - - -	14,160 00
Cents coined at the mint	- - - -	21,845 40
Fines, penalties, and forfeitures	- - - -	8,868 04
Surplus emoluments of officers of the customs	- - - -	31,965 46
Postage on letters	- - - -	244 95
Consular receipts, under the act of 14th April, 1792	- - - -	1,884 52
Interest on debts due by banks to the United States	- - - -	136 00
Persons unknown, stated to be due the United States	- - - -	500 00
Moneys obtained from the Treasury on forged documents	- - - -	115 00
Moneys previously advanced on account of compiling, printing, and binding Biennial Register	- - - -	37 00
Securing the light-house on the Brandywine shoal, Delaware	- - - -	1,000 00
Light-house on Mahon's ditch, Delaware	- - - -	4,975 00
Balances of advances made in the War Department, repaid under the 3d section of the act of 1st May, 1820	- - - -	15,679 24
		<hr/>
		119,832 39
From which deduct amount relinquished by the Secretary of the Treasury in a compromise and final settlement of the claim of the United States on the Commercial Bank of Lake Erie, made in pursuance of the act for the relief of said bank, approved the 10th February, 1832	- - - -	1,889 50
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		117,942 89
		<hr/>
		\$776,942 89

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Register's Office, December 11, 1833.

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

F.

STATEMENT of the expenditures of the United States for the year 1832.

CIVIL, MISCELLANEOUS, AND FOREIGN INTERCOURSE.

Legislature - - - - -	\$871,813 68	
Executive Departments - - - - -	562,415 38	
Officers of the mint - - - - -	9,750 00	
Surveyors and their clerks - - - - -	25,971 73	
Commissioner of Public Buildings in Wash- ington - - - - -	2,000 00	
Governments in the Territories of the United States - - - - -	50,783 99	
Judiciary - - - - -	278,022 96	
		1,800,757. 74
Payment of sundry pensions granted by the late and present Governments - - - - -	1,398 57	
Mint establishment - - - - -	63,995 00	
Extending the mint establishment - - - - -	37,500 00	
Unclaimed merchandise - - - - -	221 09	
Light-house establishment - - - - -	189,522 30	
Building light-houses, &c. - - - - -	70,595 09	
Surveying the public lands - - - - -	81,072 22	
Survey of private land claims in Florida - - - - -	8,000 00	
Survey of the Choctaw cession in Mississippi - - - - -	43,788 00	
Survey of the lands ceded by the Creeks - - - - -	50,000 00	
Registers and receivers of land offices - - - - -	1,666 21	
Preservation of the public archives in Florida - - - - -	1,125 00	
Land claims in Florida - - - - -	60 00	
Survey of the coasts of the United States - - - - -	8,125 00	
Marine hospital establishment - - - - -	76,877 87	
Marine hospital at Charleston, S. Carolina - - - - -	169 80	
Roads within the State of Ohio, (3 p. c. fund) - - - - -	5,118 94	
Roads and canals in the State of Indiana, (3 per cent. fund) - - - - -	35,257 81	
Roads and canals in the State of Mississippi, (3 per cent. fund) - - - - -	5,879 62	
Roads and canals in the State of Alabama, (3 per cent. fund) - - - - -	26,081 11	
Roads and canals in the State of Missouri, (3 per cent. fund) - - - - -	3,746 99	
Roads and levees within the State of Louisi- ana, (5 per cent. fund) - - - - -	24,717 46	
Encouragement of learning within the State of Illinois, (3 per cent. fund) - - - - -	32,237 81	
Public buildings in Washington - - - - -	90,550 00	
Purchase of the rights of the Washington Bridge Company, and for the erection of a public bridge on the site thereof - - - - -	32,000 00	
Penitentiary for the District of Columbia - - - - -	28,360 00	

Subscription to the stock in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company	-	-	\$150,000 00
Boundary line between Arkansas and Louisiana	-	-	1,000 00
Boundary line between Florida and Alabama	-	-	1,800 00
Fifth census of the United States	-	-	32,218 86
Revision of all the former censuses of the United States	-	-	229 00
Revolutionary claims, per act 15th May, 1828	-	-	172,938 52
Liquidating and paying certain claims of the State of Virginia, under the 1st and 2d sections of the act of 5th July, 1832	-	-	380,888 66
Liquidating and paying certain claims of the State of Virginia, under the 3d section of said act	-	-	242,509 81
Sundry judgments against the former marshal for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, and for the relief of J. & W. Lippincott & Co.	-	-	299,933 34
Compilation of documents, per act of 2d March, 1831	-	-	55,000 00
Consular receipts	-	-	3,270 00
Building custom-houses and warehouses	-	-	3,185 84
Relief of sundry individuals	-	-	144,407 51
Miscellaneous expenses	-	-	45,755 21
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			2,451,202 64
Salaries of ministers of the United States	-	-	44,410 85
Salaries of chargés des affaires	-	-	59,936 66
Salaries of secretaries of legation	-	-	9,000 00
Outfits of the ministers to Great Britain, France, and Russia	-	-	22,500 00
Outfits of the chargés des affaires to Holland, Belgium, Central America, Buenos Ayres, and Naples	-	-	22,500 00
Contingent expenses of the missions abroad	-	-	27,218 18
Outfit and salary of a chargé d'affaires, salary of a drogoman at Constantinople, and for contingencies of the legation	-	-	3,000 00
Salary of a drogoman, and for contingencies of the legation to Turkey	-	-	37,500 00
Contingent expenses of foreign intercourse	-	-	20,631 00
Agency in relation to the northeastern boundary	-	-	538 70
Expenses of the commission under the convention with Denmark	-	-	14,623 98
Expenses of the commission under the convention with the King of the French	-	-	2,857 91
Relief and protection of American seamen	-	-	19,890 13
Salaries of agents at London and Paris	-	-	5,500 00
Intercourse with the Barbary Powers	-	-	32,819 58
Awards under the 1st article of the treaty of Ghent	-	-	2,254 08
			<hr/>
			325,181 07

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

Pay of the army, and subsistence of officers	\$1,165,003	60
Arrearages in the Pay Department	-	500 00
Subsistence	-	334,932 99
Quartermaster's Department	-	313,857 98
Transportation of officers' baggage, &c.	-	55,118 03
Transportation of the army, &c.	-	158,400 58
Forage	-	42,249 97
Purchasing Department	-	179,130 03
Clothing for officers' servants	-	21,811 77
Bounties and premiums	-	28,009 19
Expenses of recruiting	-	13,748 87
Medical or Hospital Department	-	28,041 55
Contingencies of the army	-	11,209 06
Arrearages to 31st December, 1816	-	5,319 82
Invalid and half-pay pensions	-	117,702 69
Pensions to widows and orphans	-	7,644 63
Revolutionary pensions	-	700,360 24
Invalid pensions, per act 20th May, 1830	-	1,953 50
Revolutionary pensions, per act 20th May, 1830	-	1,075 01
Revolutionary pensions, per act 7th June, 1832	355,686	33
Military Academy at West Point	-	23,590 00
National armories	-	371,943 43
National armory at Harper's Ferry	-	7,500 00
Arsenals	-	64,132 51
Arsenal in Florida	-	5,000 00
Ordnance	-	62,516 10
Armament of fortifications	-	94,483 15
Arming and equipping the militia	-	195,082 68
Repairs and contingencies of fortifications	-	10,409 82
Fort Adams	-	86,000 00
Fort Calhoun	-	62,800 00
Fort Columbus and Castle Williams	-	50,124 00
Fort Hamilton	-	10,000 00
Fort Macon	-	40,734 03
Fort Monroe	-	51,300 00
Fort at Oak island, Cape Fear, North Carolina	-	12,800 00
Fort at Mobile point	-	82,800 00
Fort on Cockspur island, Georgia	-	31,600 00
Arrearages for preservation of Pea Patch island	-	2,000 00
Preservation of George's island, Boston harbor	-	8,780 00
Fortifications at Charleston, South Carolina	-	45,358 26
Fortifications at Pensacola, Florida	-	100,000 00
Barracks at Fort Winnebago, Northwestern Territory	-	1,909 56
Barracks at Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien, Northwestern Territory	-	1,532 11

Barracks at Key West, and for other purposes	\$15,923 90
Barracks, quarters, hospital, and storehouses at Green Bay	2,000 00
Jefferson Barracks, Missouri	2,287 52
Breakwater, Delaware bay	225,750 00
Breakwater, Hyannis harbor, Massachusetts	3,399 90
Breakwater, Merrimack river, Massachusetts	2,000 00
Breakwater and dike in Mill river, Con- necticut	3,380 00
Light-house, Buffalo harbor, New York	2,500 00
Sea-wall, Deer island, Boston harbor	11,890 00
Piers at Oswego, New York	150 69
Stone pier-head and mole at Oswego, New York	26,470 00
Piers at Buffalo, New York	9,569 63
Work at Black Rock harbor, New York	2,502 27
Work at Dunkirk harbor, New York	5,000 00
Pier-head at Cunningham creek, Ohio	1,500 00
Repairing Plymouth beach, Massachusetts	2,500 00
Deepening the channel at the mouth of Pas- cagoula river, Mississippi	2,000 00
Deepening the channel through the Pass au Heron, Alabama	3,000 00
Improving the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers	5,174 03
Improving the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers from Pittsburg to New Orleans	42,700 00
Improving the navigation of the Ohio, Mis- souri, and Mississippi rivers	39,100 00
Improving the navigation of the Genesee river, New York	16,000 00
Improving the navigation of Conneaut creek, Ohio	4,600 00
Improving the navigation of Cumberland river, Tennessee	10,000 00
Improving the navigation of Red river, Lou- isiana and Arkansas	965 00
Improving the navigation of Cape Fear river, North Carolina	28,800 00
Improving the harbors of Newcastle, Marcus Hook, Chester, and Port Penn	5,550 00
Improving the harbor of Presque Isle, Penn- sylvania	3,000 00
Improving the harbor of Cleaveland, Ohio	4,147 50
Removing obstructions, Kennebeck river, Me.	2,000 00
Removing obstructions, Berwick branch of Piscataqua river, Maine	250 00
Removing obstructions, Nantucket harbor, Massachusetts	2,575 00

Removing obstructions, Big Sodus bay, New York	\$17,000 00
Removing obstructions, Huron river, Ohio	1,070 00
Removing obstructions, Black river, Ohio	5,580 60
Removing obstructions, Grand river, Ohio	2,500 00
Removing obstructions, Ashtabula creek, Ohio	3,400 00
Removing obstructions, Ocracock inlet, North Carolina	20,644 38
Removing obstructions, Savannah river, Geo.	5,000 00
Removing obstructions, river and harbor, St. Mark's, Florida	11,500 00
Surveys and estimates of roads and canals	17,916 22
Cumberland road in Ohio, west of Zanesville	112,274 79
Cumberland road in Indiana	102,080 00
Cumberland road in Illinois	87,500 00
Repairs of the Cumberland road east of the river Ohio	56,000 00
Repairs of the Cumberland road	5,829 58
Road from Mattanawcook to Mars hill, Maine	8,980 80
Road from Detroit to Fort Gratiot	8,000 00
Road from Detroit to Saginaw bay	8,000 00
Road from Detroit to Chicago	7,500 00
Road from Detroit to Grand river	1,750 00
Road from Laplaisance bay to the Chicago road	500 00
Road from Fort Smith to Fort Towson	390 85
Road from Little Rock to the St. Francis river, Arkansas	5,000 00
Road from Washington to Jackson, Arkansas	14,500 00
Road from Pensacola to Tallahassee, Florida	4,000 00
Road from St. Augustine to Tallahassee, Flor.	2,500 00
Road from Alachua to Mariana, Florida	110 00
Opening the old King's road in Florida	1,185 25
Florida canal	73 50
Payment of Georgia militia claims	425 23
Payment of Missouri militia claims in 1829	9,075 68
Payment of militia claims for services, &c. 1831	55,200 00
Pay of militia and volunteers of Illinois and other States	398,500 34
Claims of South Carolina	157,259 16
Ransom of captives of the late war	40 00
Relief of officers and others engaged in the Seminole war	379 79
Relief of a company of rangers under Captain Bigger	52 50
Relief of sundry individuals	47,218 03
Civilization of Indians	11,637 66
Pay of Indian agents	33,526 95
Pay of Indian sub-agents	17,367 90
Presents to Indians	11,870 74
Pay of interpreters and translators	22,335 02

