

FINANCES.

LETTER

FROM THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

Transmitting his annual report on the state of the Finances.

DECEMBER 6, 1832.

Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, except so much as relates to Commerce, which is referred to the Committee on Commerce.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, 5th December, 1832.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit a report prepared in obedience to the "Act supplementary to the act to establish the Treasury Department."

I have the honor to be,

With great respect,

Your obedient servant,

LOUIS M'LANE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

To the Honorable the SPEAKER of the
House of Representatives of the U. S.

REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

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:

1. OF THE PUBLIC REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES.

The receipts into the Treasury, from all sources during the year 1830, were - - - - - \$24,844,116 51

The expenditures for the same year, including payments on account of the public debt, were - - - - - \$24,585,281 55

The balance in the Treasury on the 1st of Jan., 1831, was \$6,014,539 75
 The receipts from all sources, during the year 1831, were 28,526,820 82

Viz:

Customs, - - - - -	24,224,441 77
Lands, (statement D,) - - - - -	3,210,815 48
Dividends on bank stock, (E,) - - - - -	490,000 00
Incidental receipts, (E,) - - - - -	152,314 04
First and second instalment under the Convention with Denmark, - - - - -	449,249 53

Making, with the balance, an aggregate of - - - - - \$34,541,360 57
 The expenditures for the same year, were (F,) - - - - - 30,038,446 12

Viz:

Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous - - - - -	3,064,646 10
Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian affairs, pensions, arming the militia, and internal improvements, - - - - -	6,943,238 73
Naval service, including the gradual improvement of the Navy, - - - - -	3,856,183 07
Public debt, - - - - -	16,174,378 22

Leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 1st of Jan., 1832, of \$4,502,914 45
 The receipts into the Treasury, during the first three quarters of the present year, are estimated at - - - - - \$23,918,659 51

Viz:

Customs, - - - - -	21,730,717 99]
Lands, (G,) - - - - -	1,610,130 18
Bank dividends, (H,) - - - - -	490,000 00
Incidental receipts, (H,) - - - - -	87,811 34

The receipts for the fourth quarter, including the 3d instalment of the Danish indemnity, are estimated at - - - - - \$7,834,000 00

Making the total estimated receipts of the year - - - - - \$31,752,659 51

And, with the balance on the 1st of January, 1832, forming an aggregate of - - - - - \$36,255,573 96
 The expenditures for the first three quarters of the present year, are estimated at (I,) - - - - - \$23,868,691 81

Viz:

Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous, - - - - -	3,663,955 42
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Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian affairs, pensions, arming the militia, and internal improvements, -	5,655,280 52
Naval service, including the gradual improvement of the Navy, -	3,213,597 98
Public debt, -	11,335,857 89

The expenditures for the fourth quarter, including \$6,744,199 57 on account of the public debt, are estimated, on data furnished by the respective departments, at - \$10,742,774 22

Making the total estimated expenditures of the year - \$34,611,466 03

And, leaving in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1833, an estimated balance, including the Danish indemnity, of - \$1,644,107 93

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 \$6,308,421 25, but of this amount it is estimated by the proper departments—

1. That the sum of \$5,475,202 26 only will be required for the objects for which they were appropriated:—

2. That the sum of \$652,198 27 will not be required, and may, therefore, be considered as an excess of appropriation, and is proposed to be applied, without being re-appropriated, in aid of the service of the year 1833, as will more fully appear when the estimates of the appropriations for that year are presented:—

3. That the sum of \$181,020 72 will be carried to the surplus fund, either because the objects for which it was appropriated are completed, or because these moneys will not be required for, or can no longer be applied to, them.

2. OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The disbursements on account of the public debt during the year 1832, will amount, as has been already shown, to -	\$ 18,080,057 46
Of which there will have been applied to the payment of principal -	\$ 17,302,410 82
And to interest -	777,646 64

Of this sum, all over the annual appropriation of ten millions of dollars, will have been applied, with the President's sanction, under the discretionary authority granted by the act of the 24th of April, 1830.

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

The residue of the four and a half per cent. stock, issued under the act of the 24th May, 1824; being the last of the stock issued for the purchase of Florida - - -	\$ 1,739,524 01
The whole of the three per cent. stock, issued under the act of the 4th of August, 1790; being the last of the funded debt of the revolution - - -	13,296,705 76
One half of the exchanged four and a half per cent. stock, issued under the act of the 26th of May, 1824 - -	2,227,363 97
And the whole of the exchanged five per cent. stock, issued under the act of the 20th of April, 1822 - -	56,704 77
Which two last mentioned stocks, are parts of the debt arising out of the late war.	
Also, certain portions of the old registered debt, which have been presented for payment; being part of the unfunded debt of the revolution - - -	237 84
The whole of the public debt, which, by the terms of the several loans, the United States have a right to redeem, up to the 1st of January next, will have been then paid off; making the entire sum of about fifty-eight millions of dollars, applied to the debt since the 4th of March, 1829.	
On the 1st of January next, the public debt will be reduced to (K.) - - - - -	\$ 7,001,698 83

viz.

1. The funded debt, amounting to - -	\$ 6,962,660 28
consisting of the five per cents. issued under the act of the 3d of March, 1821, and redeemable after the 1st of January, 1835	\$ 4,735,296 30
and the residue of the exchanged four and a half per cents. issued under the act of the 