Pay of gun and blacksmiths, and assistants	\$17,615 65
Iron, steel, coal, &c. for gun and blacksmiths' shops	4,871 96
Transportation and distribution of annuities	8,144 82
Provisions for Indians at the distribution of annuities	14,298 56
Provisions for Indians moving west in 1831	2,608 92
Houses for agents and blacksmiths' shops	2,730 00
Effecting treaty with Cherokees	18,456 27
Extinguishment of Cherokee claims to lands in Georgia	14,233 91
Conducting a deputation of Indians from the head waters of the Missouri to Washington city, and back	5,750 00
Corn and other provisions for Seminole Indians	2,500 00
Contingencies of Indian Department	18,135 51
Indian annuities, and other similar objects, per act 4th June, 1833	288,951 70
Choctaw schools	2,121 08
To provide for an exchange of lands, and the removal of Indians	291,412 66
Vaccination of Indian tribes	5,692 00
Visits of Indians to the seat of Government	394 42
Effecting treaty with the Florida Indians	195 00
Effecting treaty with Creek Indians	7,342 94
Compensation to Cherokee emigrants from Georgia	10,551 30
Effecting treaty with Pottawatamies	200 00
Wyandot delegation to Washington in 1832	400 00
Cherokee delegation to Washington in 1832	675 50
Relief of friendly Indians on the northwestern frontier	3,795 00
Deficiency due to Seneca Indians	2,614 40
Three commissioners to treat with Indians	4,000 00
Effecting certain Indian treaties, act 24th May, 1828	5,127 85
Effecting certain Indian treaties, act 25th March, 1830	1,932 84
Effecting the treaty of Butte des Morts	249 90
Effecting treaty with the Seneca Indians	1,269 50
Expenses of holding certain Indian treaties, act 7th April, 1830	687 42
Expenses of holding certain Indian treaties, act 9th July, 1832	20,000 00
Effecting certain Indian treaties, act 13th January, 1831	1,000 00
Effecting certain Indian treaties, act 2d March, 1831	71,886 25
To effect certain Indian treaties, per acts 2d March, 1831, and 4th June, 1832	57,235 02
Stipulations of certain treaties for 1831, per act of 20th April, 1832	44,796 50

Stipulations of certain treaties with Creeks, Shawnees, &c. per act 4th June, 1832	-	\$101,230	01
Effecting certain Indian treaties, per act 13th July, 1832	-	167,080	63
Extinguishment of Indian titles to lands in Missouri and Illinois, and other purposes, per act of 14th July, 1832	-	56,007	63
Annuities	-	5,012	50
		<hr/>	
		7,988,499	55

*From which deduct the following repay-
ments:*

Fort Jackson	-	\$96	35
Arrearages of Indian Depart- ment prior to 1829	-	734	14
Treaty with the Choctaws and Chickasaws for lands in Mississippi	-	1,214	38
Suppression of Indian aggres- sions on the frontiers of Georgia and Florida	-	359	31
Aiding Creeks in their re- moval	-	2,808	34
Effecting treaty with the Choctaws	-	410	00
		<hr/>	
		5,622	52
		<hr/>	
		7,982,877	03

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Pay and subsistence of the navy	-	1,334,053	33
Pay of superintendents, naval construct- ors, &c.	-	62,921	23
Provisions	-	369,987	66
Medicines and hospital stores	-	21,317	56
Repairs and improvement of navy yards	-	48,429	09
Navy yard, Portsmouth, N. Hampshire	-	30,666	00
Navy yard, Boston, Massachusetts	-	41,361	21
Navy yard, New York	-	52,278	82
Navy yard, Philadelphia	-	8,838	71
Navy yard, Washington City	-	19,783	80
Navy yard, Norfolk, Virginia	-	76,070	68
Navy yard, Pensacola, Florida	-	24,546	01
Timber shed, Portsmouth, N. Hampshire	-	121	58
Timber sheds, Boston, Massachusetts	-	485	54
Timber sheds, Norfolk, Virginia	-	6,166	30
Timber docks, Washington, Norfolk, and Boston	-	4,952	37
Wharf at navy yard, Pensacola	-	25,539	25
Repairing and enlarging wharves at Washington and Norfolk	-	8,772	43
Repairs of storehouses at Washington, and for two building-ways at Norfolk	-	6,417	40

Ordnance and ordnance stores -	\$11,746 35
Gradual increase of the navy -	11,754 35
Gradual improvement of the navy -	475,735 99
Repairs of vessels -	560,080 81
Covering and preserving ships in ordinary -	8,065 00
Building, equipping, and employing three schooners -	17,864 94
Rebuilding the frigate Macedonian -	8,768 00
Navy hospital at Norfolk -	27,055 90
Furniture for navy hospital at Norfolk -	4,774 25
Navy hospital fund -	7,515 56
Navy pension fund -	160,047 05
Agency on the coast of Africa, (prohibiting slave trade) -	1,659 45
Removal and erection of naval monument -	200 00
Survey of Narragansett bay -	2,911 17
Arrearages for surveys of coasts and harbors -	3,891 50
Relief of sundry individuals -	4,795 73
Balance due Waters Smith -	3,330 61
Contingent expenses	\$312,938 07

From which deduct the following repayments :

Contingent expenses for 1831	\$5,123 87
Contingent expenses for 1825	6 25
Contingent expenses for 1829	4,275 58
Contingent expenses not enumerated in 1829	682 54
	<hr/> 10,088 24

	302,849 83
Pay and subsistence of the marine corps	133,336 53
Clothing for the marine corps	31,623 04
Medicines and hospital stores for the marine corps	2,417 58
Military stores of the marine corps	3,112 49
Fuel for marine corps	9,674 45
Contingent expenses of the marine corps	15,929 82
Marine barracks at Philadelphia	6,000 00
	<hr/> 3,957,849 37

From which deduct the following repayments.

Privateer fund	\$991 40
Timber shed at Washington	139 55
Repairs of sloops of war	348 13
	<hr/> 1,479 08

3,956,370 29

PUBLIC DEBT.

Interest on the funded debt	-	\$772,561 50	
Redemption of the 4½ per cent. stock, per act 24th May, 1824	-	1,739,524 01	
Redemption of the exchanged 4½ per cent. stock, per act 26th May, 1824	-	2,205,956 41	
Redemption of the exchanged 5 per cent. stock, per act 20th April, 1822	-	56,704 77	
Redemption of the 3 per cent. stock	-	13,064,723 18	
Principal and interest of Treasury notes	-	591 68	
Paying certain parts of domestic debt	-	247 74	
			17,840,309 29
			<u>\$34,356,698 06</u>

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Register's Office, December 11, 1833.

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 1833.

Land offices.	State or Territory.	Lands sold, after deducting erroneous entries.		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. 1833.
		Quantity.	Purchase money.		Forfeited land-scrip.	Military land-scrip.			
		Acres. hdths.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
Marietta	Ohio	19,430 50	24,288 12	23,991 99	196 13	100 00	24,288 12	1,378 35	25,353 38
Zanesville	do.	53,126 05	69,405 38	15,493 55	3,120 76	50,791 07	69,405 38	2,497 62	9,738 70
Steubenville	do.	6,684 80	8,230 99	6,779 05	453 19	998 75	8,230 99	971 96	7,323 62
Chillicothe	do.	32,812 88	41,190 89	11,184 00	445 71	29,561 18	41,190 89	1,702 20	9,400 00
Cincinnati	do.	20,226 92	25,279 14	20,430 73	3,561 41	1,287 00	25,279 14	2,453 33	17,976 39
Wobster	do.	21,925 58	27,420 89	26,292 39	578 50	550 00	27,420 89	1,476 48	23,907 87
Piqua & Wapahongonetta	do.	72,380 37	90,986 05	58,205 72	964 50	31,815 83	90,986 05	2,890 20	81,207 00
Bucyrus	do.	144,198 12	179,654 36	165,386 68	3,433 10	10,834 58	179,654 36	5,047 91	160,353 79
Total for State		372,685 22	466,455 82	327,764 11	12,753 30	125,938 41	466,455 82	18,418 05	335,253 75
Jeffersonville	Indiana	40,992 78	51,241 36	35,882 24	3,529 52	11,829 60	51,241 36	1,817 81	34,124 33
Vincennes	do.	48,520 50	60,655 84	56,956 10	3,099 74	600 00	60,655 84	2,294 65	60,524 39
Indianapolis	do.	112,628 80	143,289 90	63,654 21	160 00	79,475 69	143,289 90	4,219 28	62,890 00
Crawfordsville	do.	91,668 93	114,586 15	96,778 14	79 07	17,728 94	114,586 15	4,826 63	78,005 16
Fort Wayne	do.	38,398 72	48,002 95	44,791 05	16 00	3,195 90	48,002 95	2,103 62	30,247 74
La Porte	do.	6,076 47	7,595 59	7,395 59	200 00	-	7,595 59	322 59	5,025 00
Total for State		338,286 20	425,371 79	305,457 33	7,084 33	112,830 13	425,371 79	15,584 58	270,816 62

1833.]

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

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STATEMENT G—Continued.

410

Land offices.	State or Territory.	Lands sold, after deducting erroneous entries.		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. 1833.
		Quantity.	Purchase money.		Forfeited land scrip.	Military land scrip.			
		<i>Acres. hdlhs.</i>	<i>Dolls. Cts.</i>	<i>Dolls. Cts.</i>	<i>Dolls. Cts.</i>	<i>Dolls. Cts.</i>	<i>Dolls. Cts.</i>	<i>Dolls. Cts.</i>	<i>Dolls. Cts.</i>
Shawneetown -	Illinois -	20,902 73	26,016 38	24,204 39	1,761 99	50 00	26,016 38	1,421 52	21,363 00
Kaskaskia -	do. -	20,659 53	25,824 30	25,570 30	254 00	-	25,824 30	1,329 82	20,231 89
Edwardsville -	do. -	63,816 88	79,771 43	72,251 98	419 45	7,100 00	79,771 43	2,569 38	72,724 65
Vandalia -	do. -	10,563 86	14,454 82	14,054 82	-	400 00	14,454 82	1,096 89	9,171 77
Palestine -	do. -	15,948 63	19,935 77	19,935 77	-	-	19,935 77	2,054 93	19,592 92
Springfield -	do. -	88,062 75	110,078 20	95,576 13	-	14,502 07	110,078 20	3,511 88	96,021 80
Danville -	do. -	14,899 56	18,614 45	15,664 45	-	2,950 00	18,614 45	1,234 76	12,600 60
Quincy -	do. -	11,782 47	14,728 10	13,964 67	-	763 43	14,728 10	1,232 93	18,191 82
Total for State -	-	246,636 41	309,423 45	281,222 51	2,435 44	25,765 50	309,423 45	14,452 11	269,898 45
St. Louis -	Missouri -	29,308 73	36,636 13	36,636 13	-	-	36,636 13	1,449 65	33,292 62
Fayette -	do. -	34,273 60	42,841 95	42,742 75	99 20	-	42,841 95	2,096 50	58,900 93
Palmyra -	do. -	39,862 05	49,835 78	49,835 78	-	-	49,855 78	1,764 45	40,162 20
Jackson -	do. -	14,387 85	17,984 73	17,984 73	-	-	17,984 73	1,353 55	19,500 00
Lexington -	do. -	29,034 60	36,337 56	36,337 56	-	-	36,337 56	2,267 09	56,568 00
Total for State -	-	146,866 83	183,636 15	183,536 95	99 20	-	183,636 15	8,931 28	208,423 75
St. Stephen's -	Alabama -	28,348 98	35,448 51	34,104 93	1,343 58	-	35,448 51	1,674 86	51,113 63
Cahaba -	do. -	99,612 89	125,984 60	122,625 10	3,359 50	-	125,984 60	3,902 77	127,948 92
Huntsville -	do. -	27,215 10	34,229 53	23,909 46	10,320 06	-	34,229 53	1,665 33	34,483 40

REPORTS OF THE

1833.

Tuscaloosa	do.	35,505 25	44,396 65	44,396 65	-	-	44,396 65	2,000 91	60,500 00
Sparta	do.	3,991 22	4,989 01	4,989 01	-	-	4,989 01	878 27	4,182 13
Demopolis	do.	24,539 25	30,674 06	30,408 36	265 70	-	30,674 06	1,451 79	23,568 61
Total for State	-	219,212 69	275,722 36	260,433 51	15,288 84	-	275,722 36	11,573 93	301,796 69
Washington	Mississippi	22,013 57	27,516 65	26,193 08	1,323 57	-	27,516 65	1,224 03	20,200 00
Augusta	do.	2,484 13	3,055 29	3,055 29	-	-	3,055 29	811 97	-
Mount Salus	do.	280,506 69	350,869 66	330,392 16	477 50	-	350,869 66	3,376 28	345,298 66
Columbus, N. E. district	do.	10,720 77	13,399 81	13,399 81	-	-	13,399 81	383 99	-
Total for State	-	315,725 16	394,841 41	393,040 34	1,801 07	-	394,841 41	5,796 27	365,498 66
New Orleans	Louisiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	251 25	-
Opelousas	do.	11,468 10	14,335 11	14,147 24	187 87	-	14,335 11	1,059 37	8,100 00
Ouachita	do.	47,809 10	59,769 84	59,769 84	-	-	59,769 84	2,494 46	63,234 00
St. Helena	do.	2,706 15	3,382 69	3,382 69	-	-	3,382 69	731 49	3,770 69
Total for State	-	61,983 35	77,487 64	77,299 77	187 87	-	77,487 64	4,536 57	75,104 69
Detroit	Michigan	124,888 26	156,110 39	155,834 69	275 70	-	156,110 39	4,048 26	151,805 67
White Pigeon	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prairie	do.	65,687 91	82,109 85	82,109 85	-	-	82,109 85	2,719 11	68,996 94
Monroe	do.	125,505 72	156,881 79	156,881 79	-	-	156,881 79	4,173 11	146,800 00
Total for Territory	-	316,081 89	395,102 03	394,826 33	275 70	-	395,102 03	10,940 48	367 602 61
Batesville	Arkansas	8,743 26	10,929 07	10,929 07	-	-	10,929 07	781 90	8,284 27
Little Rock	do.	4,645 86	5,869 63	5,869 63	-	-	5,869 63	1,314 30	2,460 00
Washington	do.	3,396 03	4,245 02	4,245 02	-	-	4,245 02	948 33	5,370 00

STATEMENT G—Continued.

Land offices.	State or Territory.	Lands sold, after deducting erroneous entries.		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. 1833.
		Quantity.	Purchase money.		Forfeited land scrip.	Military land scrip.			
		<i>Acres. hdlths</i>	<i>Dolls. Cts.</i>	<i>Dolls. Cts.</i>	<i>Dolls. Cts.</i>	<i>Dolls. Cts.</i>	<i>Dolls. Cts.</i>	<i>Dolls. Cts.</i>	<i>Dolls. Cts.</i>
Fayetteville -	Arkansas -	44 15	55 18	55 18	-	-	55 18	53 38	
Total for Territory -	- - - -	16,829 30	21,098 90	21,098 90	-	-	21,098 90	3,097 91	16,114 27
Tallahassee -	Florida -	8,333 33	10,416 65	10,416 65	-	-	10,416 65	964 31	9,360 27
St. Augustine -	do. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87 59
Total for Territory -	- - - -	8,333 33	10,416 65	10,416 65	-	-	10,416 65	964 31	9,447 86
Grand total -	- - - -	2,042,640 38	2,559,556 20	2,255,096 40	39,925 76	264,534 04	2,559,556 20	94,296 49	2,219,957 35

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *General Land Office, November 27, 1833.*

ELIJAH HAYWARD.

H.

STATEMENT of moneys received into the Treasury, from all sources other than customs and public lands, from 1st January to 30th September, 1833.

From dividends on stock in the Bank of the United States	-	-	-	\$474,985 00
Sales of stock in the Bank of the United States	-	-	-	91,000 00
Third instalment for claims under the convention with Denmark of 28th March, 1830	-	-	-	221,315 17
Arrears of internal revenue	-	-	\$1,016 16	
Fees on letters patent	-	-	13,230 00	
Cents coined at the Mint	-	-	20,107 64	
Fines, penalties, and forfeitures	-	-	140 56	
Surplus emoluments of officers of the customs	-	-	33,243 90	
Persons unknown, stated to be due to the United States	-	-	232 00	
Moneys obtained from the Treasury on forged documents	-	-	1,158 33	
Moneys previously advanced on account of the fifth census of the United States	-	-	8,201 79	
Balances of advances made in the War Department, repaid under the third section of the act of 1st May, 1820	-	-	14,640 28	
				<u>91,970 66</u>
				<u>\$879,270 83</u>

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, December 11, 1833.

T. L. SMITH, Register.

I.

STATEMENT of the expenditures of the United States from the 1st January to the 30th September, 1833.

CIVIL, MISCELLANEOUS, AND FOREIGN INTERCOURSE.

Legislature	-	-	-	\$335,137 24
Executive Departments	-	-	-	506,010 22
Officers of the Mint	-	-	-	7,425 00
Surveyors and their clerks	-	-	-	22,086 78
Commissioner of Public Buildings	-	-	-	1,500 00
Governments in the Territories of the United States	-	-	-	41,920 13
Judiciary	-	-	-	286,551 35
				<u>1,200,630 72</u>

Payment of sundry pensions granted by the late and present Governments	\$1,217 93
Mint establishment	30,084 22
Extending the Mint establishment	11,000 00
Unclaimed merchandise	157 07
Light-house establishment	227,619 34
Building light-houses, &c.	20,790 06
Surveys of public lands	58,075 00
Survey of the Choctaw cession in Mississippi and Alabama	25,000 00
Registers and receivers of land offices	2,346 48
Preservation of the public archives in Florida	875 00
Boundary line between Alabama and Florida	200 00
Roads within the State of Ohio (3 per cent. fund)	13,998 88
Roads and canals within the State of Indiana (3 per cent. fund)	19,903 07
Roads and canals within the State of Missouri (3 per cent. fund)	16,145 45
Public buildings in Washington, &c.	155,176 03
Purchase of the rights of the Washington Bridge Company, and for the erection of a public bridge on the site thereof	10,000 00
To improve the Potomac river between Georgetown and Alexandria, &c.	100,000 00
Purchase of the rights of the Washington Canal Company	150,000 00
Aqueduct across the Potomac near Georgetown	10,000 00
Penitentiary for the District of Columbia	15,000 00
Subscription to the stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company	295,000 00
Marine hospital establishment	47,495 51
Revolutionary claims, per act 15th May, 1828	182,147 99
Liquidating and paying certain claims of the State of Virginia, under the third section of the act 5th July, 1832	256,009 58
Sundry judgments against the former marshal for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, and for the relief of J. and W. Lippincott & Co.	450 30
Compilation of documents, per act 2d March, 1831	50,000 00
Consular receipts	614 52
Building custom-houses and warehouses	246,111 70
Relief of sundry individuals	131,888 66
Survey of the coast of the United States	14,250 00
Furniture of the President's house	20,000 00
Road from Line creek to Chattahoochie	2,000 00
Duties refunded, per act 2d March, 1833	667,160 87
Miscellaneous expenses	45,766 34
	<hr/>
	2,826,484 00
Salaries of ministers of the United States	38,779 57

Salaries of chargés des affaires of the United States	\$54,735 00
Salaries of the secretaries of legation	7,396 61
Outfits of the ministers to Great Britain, France, and Russia	4,500 00
Outfits of chargés des affaires	13,500 00
Salary of the drogoman, and for contingencies of the legation to Turkey	6,500 00
Contingent expenses of missions abroad	20,721 35
Diplomatic services of G. W. Slocum, consul at Buenos Ayres	4,870 00
Outfit, &c., of John R. Clay, acting chargé des affaires at St. Petersburg	7,200 00
Diplomatic services of Michael Hogan at Chili	18,112 50
Arrearages on account of the services of George W. Irving, as chargé d'affaires at London	1,833 85
Contingent expenses of foreign intercourse	10,000 00
Expense of an agent to Havana to procure archives of Florida	2,000 00
Indemnification to George W. Storer, United States navy	500 00
Indemnification to Captain Turner, United States navy	1,182 78
Indemnification to Sweden	5,666 66
George F. Brown, consular agent at Algiers, for his services	3,366 00
Relief and protection of American seamen	20,336 58
Salaries of agents at London and Paris	4,000 00
Intercourse with the Barbary powers	12,649 47
Expenses of the commission under the convention with Denmark	6,700 86
Expenses of the commission under the convention with the King of the French	14,766 68
Expenses of the commission under the convention with the King of the Two Sicilies	500 00
Payment of claims under the 9th article of the treaty with Spain	3,087 50
Awards under the 1st article of the treaty of Ghent	281 76
Awards under the convention with Denmark	661,160 95

924,348 72

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

Pay and subsistence	967,180 34
Subsistence	258,000 52
Quartermaster's Department	93,225 84
Transportation of officers' baggage	50,033 58
Transportation of the army	169,318 87
Forage	30,958 50
Purchasing Department	204,380 72

Clothing for officers' servants	\$16,615 83
Bounties and premiums	7,391 94
Gratuities	146 50
Expenses of recruiting	15,694 24
Medical or hospital department	25,888 87
Arrearages of medical or hospital department	3,000 00
Contingencies of the army	8,951 39
Arrearages prior to July, 1815	3,270 98
Invalid and half-pay pensions	289,129 36
Pensions to widows and orphans	6,276 35
Revolutionary pensions	787,376 88
Military Academy at West Point	17,862 00
National armories	296,570 65
Armory at Springfield	21,000 00
Armory at Harper's Ferry	11,100 00
Arsenals	88,677 95
Arsenal in Florida	15,000 00
Arsenal at Watervliet, New York, purchase of forty-five acres of land	9,000 00
Arming and equipping militia	164,794 08
Accoutrements and swords	2,900 50
Ordnance	49,464 21
Armament of fortifications	91,237 93
Repairs and contingencies of fortifications	4,575 85
Fort Adams	130,426 41
Fort Calhoun	55,000 00
Fort Columbus	27,000 00
Fort Delaware	30,000 00
Fort Jackson	3,266 29
Fort Macon	5,301 80
Fort Monroe	48,500 00
Fort on Throg's neck	3,000 00
Fort on Oak island	9,990 00
Fort on Cockspur island	52,600 00
Fort on Mobile point	29,998 00
Fort on Foster's bank, Pensacola	7,000 00
Preservation of Castle island, and repairs of Fort Independence	37,000 00
Repairs of Fort Marion, and sea-wall at St. Augustine	7,000 00
Fortifications at Charleston	101,621 15
Fortifications at Pensacola	126,350 50
Purchase of ground at Fort Trumbull	400 00
Purchase of land at Fort Gratiot	1,600 00
Wharf and site at Fort Preble	200 00
Wharf at Fort Independence	1,500 00
Wharf at Fort McHenry	90 40
Wharf at Fort Washington	1,500 00
Barracks at Fort Crawford	7,988 00
Barracks at Fort Howard	10,000 00
Barracks at Fort Severn	300 00
Barracks and hospital at Baton Rouge	2,000 00

Barracks at Key West, and other purposes	\$5,805 95
Storehouse and stable at Pittsburg	3,550 00
Purchase of one square acre of land at Pittsburg	3,500 00
Breakwater in Delaware bay	301,058 02
Breakwater in Hyannis harbor	9,525 10
Breakwater and dike in Mill river	1,110 43
Sea-wall, Deer island, Boston harbor	29,000 00
Pier and mole at Oswego	6,438 00
Piers at Buffalo	19,377 57
The work at Black Rock harbor	2,600 00
The work at Dunkirk	5,200 00
Piers in Kennebeck river	1,700 00
Pier head in Cunningham creek	500 00
Piers in Laplaisance bay	8,123 07
Preservation of Provincetown harbor	4,456 23
Repairing Plymouth beach	600 00
Improving the Ohio, Missouri, and Mississippi rivers	40,350 00
Improving the Genesee river	4,000 00
Improving the Cumberland river	12,000 00
Improving the Cape Fear river	14,807 00
Improving the Red river	21,663 00
Improving the Arkansas river	14,318 36
Improving the Conneaut creek	2,535 52
Improving the Ochlochney river	5,000 00
Improving the Choctawhatchie river	2,500 00
Improving the harbors of Newcastle, Marcus Hook, Chester, and Port Penn	7,500 00
Improving the harbor of Presque Isle	7,500 00
Improving the harbor of Cleaveland	2,473 89
Improving the harbor of Chicago	17,360 00
Removing obstructions, Kennebec river	263 91
Removing obstructions, Big Sodus bay	14,000 00
Removing obstructions, Huron river	39 49
Removing obstructions, Black river	4,500 00
Removing obstructions, Grand river	68 51
Removing obstructions, Ashtabula creek	135 02
Removing obstructions, Ocracock inlet	11,500 00
Removing obstructions, Appalachicola river	5,000 00
Removing obstructions, Escambia river	150 00
Removing obstructions, river and harbor of St. Mark's	5,430 00
Survey of White and St. Francis rivers	500 00
Purchase of instruments to adjust the northern boundary of Ohio	6,110 00
Surveys and estimates of roads and canals	27,829 88
Cumberland, in Ohio, west of Zanesville	74,728 17
Cumberland, in Indiana	61,200 00
Cumberland, in Illinois	40,000 00
Repairs of the Cumberland road east of the Ohio	180,000 00

Repairs of the Cumberland road in Virginia -	\$30,000 00
Lucius W. Stockton, for repairing Cumberland road -	38 42
Road from Mattanawcook to Mars hill -	17,832 42
Road from Detroit to Fort Gratiot -	15,000 00
Road from Detroit to Saginaw bay -	4,000 00
Road from Detroit to Chicago -	7,431 82
Road from Detroit to Grand river -	11,750 00
Road from Laplaisance bay to the Chicago road -	8,480 66
Road from Fort Howard to Fort Crawford -	3,277 00
Road from Little Rock to the St. Francis river -	15,000 00
Road from Washington to Jackson -	1,906 38
Road from Line creek to Chattahoochie -	500 00
Balance due commissioners for surveying road from Laplaisance bay to the Chicago road -	340 21
Survey of canal routes in Florida -	2,959 74
Payment of militia claims for services in 1831 -	32 00
Pay of militia and volunteers of Illinois and other States -	438,560 33
Pay and subsistence of mounted rangers -	108,984 89
Subsistence of militia to suppress Indian hostilities -	55,163 20
Hilliard, Gray, & Co. balance due for printing Infantry Tactics -	410 59
Relief of sundry individuals -	13,443 36
Civilization of Indians -	7,302 94
Pay of Indian agents, &c. -	19,995 00
Pay of sub-agents -	11,309 45
Pay of interpreters and translators -	12,201 00
Pay of gun and blacksmiths, and assistants -	9,327 50
Presents to Indians -	9,811 06
Iron, steel, coal, &c. for smiths' shops -	4,676 81
Transportation and distribution of annuities -	6,624 77
Provisions for Indians at the distribution of annuities -	9,377 35
Houses for agents and blacksmith shops -	1,237 50
Corn and other provisions for Seminoles -	1,000 00
Effecting treaty with Cherokees, act 24th May, 1828 -	4,217 54
Effecting treaty of Butte des Morts, act 20th May, 1830 -	894 60
Effecting treaty with Winnebagoes, act 25th March, 1830 -	768 40
Indian annuities and other similar objects, act 20th February, 1833, and previous -	343,459 18
Arrearages in the Indian Department -	694 97
Cherokee schools, under treaty 27th February, 1819 -	42,490 00
Medals for Indian chiefs -	1,476 87
Vaccination of Indian tribes -	721 50

Effecting treaty with Creek Indians, act 22d May, 1826	\$572 45
Three commissioners to treat with Indians	15,000 00
Extinguishment of titles of Delawares to reservations in Ohio	307 84
Provisions for Quapaws	1,000 00
Relief of friendly Indians on northwestern frontier	883 55
Improvements abandoned by Cherokees of Arkansas	21,287 11
To effect certain treaties with Delawares, Choctaws, &c. act 2d March, 1831, &c.	31,923 80
Claims of Cherokees for improvements aban- doned, under treaty and convention	4,565 00
Stipulations of treaties with Creeks, Shawnees, &c. act 4th June, 1832	123,135 00
To effect certain Indian treaties, and for other purposes, act 2d March, 1833	1,097,113 80
Unsatisfied claims of J. W. Flowers and others	1,072 50
Extinguishment of Indian titles in Missouri and Illinois	1,391 71
Procuring assent of Menomonies to treaty	2,949 50
Legatees of Alexander McKnight	5,566 84
Revolutionary pensions, per act 7th June, 1832	2,066,984 24
Relief of officers and others engaged in the Seminole war	20 00
Relief of officers, &c. of Fort Delaware	800 16
Regiment of mounted dragoons	94,491 45
	10,056,425 96

*From which deduct the following repay-
ments:*

Fort Rigolets and Chef Menteur	\$14 17
Battery at Bienvenue	89 10
Storehouse at Baton Rouge	300 30
Road from St. Augustine to Talla- hassee	34 28
Contingencies of Indian Depart- ment	100,650 35
Cherokee claims to lands in Georgia	2,088 58
Exchange of lands and removal of Indians	38 70
Aiding Creeks in their removal	1,500 00
Annuities	268 55
Certain treaties, act 13th January, 1831, for 1830	567 51
Certain treaties, act 2d March, 1831, for 1830	525 13
	106,076 67

9,950,349 29

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Pay and subsistence of the navy	\$1,114,143	30
Pay of superintendents, naval constructors, &c.	41,499	92
Provisions	295,452	30
Medicines and hospital stores	28,813	24
Navy yard, Portsmouth	20,907	49
Navy yard, Boston	49,469	63
Navy yard, New York	53,419	47
Navy yard, Philadelphia	5,124	29
Navy yard, Washington	24,248	00
Navy yard, Norfolk	110,077	45
Navy yard, Pensacola	27,976	64
Wharf at navy yard, Pensacola	166	18
Ordnance and ordnance stores	17,701	99
Gradual increase of the navy	1,559	24
Gradual improvement of the navy	208,366	72
Repairs of vessels	531,120	40
Building, equipping, and employing three schooners	473	68
Timber to rebuild the Java and Cyane	4,167	97
Rebuilding the frigate Macedonian	51,066	08
Iron tanks	24,417	78
Navy hospital at Norfolk	3,944	10
Furniture for the navy hospital at Norfolk	1,825	75
Navy asylum at Philadelphia	22,000	00
Furniture for the navy asylum at Phila- delphia	4,856	25
Navy hospital at Charlestown	20,104	63
Navy hospital at Brooklyn	10,362	31
Agency on the coast of Africa	1,500	00
Purchase of a bridge at Norfolk	16,000	00
Survey of Narragansett bay	1,241	31
Board of officers for revising rules, &c.	2,012	56
Captors of Algerine vessels	20	85
Relief of sundry individuals	6,795	73
Contingencies and arrearages of contin- gencies	239,862	48
Pay and subsistence, extra emoluments and allowances, marine corps	119,390	02
Clothing for marine corps	24,818	24
Medicines, &c. for marine corps	2,021	16
Military stores for marine corps	191	52
Fuel for marine corps	7,515	96
Contingent expenses for marine corps	14,054	52
Barracks at Philadelphia for marine corps	3,000	00
	<hr/>	
	3,111,689	16

*From which deduct the following repay-
ments:*

Repairs, &c. of navy yards	\$1,697	02
Covering ships in ordinary	423	00

Building 10 sloops of war	-	\$44 66	
Timber docks	-	1 00	
Timber shed, Portsmouth	-	511 61	
Navy hospital fund	-	15,333 34	
Navy pension fund	-	17,373 59	
Privateer pension fund	-	253 55	
			<u>35,637 77</u>
			3,076,051 39

PUBLIC DEBT.

Interest on the funded debt	-	-	251,861 06
Redemption exchanged $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. stock of 26th May, 1824	-	-	16,382 20
Redemption exchanged 5 per cent. stock of 1821	-	-	1,301 43
Paying certain parts of domestic debt	-	-	50 81
Reimbursement of Treasury notes	-	-	929 13
			<u>270,524 63</u>
			<u><u>\$18,248,388 15</u></u>

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, December 11, 1833.

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

ESTIMATE of the funded and unfunded debt of the United States as it will exist on the 1st January, 1834.

Stocks.	Date of the acts constituting the stocks.	When redeemable.	Amount.	
Funded debt—five per cent. stock	March 3, 1821	After 1st Jan., 1835	- - -	\$ 4,722,260 29
Unfunded debt—registered debt, being claims for services and supplies during the revolutionary war	July 9, 1798	On presentation	\$ 27,476 70,	
Treasury notes issued during the late war	February 24, 1815	Do.	6,025 00	
Mississippi stock	March 3, 1815	Do.	4,320 09	
				37,821 79
				4,760,082 08

Amount of the debt, per statement K, which accompanied the Secretary's report of the 5th December, 1832 - - - - - \$7,001,698 83

Deduct payments in 1832, subsequently to the date of said report, and the amount paid and to be paid during the present year, viz:

On account of the residue of the exchanged four and a half per cent. stock issued under the act of 26th May, 1824 - - - - - \$2,227,363 98

In the purchase of five per cent. stock of 1821 - - - - - 13,036 01

On account of the unfunded debt, viz:

The registered debt, amount redeemed in 1832, subsequently to the date of the report, in money, and by

the issue of three per cent. stock - - - - - \$74 95

Amount on same account in 1833 - - - - - 50 81

125 76

On account of Treasury notes:

In December, 1832 - - - - - 591 00

In 1833 - - - - - 500 00

1,091 00

1,216 76

2,241,616 75

As above - - - - - \$4,760,082 08

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, December 11, 1833.

T. L. SMITH, Register.

L.

STATEMENT

OF THE

AMOUNT UNAPPLIED FOR ON THE 1ST OF OCTOBER, 1833,

OF

MONEYS PREVIOUSLY ADVANCED FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT,

SHOWING, ALSO,

THE DATE OF THE ADVANCES.

STATEMENT of the amount unapplied for on the 1st of October, 1833, of moneys previously advanced for the payment of the public debt, showing also the date of the advances.

Office where payable.	Denomination of stock.	Amount unapplied for at each office on the 1st October, 1833.	Money advanced in 1817.	In December, 1824.	In June, 1826.	In June, 1827.	In June, 1828.	In December, 1828.
Portsmouth	3 per cent.	\$3,608 55						
Boston	3 per cent.	1,317 39						
	Exchanged 4½ per cent. of 1824	4,100 00						
		5,417 39						
Providence, R. I.	3 per cent.	1,362 02						
Hartford	3 per cent.	2,818 69						
New York	3 per cent.	76,524 28						
	7 per cent.	12,228 59		\$12,228 59				
	6 per cent. of 1813, 7½ millions	3,058 30			\$3,058 30			
	Do. 16 millions loan	5,525 00					\$5,525 00	
	6 per cent. of 1814	615 84						\$615 84
	6 per cent. of 1815	17,224 92						
	4½ per cent. of 1825	220 86						
4½ per cent. of 1824	1,310 32							
5 per cent. of 1820	1,000 00							
		117,708 11						

Trenton	3 per cent.	1,184 98						
Philadelphia	3 per cent.	155,025 67						
	6 per cent. of 1813, 7½ millions	3,063 25			3,063 25			
	Do. 16 millions loan	244,528 14				\$387 13	244,141 01	
	6 per cent. of 1814, 6 millions	26,294 74						26,294 74
	Do. 10 millions	48,071 57						
	6 per cent. of 1815	857 34						
	4½ per cent.	87,593 05						
		565,438 66						
Baltimore	3 per cent.	543 87						
	4½ per cent. of 1825	116 77						
		660 64						
Richmond	3 per cent.	6,798 10	\$400 00					
	Navy 6 per cent.	400 00						
		7,198 10						
Fayetteville	3 per cent.	2,346 47						
Charleston	3 per cent.	6,839 71					5 98	
	6 per cent. of 1813	5 98						
	4½ per cent. of 1824	1,000 00						
		7,845 69						
Savannah	3 per cent.	1,264 96						
Washington	3 per cent.	52,807 71					1,200 00	
	6 per cent. of 1813	1,200 00						2,250 00
	6 per cent. of 1814	2,250 00						
		56,257 72	400 00	12,228 59	6,121 55	387 13	250,871 99	29,160 58

STATEMENT L—Continued.

Office where payable.	Denomination of stock.	Moneys advanced in June, 1829.	In June, 1830.	In June, 1831.	In December, 1831.	In March, 1832.	In September, 1832.	In December, 1832.
Portsmouth	3 per cent.						\$2,405 70	\$1,202 85
Boston	3 per cent.						878 26	439 13
	Exchanged 4½ per cent. of 1824						-	4,100 00
Providence, R. I.	3 per cent.						908 02	454 00
Hartford	3 per cent.						1,879 13	939 56
New York	3 per cent.						51,016 19	25,508 09
	7 per cent.							
	6 per cent. of 1813, 7½ millions							
	Do. 16 millions loan							
	6 per cent. of 1814							
	6 per cent. of 1815		\$17,224 92					
	4½ per cent. of 1825			\$320 86				
	4½ per cent. of 1824							
	5 per cent. of 1820				\$1,000 00	\$1,310 32		
Trenton	3 per cent.						789 99	394 99
Philadelphia	3 per cent.						103,350 45	51,675 22
	6 per cent. of 1813, 7½ millions							
	Do. 16 millions loan							
	6 per cent. of 1814, 6 millions							
	Do. 10 millions	\$48,071 57						
	6 per cent. of 1815		857 24					
	4½ per cent.				2,052 67	10,000 00		75,545 38
Baltimore	3 per cent.						362 58	181 29
	4½ per cent. of 1825			116 77				
Richmond	3 per cent.						4,532 07	2,266 03
	Navy 6 per cent.							
Fayetteville	3 per cent.						1,564 90	781 57

Charleston	3 per cent.	-	-	-	-	-	4,559 81	2,279 90
	6 per cent. of 1813	-	-	-	-	-		
	4½ per cent. of 1824	-	-	-	-	-		1,000 00
Savannah	3 per cent.	-	-	-	-	-	843 31	421 65
Washington	3 per cent.	-	-	-	-	-	35,205 15	17,602 57
	6 per cent. of 1813	-	-	-	-	-		
	6 per cent. of 1814	-	-	-	-	-		
		48,071 57	18,052 16	337 63	3,052 67	11,310 32	208,295 56	184,792 23

RECAPITULATION.

Office.	Aggregate amount unapplied for at each office October 1, 1833.	Amount and time of advances.	
		Amount.	Time.
Portsmouth	\$3,608 55	\$400 00	*January, 1817.
Boston	5,417 39	12,228 59	December, 1824.
Providence	1,362 02	6,121 55	June, 1826.
Hartford	2,818 69	387 13	June, 1827.
New York	117,708 11	250,871 99	June, 1828.
Trenton	1,184 98	29,160 58	December, 1828.
Philadelphia	565,438 66	48,071 57	June, 1829.
Baltimore	650 64	18,082 16	June, 1830.
Richmond	7,198 10	337 63	June, 1831.
Fayetteville	2,346 47	3,052 67	December, 1831.
Charleston	7,845 69	11,310 32	March, 1832.
Savannah	1,264 96	208,295 56	September, 1832.
Washington	56,257 72	184,792 23	December, 1832.
	773,111 98	773,111 98	

* Payable in 1806, when the funds were placed in the old Branch Bank United States at Richmond, and subsequently transferred to the present branch.

REPORT FROM THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
November 30, 1833.

SIR: I have the honor of submitting to your examination, and for the consideration of the Government, a report of the operations of this office during the past year; the present condition of the same, with its arrears of business, and the necessary action of Congress, to enable it to discharge its various duties with more promptness, and with that justice which is due to the parties interested, and to the public service.

The annexed document, 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 receivers at the respective dates of their last returns. With few exceptions, the land officers have been very prompt in transmitting to this office their monthly and quarterly statements, as required by law and the regulations of the department.

The accompanying statement, marked B, exhibits for the year 1832, and the first three quarters of 1833, the amount of public lands sold in the respective States and Territories; the several amounts received in cash, in forfeited land stock, in military bounty land scrip, and the total amount of purchase money, with the amount paid into the Treasury. From which statement, it will appear that the sales of the first three quarters of 1833 have exceeded those of the corresponding quarters of 1832, 532,838 acres; 655,080 dollars of purchase money; and of amount paid into the Treasury, the sum of 609,838 dollars. This excess can be accounted for, in the increasing disposition for emigration which pervades the Atlantic States and many portions of Europe, and in the persevering industry and enterprise of our western and southwestern population. It is not improbable that the sales for the present year will amount to three millions of acres, and the money paid into the public Treasury exceed three millions of dollars. In many of the districts, the largest sales frequently occur in the last quarter of the year.

I have caused to be prepared the tabular statement, marked C, which presents, at one view, the sales of the public lands, under the cash system, from its commencement, on the 1st of July, 1820, to the end of the year 1832. It exhibits the quantity sold at the several land offices in each year, with the aggregate amount at each office during the whole of that period, as also the amount sold in each year in the several States and Territories, together with the total amount in each year, the total amount in each State and Territory, with the grand total. This statement also shows the progressive increase of the ordinary sales, with the exception of the year 1832, which did not equal those of 1831 by 315,514 acres, in consequence, principally, of the general prevalence of the Asiatic cholera in many of those districts to which emigration tended, and from which it usually emanates, and the Indian war which pervaded the northern frontier of Illinois and the western part of Michigan.

A schedule of forfeited land stock issued and received at the several land offices, under the provisions of the acts of Congress of May 23

1828, March 31, 1830, and July 9, 1832, is herewith appended, marked D. It shows the amount issued and received at each office in each of the years 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, and the first three quarters of 1833, the total amount issued and received in each year, the whole amount at each office during that period, with their respective grand totals. The small balance of less than 16,400 dollars of the whole amount issued, remained to be received and accounted for at this office on the 30th of September last.

By the act of May 30, 1830, there were appropriated 260,000 acres of land, subject to private entry, in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, to satisfy the unlocated military bounty land warrants of the Virginia State line and navy; 50,000 acres of the Virginia continental line, and an unlimited quantity for the United States military warrants, for services rendered in the revolutionary war; and scrip was authorized to be issued in eighty acre tracts, in lieu of said warrants. The act of July 13, 1832, made an additional appropriation of 300,000 acres for the Virginia continental line, and the State line and navy; and by the act of March 2, 1833, the further quantity of 200,000 acres was appropriated for the Virginia warrants, to be located on *any* of the public lands liable to sale at private entry; making a total for Virginia warrants, of 810,000 acres. Of this quantity, scrip had been issued, or prepared to be issued, by the Secretary of the Treasury, on the 15th of November instant, for 772,424 acres, leaving a balance of 37,576 acres, the warrants for which have been filed, and the scrip will be issued thereon so soon as the title-papers thereof shall be completed. The schedule hereunto annexed, marked E, exhibits a summary statement of the number of warrants which have been satisfied, of each class or description; the quantity of land for which scrip has been issued; its amount in money, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre; together with the total number of certificates of scrip issued. Virginia warrants have already been filed for about 10,000 acres, exceeding the amount which can be satisfied with scrip out of the appropriations which have been made. I have no means of ascertaining the amount of outstanding Virginia warrants not yet filed in this office, and it will be for the decision of Congress whether further provisions shall be made to satisfy the same.

The annexed statement, marked F, shows the amount, in money, of the military land scrip received in payment for public lands, at the several land offices, in the years 1830, 1831, 1832, and the first three quarters of 1833, with the total amount in each year, in each State, and at each office, with the grand total. It will appear from this statement, that, of the whole amount of scrip issued, (1,063,592 dollars,) there had been received at the land offices and accounted for at this office, on the 30th of September last, the sum of 754,827 dollars; and that, of this sum, more than one-half had been taken at the Zanesville office, in Ohio, and at the office of Indianapolis, in Indiana. It is altogether, in my opinion, irreconcilable with the ordinary course of such business, and the usual current of public sales, that so large a portion should have been received at these two offices, without the connivance or direct agency of the land officers and their clerks, or one or more of them, at each office, by which scrip has been taken in cases where otherwise cash would have been received. Other offices have also received and transmitted an unexpected amount; in consequence of which, measures have been taken to ascertain the facts and circumstances connected with these transactions, and explanations have

been required of the officers. Before the close of the present session of Congress, the department will be able to show the causes and agencies which have contributed to throw this species of property so rapidly upon the Government.

The appropriation of seven thousand dollars, made at the last session of Congress, for extra clerk hire for this office, has enabled me to progress with its current business to a very considerable extent, and to great advantage to those most interested, and to the Government. Out of that appropriation there have been opened twenty-two tract books, containing the entries of the tracts of 504 townships; the posting of about 17,000 entries of lands sold, besides the writing and recording of more than 13,000 patents, and the performance of a large amount of miscellaneous business, equally pressing and important. Yet, notwithstanding the benefits which have resulted from that appropriation, the force of the office, provided by law, has been inadequate to the discharge of its current duties, and leaving, at the close of the present year, a greater aggregate amount of arrears than existed on the 1st of January last.

On the passage of the act of March 2, 1833, providing for the appointment of a secretary to sign patents in the name of the President, there were written and recorded, and prepared for signature, more than twenty thousand patents for lands sold. In consequence of the provisions of that act, it became necessary to alter the date of execution of each patent, and the record thereof, and the endorsement of the certificate on which the same was founded. This service was an expense to the office of more than six hundred dollars, requiring, on all the documents, more than sixty thousand alterations or additions, and, in effect, abstracted that sum from the appropriation for the salaries of the permanent clerks. I would, therefore, for the purpose of reimbursing that amount to the office, respectfully recommend a special appropriation of six hundred dollars, to be expended in writing and recording four thousand patents, which would diminish that branch of arrears, without interfering with current duties.

The unfortunate destruction of the Treasury building by fire admonished me of the propriety and absolute necessity of adopting every precautionary measure to secure the safety of the title-papers, records, and other important documents, which constitute the archives of this office. On a particular examination, with a view to that object, it was found that about two tons of the papers, embracing a large portion which belong to the credit system of the land sales, were deposited in the attic story of the building, immediately under the roof, in the utmost confusion; in bundles arranged neither in chronological order, nor in the order of consecutive numbers. On a representation of these facts to the then Secretary of the Treasury, and by his advice, I have adopted those means which would secure to the Government, and to the extensive regions of the Ohio and Mississippi, the safety and security of those documents which are connected with the land titles of more than three millions of white population. Portable cases for all papers and documents not of daily use, and fire bags for each room of the office, have been contracted for, and will be delivered in the course of two or three weeks, while the assortment and arrangement of the title-papers are in rapid progress, by persons especially employed in that service. The plan adopted, and which, when completed, as it will be in two or three months, will enable twenty able-bodied men, in case of fire, to remove from the office every paper, document, book, and

record of the same, to a place of security, in *fifteen minutes*, without the derangement of either; so that, in case the roof and second story of the building should be in flames, every thing belonging to the land office, except its furniture, could be saved and removed by the ordinary assistance which is found in the case of fires. The whole expense of these necessary and precautionary measures will amount to about twenty-six hundred dollars, for which a special appropriation is respectfully requested.

One of the most serious causes which have produced the delays and embarrassments to the performance of the ordinary business of this office, is the want of the statutes and the reports of the adjudicated decisions of the highest courts of justice in the several States. The daily necessity of a recurrence to such documents, and the difficulty of obtaining access to the same, has been the occasion of vexatious delays, in numerous instances, to the parties immediately interested, and to the prompt discharge of official duty. This can be remedied by a special appropriation, for that purpose, of about twenty-five hundred dollars, which is respectfully and urgently recommended. It is frequently the case that a resort to these statutes, and the reported decisions thereon, is absolutely necessary to a correct action on questions arising under the law of descent, the jurisdiction of probate matters, the settlement and distribution of intestate estates, the law of judgments and executions, and the lien created thereby, with the law of assurance or conveyances in relation to real estate. Access to these sources of information is often indispensable to the security of individual rights, and important to the pecuniary interests of the Government. In many of the States, some of the principles of the common law have been declared inapplicable to the peculiar circumstances of the people and the country, and inconsistent with the genius and provisions of our political institutions; and others have been substituted by legislative adoption, compatible with constitutional rights and the immunities of the citizen. Hundreds of questions are presented every year, in the administration of the powers and duties of this office, involving the examination and application of legal principles, connected with the subjects above enumerated; and it is a matter of surprise to me that more complaints have not been made against the decisions of the commissioner in cases where he has been called upon to decide, without the requisite legal information to do so understandingly. In many instances, I have no doubt they have been submitted to, rather than incur the expense of an appeal to the administration of justice in the United States courts. These evils should no longer prevail, and the excuse for them should cease to exist, by the appropriate action of Congress. The small sum necessary to be appropriated, cannot come in competition with the resulting benefits to individuals and to the Government. There is, probably, no bureau under the Executive Departments, which requires so frequent recurrence to the statutes and judicial decisions of the several States, as that of the General Land Office, and in which they are so necessary to the administration of right and justice. In truth, it has become in practice, from necessity, a court of exchequer, where its decisions are tacitly assented to, from ignorance of the law, or acquiesced in from pecuniary considerations. My duty to the Government and to individual rights requires this statement from me, as an act of justice to the parties interested, and as highly proper and important for the legislative action of Congress.

Although the above statements and exhibits show that the duties of this

office are annually increasing and rapidly accumulating, it is proper for me to say that they present but a small portion of the items of such increase. Exclusive of the correspondence with the Secretary of the Treasury, in relation to the issue of military and bounty land scrip since the 1st of January last, which is equal to the writing and recording of 342 letters, and the letters written to the several land officers, acknowledging the receipt of their monthly and quarterly returns, amounting to 1,150 to the 15th of the present month, there have been written in the office, on other subjects, from the 1st of January last to the 15th instant, including copies of a portion of the same, 4,589 letters, occupying, in the record thereof, 3,047 large folio pages. During the present year, there will have been issued and transmitted from the office more than *forty thousand* patents, leaving an arrear of patents for land sold, at the close of the year, in amount exceeding *SEVENTY THOUSAND*. To this should be added, besides other increasing demands upon the office, the requirements of individuals for copies of title-papers, records, correspondence, and other documents, to be used in the administration of justice, the settlement of intestate estates, to supply the loss or destruction of the originals, and for other lawful purposes, which will amount, for the present year, at twelve and a half cents per one hundred words, to a sum exceeding three thousand dollars. This class of requisitions upon the time and duties of the office must annually increase with the progress of the sales of the national domain, the opening and clearing the forests, and the extension of the western settlements. Another source of expense to the office, and which is constantly increasing with the accumulation of its arrears, is the issuing, in ignorance of the fact, of patents to purchasers, or to their assigns, after the death of the patentees. To remedy this defect in the system of legal grants for lands sold, which has now become serious and embarrassing, it is necessary for Congress to provide by law, that patents issued to persons deceased, the legal title shall inure to the heirs or devisees, to every lawful effect and extent, as if they had been executed and delivered in the lifetime of the same.

The surveys of the public lands have progressed to a very considerable extent; a large portion of which, however, are rendered immediately unavailing; in consequence of the deficiency of aid provided by law in the offices of the surveyors general. At the present time, I am not able to make a particular report thereof, but it is expected that statements, in detail, of the progress of this work, and the condition and necessities of each office on the 1st of January next, will be returned, as soon as practicable after that date, by the several surveying departments. When these statements are received, they will be communicated *in extenso*, or in a condensed form, as may be required. It is known, however, that the surveys of about 800 townships have been made and paid for, the plats and descriptive notes of which should be returned to this office, and to the proper land offices, in the course of six or eight months. A large amount of surveys have been made and are in progress, which will be completed and paid for, and the returns thereof made, during the year 1834, if the necessary means should be provided by Congress. I consider it my duty to state, in connexion with this subject, that it is impossible for the public surveys to progress, and the sales and disposition of the national domain to be facilitated and extended, with advantage to the Government, and without injury to individuals, unless more discretionary power is vested in the Treasury Depart-

ment to meet unforeseen evils and the defects of legislation, to bring up and prevent the accumulation of arrears; and to secure a prompt and efficient discharge of public duty. I would, therefore, respectfully propose that the Secretary of the Treasury, on a reported statement of facts by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, be authorized and directed by law to cause all the arrears of the surveying departments to be brought up as soon as practicable; to require an authenticated transcript of the records of the field notes to be transmitted to the General Land Office; to cause renewed township plats to be furnished to the land offices, where the originals have become so defaced and injured, and the entries thereon obliterated by constant use, as to be no longer available in every particular, as public documents; and to make reasonable allowance for the surveys of the principal and guide meridians and base lines, and particular sections of the public lands, in cases where they cannot be executed for the prices allowed by law; and that the expense thereof be paid out of the general appropriation for the surveys of the public lands.

In making this annual report, I am again required, by a sense of public duty, to present a brief view of the arrears of business in this office, and the means necessary to bring up those arrears, in connexion with a proper discharge of current duty. Under the head of.

1st. Private lands claims. The printing and publication of State Papers, by Gales and Seaton and Duff Green, supersede much of the duty previously required by this bureau. The arrears of this branch of business can now be brought up by one competent clerk in one year.

2d. Military bounty lands. The duties now required to be performed under this head would require the time of three clerks for one year.

3d. Posting the entries and sales of public lands, and adjusting the quarterly accounts thereof, would occupy the time, for one year, of six intelligent and industrious clerks.

4th. Indexes to the records of patents, a work of the most pressing necessity, and which is almost entirely in arrears from the commencement of the public land sales, cannot be accomplished in less than one year, by fifteen active and competent clerks.

5th. The opening of tract books for surveys already returned to the office, as rendered necessary by the quarter quarter section subdivision, would require the service of two clerks for one year.

6th. Writing, recording, and examining patents for lands sold. The amount of arrears under this head, for lands sold to the 1st of January next, will exceed seventy-two thousand patents. To write, record, and examine the same, would require the service of eighteen diligent clerks for a year.

7th. Suspended cases under the credit system, from the difficulty of completing the title-papers, and the great labor of examination, will demand the service of two clerks one year, who are acquainted with this duty.

8th. The draughtsman's bureau. There are now in the office 926 township plats to be protracted on the maps of the proper land districts, besides about 800 other plats which are expected to be returned in the course of six or eight months; information having been received that the surveys thereof have been made and returned to the respective surveyors general. To make the protractions and connexions, which should be done in the course of the ensuing year, will require the labor of one competent and industrious draughtsman at least twelve months. The lands selected by

the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Alabama, under grants for canal purposes, and those selected under grants for other purposes, with the school lands selected in lieu of section 16, have all to be entered and marked on the township plats and maps of the proper districts. To perform this service, as also that of making similar entries, under the act of April, 1832, authorizing a subdivision of the fractional sections into forty acre tracts, would occupy the time of a draughtsman more than one year. If it is contemplated by the Government to complete the service as far as practicable, required by a resolution of the Senate of February 28, 1823, the labor of one draughtsman acquainted with the duty would be required for six years. The daily interruption to the proper discharge of public duty, and the expense resulting to the office, in consequence of the continuance of these arrears, have become evils of the most serious character, and should be done away immediately.

9th. Miscellaneous arrears, other than those enumerated, would occupy the time of four clerks one year. These arrears, now amounting to the services of fifty-nine clerks for one year, have been accumulating for a long period of time, a large portion of which existed before the administration of the office was committed to my hands. They have arisen from the physical impossibility of the office to discharge all the duties required of it by law, with the force provided for that purpose; from the injudicious and unfortunate reduction of six of its clerks in 1827; from the great increase of business arising under the relief laws since 1826; from the establishment of additional land and surveying districts; from the numerous reservations made in Indian treaties; from the many grants of public lands, for canal, road, literary and other purposes; and from the great increase of miscellaneous business, within the last four or five years, not previously demanded of the office.

To bring up these arrears, I would respectfully recommend that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to cause the same to be done, and the expenses thereof paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to such an extent as, in his judgment, the necessities of the Government and justice to individuals may require. And to enable the office to discharge its current duties, I propose the employment therein of one chief clerk at a salary of \$1,700 per annum; one clerk at \$1,500; five at \$1,400; ten at \$1,150; and thirteen at \$1,000; making, in all, thirty clerks; and also one draughtsman at \$1,500; one assistant draughtsman at \$1,150; one messenger at \$700; and two assistant messengers at \$350. For the reasons of this additional aid, and the increase of pay to a portion of the same, I refer you to my report made to the Secretary of the Treasury on the 21st of January last, and which has been printed as No. 50 of the Senate documents of last session. If, however, it should not be deemed expedient by Congress to adopt this proposition, an appropriation of \$6,000 per year, for the writing and recording of patents for lands sold, and a like appropriation for six extra clerks in the office, would greatly facilitate its business, and very much lessen the embarrassments under which it now labors.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ELIJAH HAYWARD.

Hon. R. B. TANEY,
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.		Admitted balance of cash in hands of receivers per last monthly return.	Period to which receivers' quarterly accounts have been rendered.
		Period to which rendered by registers.	Period to which rendered by receivers.		
Marietta	Ohio	October 31, 1833	October 31, 1833	\$ 3,026 69	September 30, 1833.
Zanesville	do.	do. do.	do. do.	3,998 51	do. do.
Steubenville	do.	do. do.	do. do.	2,311 85	do. do.
Chillicothe	do.	do. do.	do. do.	783 28	do. do.
Cincinnati	do.	do. do.	do. do.		do. do.
Wooster	do.	do. do.	do. do.	4,325 00	do. do.
Piqua and Wapahkonetta	do.	do. do.	do. do.	9,170 73	do. do.
Bucyrus	do.	do. do.	do. do.	14,458 65	do. do.
Jeffersonville	Indiana	do. do.	do. do.		do. do.
Vincennes	do.	do. do.	do. do.	711 28	do. do.
Indianapolis	do.	do. do.	do. do.	129 35	do. do.
Crawfordsville	do.	do. do.	do. do.	11,555 25	do. do.
Fort Wayne	do.	do. do.	do. do.		do. do.
La Porte	do.	do. do.	do. do.	2,370 59	October 31, 1833.
Shawneetown	Illinois	do. do.	do. do.	4,597 01	September 30, 1833.
Kaskaskia	do.	do. do.	do. do.	6,331 76	do. do.
Edwardsville	do.	do. do.	do. do.	106 82	do. do.
Vandalia	do.	do. do.	do. do.	5,731 35	do. do.
Palestine	do.	do. do.	do. do.	678 45	do. do.
Springfield	do.	do. do.	do. do.	19,256 21	do. do.
Danville	do.	August 31, 1833	do. do.	2,841 63	do. do.
Quincy	do.	September 30, 1833	do. do.	4,578 72	do. do.
St. Louis	Missouri	October 31, 1833	do. do.		do. do.
Payette	do.	do. do.	do. do.	16,514 03	do. do.

EXHIBIT A—Continued.

Land offices.	State or Territory.	Monthly returns.		Admitted balance of cash in hands of receivers per last monthly return.	Period to which receivers' quarterly accounts have been rendered.
		Period to which rendered by registers.	Period to which rendered by receivers.		
Palmyra	Missouri	October 31, 1833	October 31, 1833	\$ 9,161 59	September 30, 1833.
Jackson	do.	do. do.	do. do.	299 99	do. do.
Lexington	do.	do. do.	do. do.	-9,144 03	do. do.
St. Stephen's	Alabama	September 30, 1833	September 30, 1833.	2,263 14	June 30, 1833.
Cahaba	do.	do. do.	do. do.	19,260 89	September 30, 1833.
Huntsville	do.	do. do.	do. do.	-	do. do.
Tuscaloosa	do.	do. do.	do. do.	7,073 78	do. do.
Sparta	do.	October 31, 1833	October 31, 1833.	1,120 07	do. do.
Demopolis	do.	do. do.	do. do.	5,387 96	do. do.
Washington	Mississippi	September 30, 1833	August 31, 1833	2,224 80	June 30, 1833.
Augusta	do.	October 31, 1833	October 31, 1833	6,050 48	September 30, 1833.
Mount Salus	do.	August 31, 1833	August 31, 1833	22,989 62	June 30, 1833.
Columbus	do.	October 31, 1833	October 31, 1833	17,254 80	
New Orleans	Louisiana	October 30, 1832	September 30, 1833	4 99	
Opelousas	do.	September 30, 1833	do. do.	8,629 34	September 30, 1833.
Ouachita	do.	do. do.	do. do.	-9,753 10	do. do.
St. Helena	do.	do. do.	do. do.	203 40	do. do.
Detroit	Michigan Territory	October 31, 1833	October 31, 1833	-	do. do.
White Pigeon Prairie	do.	do. do.	do. do.	12,517 75	do. do.
Monroe	do.	do. do.	do. do.	5,908 68	do. do.
Batesville	Arkansas	September 30, 1833	September 30, 1833	3,335 89	June 30, 1832.
Little Rock	do.	do. do.	August 31, 1833	1,421 03	June 30, 1833.
Washington	do.	July 31, 1833	July 31, 1833	886 16	September 30, 1833.
Fayetteville	do.	September 30, 1833	September 30, 1833	1 80	do. do.
Tallahassee	Florida	do. do.	do. do.	3,148 52	March 31, 1833.
St. Augustine	do.	November 30, 1831	November 30, 1831.		

REPORTS OF THE

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
General Land Office, November 30, 1833.

ELIJAH HAYWARD, Commissioner.

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, 1832; the 1st, 2d, and 3d quarters of 1833; and of the payments made into the Treasury on account of public lands during those several periods.

Land offices in the	Lands sold, after deducting erroneous entries.		Amount received in cash.	Am't received in scrip.		Aggregate receipts.	Am't paid into the Treasury.
	Quantity.	Purchase money.		Forfeited land scrip.	Military land scrip.		
	<i>Acres. hdths.</i>	<i>Dolls. Cts.</i>	<i>Dolls. Cts.</i>			<i>Dolls. Cts.</i>	<i>Dolls. Cts.</i>
State of Ohio for 1832	412,714 61	541,275 05	430,619 37	16,115 00	94,540 68	541,275 05	360,641 14
Indiana do.	546,844 24	681,209 69	543,680 24	6,255 85	134,273 60	684,209 69	527,366 48
Illinois do.	227,375 91	284,936 17	254,363 83	3,057 92	27,514 42	284,936 17	228,292 69
Missouri do.	251,280 09	313,141 12	312,775 67	365 45	-	313,141 12	305,624 72
Alabama do.	412,682 79	522,337 64	512,990 53	9,347 11	-	522,337 64	451,886 36
Mississippi do.	261,313 67	326,578 90	322,963 91	3,614 99	-	326,578 90	307,900 51
Louisiana do.	78,453 48	98,280 29	96,848 67	1,431 62	-	98,280 29	100,455 00
Territory of Michigan do.	252,211 41	320,284 83	319,584 00	700 83	-	320,284 83	317,635 42
Arkansas do.	10,179 47	12,724 33	12,724 33	-	-	12,724 33	13,538 05
Florida do.	9,286 46	11,608 07	11,608 07	-	-	11,608 07	10,040 66
Total for 1832	2,462,342 16	3,115,376 09	2,818,158 62	40,888 77	256,328 70	3,115,376 09	2,623,381 03
State of Ohio 1st, 2d, & 3d quarters 1833	372,685 22	466,455 82	327,764 11	12,753 30	125,938 41	466,455 82	325,253 75
State of Indiana do.	338,286 20	425,371 79	305,457 33	7,084 33	112,830 13	425,371 79	270,816 62
Illinois do.	246,636 41	309,423 45	281,222 51	2,435 44	25,765 50	309,423 45	269,898 45
Missouri do.	146,866 83	183,636 15	183,536 95	99 20	-	183,636 15	208,423 75
Alabama do.	219,212 69	275,722 36	260,433 51	15,288 85	-	275,722 36	301,796 69
Mississippi do.	315,725 16	394,841 41	393,040 34	1,801 07	-	394,841 41	365,498 66
Louisiana do.	61,953 35	77,487 64	77,299 77	187 87	-	77,487 64	75,104 69
Territory of Michigan do.	316,081 89	395,102 03	394,826 33	275 70	-	395,102 03	367,602 61
Arkansas do.	16,829 30	21,098 90	21,098 90	-	-	21,098 90	16,114 27
Florida do.	8,333 33	10,416 65	10,416 65	-	-	10,416 65	9,447 86
Total for 1st, 2d, & 3d qrs. of 1833	2,042,640 38	2,559,556 20	2,255,096 40	39,925 76	264,534 04	2,559,556 20	2,219,957 35

C.

STATEMENT of the quantity of land sold at each of the land offices of the United States from the 1st of July, 1820, to the 31st of December, 1832.

Land offices.	State or Territory.	Half year of 1820.	1821.	1822.	1823.	1824.	1825.	1826.
		Acres. hdths.	Acres. hdths.	Acres. hdths.	Acres. hdths.	Acres. hdths.	Acres. hdths.	Acres. hdths.
Marietta	Ohio	1,413 01	1,090 34	2,868 57	1,589 48	9,698 59	12,700 97	12,111 53
Zanesville	do.	7,739 37	10,439 88	14,899 37	11,012 46	24,215 84	25,790 32	29,314 21
Steubenville	do.	2,860 20	15,176 88	22,821 38	17,143 56	29,063 91	21,025 44	28,894 55
Chillicothe	do.	1,855 15	4,956 59	8,910 94	7,394 05	16,183 81	19,723 71	13,366 44
Cincinnati	do.	3,542 49	5,911 72	6,729 28	4,389 84	27,856 91	16,359 00	10,625 12
Wooster	do.	3,460 99	13,009 23	15,051 33	19,031 11	30,098 58	17,994 76	16,128 25
Piqua	do.	3,679 80	3,487 05	11,042 10	4,011 90	2,415 06	5,325 79	2,383 82
Tiffin	do.	20,366 74	60,874 86	102,858 42	60,162 92	27,219 31	23,012 62	20,965 10
Total for State		44,917 75	114,946 55	185,181 39	124,735 32	166,752 01	141,932 61	133,789 02
Jeffersonville	Indiana	39,580 30	22,972 49	14,656 73	5,244 44	11,313 34	5,943 25	10,720 74
Vincennes	do.	7,603 23	23,045 92	15,777 20	10,725 79	12,283 52	13,368 04	13,154 65
Indianapolis	do.	96,367 88	200,913 64	149,335 26	86,619 48	60,683 23	52,644 07	71,167 35
Crawfordsville	do.	18,939 41	17,646 33	73,213 15	58,722 40	69,203 40	86,912 17	103,106 92
Fort Wayne	do.				3,734 58	1,075 02	3,403 18	2,041 06
Total for State		162,490 82	264,578 38	252,982 34	165,046 69	154,558 51	162,270 71	200,190 72
Shawneetown	Illinois	2,392 74	3,329 61	2,050 12	1,253 63	2,278 66	1,357 63	2,086 87
Kaskaskia	do.	1,658 10	1,627 50	1,661 41	793 00	1,278 28	711 22	1,901 28

Edwardsville	do.	2,649 15.	35,243 66	5,373 22	11,223 99	5,541 30	5,748 43	6,584 93
Vandalia	do.	-	9,227 37	2,205 08	640 00	614 00	895 36	1,472 61
Palesine	do.	-	954 01	16,474 01	7,903 87	11,936 63	10,323 76	12,915 63
Springfield	do.	-	-	-	38,720 28	22,339 10	26,767 88	56,122 41
Danville	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Quincy	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total for State		6,699 99	50,382 15	27,763 84	60,534 77	43,987 97	45,804 28	81,083 73
St. Louis	Missouri	15,420 19	30,026 88	11,420 64	31,337 20	18,363 45	18,519 50	14,532 78
Franklin and Fayette	do.	9,401 65	36,649 10	13,621 76	45,964 20	34,400 58	28,481 65	30,968 08
Palmyra	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jackson	do.	-	33,011 80	7,121 30	3,657 17	13,677 60	5,217 09	9,701 44
Lexington	do.	-	-	-	-	20,343 49	15,255 85	3,314 73
Total for State		24,821 84	99,687 78	32,163 70	80,958 57	86,785 12	85,807 99	58,517 03
St. Stephen's	Alabama	2,451 71	5,417 20	5,213 81	77,298 66	23,579 92	26,749 57	17,420 08
Cahaba	do.	20,245 42	32,716 16	43,183 69	15,082 55	75,531 70	52,158 62	35,373 37
Huntsville	do.	36,600 23	29,679 65	21,636 44	10,910 26	8,019 15	20,859 79	6,665 22
Tuscaloosa	do.	-	150,878 27	91,361 34	23,797 10	16,883 60	88,676 27	86,648 05
Sparta	do.	-	-	242 76	26,414 36	7,171 59	12,473 28	1,609 28
Total for State		59,310 36	218,691 28	161,638 04	153,502 93	131,185 96	200,917 53	147,716 00
Washington	Mississippi	1,670 46	23,765 47	10,147 06	4,175 26	10,269 22	10,661 02	7,441 75
Augusta	do.	-	-	-	-	320 00	703 80	961 07
Mount Salus	do.	-	-	-	26,840 98	70,612 52	75,200 48	74,019 55
Total for State		1,670 46	23,765 47	10,147 06	31,016 24	81,201 74	86,565 30	82,422 37

STATEMENT C—Continued.

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Land offices.	State or Territory.	Half year of 1820.	1821.	1822.	1823.	1824.	1825.	1826.
		<i>Acres. hdths.</i>	<i>Acres. hdths.</i>	<i>Acres. hdths.</i>	<i>Acres. hdths.</i>	<i>Acres. hdths.</i>	<i>Acres. hdths.</i>	<i>Acres. hdths.</i>
New Orleans -	Louisiana -	-	-	90,091 22	348 82	-	400 00	597 09
Opelousas -	do. -	632 55	640 50	8,336 07	156 71	3,627 26	-	4,505 12
Quachita -	do. -	-	516 82	2,352 47	720 14	-	160 07	14,082 66
St. Helena -	do. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total for State -	-	632 55	1,157 32	90,829 76	1,225 67	3,627 26	560 07	19,184 87
Detroit -	Michigan -	2,860 32	7,444 39	17,350 38	30,173 34	61,917 15	92,332 55	47,125 13
Monroe -	do. -	-	-	-	3,844 43	16,329 53	14,420 08	12,236 83
White Pigeon Prairie -	do. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total for Territory -	-	2,860 32	7,444 39	17,350 38	34,017 77	78,246 68	106,752 63	59,361 96
Batesville -	Arkansas -	-	-	22,593 54	1,479 12	2,088 43	5,855 56	5,018 77
Little Rock -	do. -	-	360 00	567 13	802 44	899 36	1,938 94	8,333 43
Washington -	do. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total for Territory -	-	-	360 00	23,160 67	2,281 56	2,977 79	7,794 50	13,352 20
Tallahassee -	Florida -	-	-	-	-	-	55,056 07	52,464 36
St. Augustine -	do. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total for Territory -	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,056 07	52,464 36
Grand total -	-	303,404 09	781,213 32	801,226 18	653,319 52	749,323 04	893,461 69	848,082 26

REPORTS OF THE

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STATEMENT C—Continued.

Land offices.	State or Territory.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	Totals in each District, State, and Territory.
		Acres. hdlhs.						
Marietta	Ohio	7,524 51	8,525 92	7,574 23	9,656 54	15,675 66	25,180 71	115,610 06
Zanesville	do.	29,810 69	37,019 56	37,619 67	33,894 91	71,064 41	88,132 33	420,953 02
Steubenville	do.	25,003 98	28,013 47	28,095 91	18,318 91	26,398 56	19,149 96	281,966 71
Chillicothe	do.	10,285 96	15,074 93	19,585 52	15,880 03	31,976 29	57,020 83	222,214 25
Cincinnati	do.	24,389 00	28,303 82	35,477 99	26,475 96	110,650 80	49,610 92	350,322 85
Wooster	do.	17,030 89	14,186 45	21,664 32	18,857 98	28,061 68	32,271 68	246,847 25
Piqua	do.	2,451 54	2,323 62	2,405 57	2,872 01	7,363 21	40,126 56	89,898 03
Tiffin	do.	34,506 74	32,345 60	23,793 19	30,436 36	44,202 03	101,221 62	581,965 51
Total for State		151,003 31	165,793 37	176,216 40	156,392 70	335,392 64	412,714 61	2,309,767 68
Jeffersonville	Indiana	14,095 16	10,486 11	20,861 03	17,716 82	49,252 37	76,345 36	299,188 14
Vincennes	do.	14,017 71	18,401 04	26,495 34	31,441 56	73,839 12	62,606 06	322,759 18
Indianapolis	do.	66,024 24	67,457 84	89,861 94	112,503 89	156,815 68	163,964 33	1,374,358 83
Crawfordsville	do.	113,341 85	153,354 57	203,049 48	291,387 89	222,033 47	184,700 71	1,595,611 75
Fort Wayne	do.	2,212 25	1,113 25	6,250 72	23,301 69	52,496 14	59,227 78	154,864 67
Total for State		209,691 21	250,812 21	346,527 51	476,351 85	554,436 78	546,844 24	3,746,782 57
Shawneetown	Illinois	3,340 57	4,512 91	8,143 78	7,720 61	20,523 12	17,624 82	76,615 07
Kaskaskia	do.	2,256 54	3,415 72	6,380 57	5,000 92	11,186 33	17,417 38	55,288 25
Edwardsville	do.	8,398 66	18,829 17	23,602 10	80,020 46	100,350 46	80,713 19	389,278 72
Vandalia	do.	1,743 64	3,591 77	19,405 48	35,362 60	43,174 35	8,021 33	126,353 59
Palestine	do.	9,466 69	20,537 22	47,221 45	86,413 93	54,872 82	23,773 26	302,793 28

1833]

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

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STATEMENT C—Continued.

Land offices.	State or Territory.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	Totals in each District, State, and Territory.
		<i>Acres. hdlhs.</i>						
Springfield - -	Illinois - -	33,398 97	45,206 12	86,492 35	101,933 19	99,496 44	59,996 32	570,473 06
Danville - -	do. - -	-	-	-	-	9,647 92	18,710 96	28,358 88
Quincy - -	do. - -	-	-	-	-	160 00	1,118 65	1,278 65
Total for State - -	- -	58,605 07	96,092 91	106,245 73	316,451 71	339,411 44	227,375 91	1,550,439 50
St. Louis - -	Missouri - -	27,040 41	22,822 56	24,499 62	33,908 15	51,059 21	42,740 14	341,690 73
Franklin & Fayette - -	do. - -	62,798 02	42,943 41	40,255 76	51,494 72	68,042 05	61,729 54	526,750 52
Palmyra - -	do. - -	26,127 07	42,078 87	54,936 56	97,128 90	118,448 37	78,947 39	445,702 50
Jackson - -	do. - -	3,724 67	6,046 94	5,309 32	6,572 02	11,051 24	15,430 53	114,134 41
Lexington - -	do. - -	35,380 36	33,256 34	27,544 38	25,813 65	47,867 07	52,432 49	257,893 63
Total for State - -	- -	155,070 53	147,148 12	152,545 64	214,917 44	296,467 94	251,280 09	1,686,171 79
St. Stephen's - -	Alabama - -	6,257 28	19,824 24	15,877 56	18,225 96	80,311 29	44,863 34	343,503 62
Cahaba - -	do. - -	48,040 38	85,391 30	66,905 05	155,227 77	425,606 36	232,540 08	1,288,102 45
Huntsville - -	do. - -	4,797 04	1,804 70	1,919 02	165,507 65	115,975 79	64,317 70	488,692 64
Tuscaloosa - -	do. - -	15,189 71	56,590 30	12,905 59	19,419 44	23,716 18	65,444 01	651,509 86
Sparta - -	do. - -	23,694 53	4,202 10	22,593 88	14,822 91	16,222 46	5,517 66	134,964 81
Total for State - -	- -	98,078 94	167,812 64	120,201 10	373,203 73	661,832 08	412,682 79	2,906,773 38

Washington -	Mississippi -	7,326 83	6,419 88	7,238 78	6,894 42	26,851 58	29,661 56	152,523 29
Augusta -	do. -	399 85	633 20	1,608 36	74 03	760 50	3,595 87	9,056 68
Mount Salus -	do. -	53,022 83	61,617 28	89,438 17	101,471 22	133,186 06	228,056 24	913,495 33
Total for State		60,749 51	68,700 36	98,285 31	108,439 67	160,798 14	261,313 67	1,075,075 30
New Orleans -	Louisiana -			320 00	6,438 72	11,128 02	1,242 20	100,566 07
Opelousas -	do. -	1,971 23	1,842 85	7,319 28	9,413 84	14,176 79	21,895 71	74,567 91
Ouachita -	do. -	4,504 22	2,283 18	20,309 08	50,570 06	39,462 13	47,741 38	182,702 21
St. Helena -	do. -	-	-	3,072 01	8,225 08	2,617 34	7,574 19	21,488 62
Total for State		6,475 45	4,126 03	31,020 37	74,647 70	67,334 28	78,453 48	379,324 81
Detroit -	Michigan -	34,805 45	17,433 72	23,329 48	70,361 21	219,021 93	177,515 27	801,679 32
Monroe -	do. -	7,604 60	9,462 07	44,530 78	76,700 34	-	-	185,128 66
White Pigeon Prairie	do. -	-	-	-	-	101,454 97	74,696 17	176,151 14
Total for Territory		42,410 05	26,895 79	67,860 26	147,061 55	320,476 90	252,211 44	1,162,959 12
Batesville -	Arkansas -	2,165 81	1,868 21	2,003 84	786 25	6,315 11	3,048 65	53,223 29
Little Rock -	do. -	1,890 17	1,167 25	677 36	1,862 70	7,062 22	4,450 82	30,201 82
Washington -	do. -	-	-	-	-	-	2,680 00	2,680 00
Total for Territory		4,055 98	3,035 46	2,681 20	2,648 95	13,377 33	10,179 47	86,105 11
Tallahassee -	Florida -	140,587 71	35,182 87	53,276 49	59,618 49	27,441 35	9,286 46	432,913 80
St. Augustine -	do. -	-	-	-	-	838 00	-	838 00
Total for Territory		140,587 71	35,182 87	53,276 49	59,618 49	28,279 35	9,286 46	433,751 80
Grand total		926,727 76	965,600 36	1,244,860 01	1,929,733 79	2,777,856 88	2,462,342 16	15,337,151 06

STATEMENT of the amount of forfeited land stock issued under the acts of 23d May, 1828, 31st March, 1830, and 9th July, 1832; and, also, the amount received in payment to the 31st September, 1833.

Land offices.	States and Territories.	1828.		1829.		1830.		1831.	
		Stock issued.	Stock received.						
Marietta - - - - -	Ohio - - - - -	\$2,262 10	\$1,912 09	\$1,812 29	\$2,112 11	\$706 52	\$831 29	\$130 34	\$366 09
Zanesville - - - - -	do. - - - - -	6,999 55	6,125 81	7,198 76	11,523 96	6,417 80	11,032 50	1,224 09	6,135 62
Steubenville - - - - -	do. - - - - -	10,735 06	5,567 94	17,144 72	11,608 76	6,525 53	2,219 43	9,416 21	6,625 03
Chillicothe - - - - -	do. - - - - -	16,412 49	5,551 97	18,205 27	15,085 11	6,655 87	1,376 21	4,410 35	2,817 52
Cincinnati - - - - -	do. - - - - -	46,994 49	17,829 73	53,624 82	64,550 25	8,843 91	18,529 38	4,787 35	11,029 19
Wooster - - - - -	do. - - - - -	1,157 50	1,794 97	4,266 97	6,596 97	2,695 04	3,513 35	1,394 50	2,017 61
Piqua and Wapahkonetta -	do. - - - - -	-	717 49	-	1,174 72	-	332 25	-	444 23
Tiffin and Bucyrus - - -	do. - - - - -	-	2,564 44	-	8,530 84	-	4,215 53	-	1,625 72
Jeffersonville - - - - -	Indiana - - -	2,812 94	1,620 53	8,479 75	13,614 13	8,885 90	5,849 18	473 06	4,243 73
Vincennes - - - - -	do. - - - - -	7,804 97	3,586 00	13,035 95	9,010 64	8,868 21	3,882 02	826 64	3,729 60
Indianapolis - - - - -	do. - - - - -	-	-	-	499 87	-	1,873 69	-	270 30
Crawfordsville - - - - -	do. - - - - -	-	374 41	-	1,782 94	-	1,556 61	-	795 35
Fort Wayne - - - - -	do. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
La Porte - - - - -	do. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shawneetown - - - - -	Illinois - - -	3,730 34	1,139 12	2,265 90	3,675 30	10,085 19	2,259 04	208 00	5,478 37
Kaskaskia - - - - -	do. - - - - -	1,509 87	209 70	4,144 71	1,618 02	3,557 20	769 00	478 01	955 00
Edwardsville - - - - -	do. - - - - -	1,584 69	1,945 04	2,385 83	2,349 66	2,743 01	2,424 00	1,226 66	2,514 95
Vandalia - - - - -	do. - - - - -	-	-	-	56 00	-	1,496 21	-	652 69
Palestine - - - - -	do. - - - - -	-	-	-	96 00	-	-	-	466 05
Springfield - - - - -	do. - - - - -	-	449 00	-	1,538 43	-	279 15	-	682 43
Danville - - - - -	do. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Quincy - - - - -	do. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Louis - - - - -	Missouri - - -	2,021 07	1,564 63	4,001 50	2,793 38	31 52	856 29	243 32	692 46
Franklin and Fayette - -	do. - - - - -	3,805 60	2,657 90	5,353 49	5,815 52	2,116 92	1,625 93	683 99	636 90
Palmyra - - - - -	do. - - - - -	-	-	-	978 08	-	1,456 44	-	193 72
Jackson - - - - -	do. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lexington - - - - -	do. - - - - -	-	-	-	124 88	-	6 39	-	16 00

St. Stephen's	Alabama	2,421 52	3,164 31	7,672 65	6,370 64	30,608 29	12,207 06	931 17	6,918 60
Cahaba	do.	11,224 02	8,413 90	9,991 30	12,716 89	5,015 33	13,111 38	2,151 96	5,663 16
Huntsville	do.	14,813 14	1,757 79	12,475 67	12,089 07	11,634 43	10,273 10	3,547 25	7,357 42
Tuscaloosa	do.	-	8,131 60	-	623 45	-	903 48	-	145 16
Sparta	do.	-	-	-	731 93	-	294 27	-	-
Demopolis	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington	Mississippi	4,316 20	409 97	23,990 11	20,641 75	20,015 06	1,774 70	4,040 39	5,442 01
Augusta	do.	-	1,178 93	-	2,634 22	-	6,318 24	-	11,439 00
Mount Salus	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Columbus	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Orleans	Louisiana	-	-	982 50	244 50	1,508 41	402 16	160 00	535 75
Opelousas	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ouachita	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Helena	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Detroit	Michigan	373 04	217 77	51 20	615 20	136 06	5,333 62	-	2,986 91
White Pigeon Prairie	do.	-	16 00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monroe	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Batesville	Arkansas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Little Rock	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fayetteville	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tallahassee	Florida	-	-	-	-	-	11,000 00	-	200 00
St. Augustine	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	140,978 63	78,901 04	197,083 39	221,803 22	137,050 20	128,001 90	36,333 29	93,076 57

STATEMENT D—Continued.

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Land offices.	States and Territories.	1832.		1st, 2d, and 3d quarters of 1833.		Total in each office.	
		Stock issued.	Stock received.	Stock issued.	Stock received.	Stock issued.	Stock received.
Marietta	Ohio	\$220 20	\$68 20	\$239 48	\$196 13	\$5,370 93	\$5,485 91
Zanesville	do.	273 50	3,385 69	706 82	3,120 76	22,820 52	41,324 34
Steubenville	do.	2,136 94	2,930 73	863 58	453 19	46,822 04	29,405 08
Chillicothe	do.	3,096 04	1,505 81	1,260 92	445 71	50,040 92	26,782 33
Cincinnati	do.	6,944 09	2,560 07	5,532 80	3,561 41	126,727 46	118,060 03
Wooster	do.	415 54	294 62	1,746 53	578 50	11,676 08	14,796 02
Piqua and Wapaghkonetta	do.	-	4,601 88	-	964 50	-	8,235 07
Tiffin and Bucyrus	do.	-	768 00	-	3,433 10	-	21,137 63
Jeffersonville	Indiana	4,074 65	3,771 47	2,251 69	3,529 52	26,977 99	32,628 56
Vincennes	do.	4,609 55	2,134 18	2,543 34	3,099 74	37,688 66	25,442 18
Indianapolis	do.	-	318 20	-	160 00	-	3,122 06
Crawfordsville	do.	-	-	-	79 07	-	4,588 38
Fort Wayne	do.	-	32 00	-	16 00	-	48 00
La Porte	do.	-	-	-	200 00	-	200 00
Shawneetown	Illinois	4,126 03	2,021 76	2,956 05	1,761 99	23,371 51	16,335 58
Kaskaskia	do.	312 42	364 16	-	254 00	10,002 21	4,169 88
Edwardsville	do.	1,289 43	552 00	516 73	419 45	9,746 35	10,205 10
Vandalia	do.	-	40 00	-	-	-	2,244 90
Palestine	do.	-	80 00	-	-	-	642 05
Springfield	do.	-	-	-	-	-	2,949 01
Danville	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Quincy	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Louis	Missouri	-	32 96	-	-	6,297 41	5,939 72
Franklin and Fayette	do.	279 16	332 49	58 00	99 20	12,297 16	11,167 94
Palmyra	do.	-	-	-	-	-	2,628 24
Jackson	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lexington	do.	-	-	-	-	-	147 27
St. Stephen's	Alabama	3,261 16	2,862 12	3,339 80	1,343 58	48,234 59	32,866 31
Cahaba	do.	3,295 98	3,856 29	2,657 29	3,359 50	34,335 88	47,121 12
Huntsville	do.	2,428 34	2,461 35	11,823 24	10,320 06	56,722 07	44,258 79
Tuscaloosa	do.	-	167 35	-	-	-	9,971 04

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Sparta	do.	-	-	-	-	-	1,026 20	
Demopolis	do.	-	-	-	-	265 70	265 70	
Washington	Mississippi	949 19	1,753 83	2,458 13	1,323 57	55,769 17	31,345 83	
Augusta	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mount Salus	do.	-	1,861 16	-	477 50	-	23,909 05	
Columbus	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	
New Orleans	Louisiana.	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Opelousas	do.	559 87	1,431 62	-	187 87	3,210 78	2,801 90	
Ouachita	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	
St. Helena	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Detroit	Michigan	327 95	700 83	213 34	275 70	1,101 59	10,130 03	
White Pigeon Prairie	do.	-	-	-	-	-	16 00	
Monroe	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Batesville	Arkansas.	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Little Rock	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Washington	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Fayetteville	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Tallahassee	Florida	-	-	-	-	-	11,200 00	
St. Augustine	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	-	38,600 04	40,888 77	39,167 74	39,925 75	589,213 34	-	
Add amount of stock issued at the Treasury, under the fourth section of the act of the 23d May, 1828, for moneys forfeited (on lands sold at New York in the year 1787) by Edgar and Macomb							29,782 75	-
Aggregate							618,996 09	602,597 25

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *General Land Office*, November 30, 1833.

ELIJAH HAYWARD, *Commissioner*.

E.

A SCHEDULE exhibiting the number of each description of warrants which have been satisfied with scrip; the quantity of land for which scrip has been issued; the amount thereof in money at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, with their several totals; together with the whole number of certificates of scrip issued, under the provisions of the acts of May 30, 1830, July 13, 1832, and March 2, 1833.

Description of warrant.	Number of warrants.	Acres of land.	Amount in money.	Total number of certificates of scrip issued.
Virginia State line and navy	558	521,354	\$651,692 50	10,731
Virginia continental line	308	251,070	313,837 50	
United States	424	78,450	98,062 50	
	1,290	850,874	1,063,592 50	10,731

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *General Land Office, November, 1833.*

ELIJAH HAYWARD, *Commissioner.*

F.

STATEMENT exhibiting the amount of military bounty land scrip received in payment for public lands, at the several land offices in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, during the years 1830, 1831, 1832, and first three quarters of 1833.

VOL. III.—29

Land offices.	States.	1830.	1831.	1832.	3 quarters of 1833.	Total in each office.
Marietta	Ohio	\$100 00	\$424 25		\$100 00	\$624 25
Zanesville	do.	3,816 67	59,737 79	\$69,973 03	50,791 07	184,318 56
Stebenville	do.		125 00	125 00	998 75	1,248 75
Chillicothe	do.	250 00	14,270 24	18,976 62	29,561 18	63,058 04
Cincinnati	do.		6,601 27	2,216 66	1,287 00	10,104 93
Wooster	do.		1,050 00		550 00	1,600 00
Piqua and Wapaghkonetta	do.		550 00	1,025 00	31,815 83	33,390 83
Tiffin and Bucyrus	do.		3,748 10	2,224 37	10,834 58	16,807 05
Total in Ohio		4,166 67	86,506 65	94,540 68	125,938 41	311,152 41
Jeffersonville	Indiana		11,638 75	14,558 65	11,829 60	38,027 00
Vincennes	do.		425 00	125 00	600 00	1,150 00
Indianapolis	do.		59,447 04	94,686 41	79,475 69	233,609 14
Crawfordsville	do.		31,995 00	22,254 99	17,728 94	71,978 93
Fort Wayne	do.			2,648 55	3,195 90	5,844 45
Total in Indiana			103,505 79	134,273 60	112,830 13	350,609 52
Shawneetown	Illinois		225 00	700 00	50 00	975 00
Kaskaskia	do.		400 00	225 00		625 00
Edwardsville	do.		12,309 58	13,511 11	7,100 00	32,920 69
Vandalia	do.		9,751 99	650 00	400 00	10,801 99
Palestine	do.		800 00	225 00		1,025 00
Springfield	do.		15,799 26	10,753 31	14,502 07	41,054 64
Danville	do.		500 00	1,450 00	2,950 00	4,900 00
Quincy	do.				763 43	763 43
Total in Illinois			39,785 83	27,514 42	25,765 50	93,065 75
Grand total		4,166 67	229,798 27	256,328 70	264,534 04	754,827 68

INDEX

TO

REPORTS OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

ON THE

FINANCES, THE PUBLIC DEPOSITES, AND THE CURRENCY OF THE UNITED STATES, FROM 1829 TO 1836, INCLUSIVE.

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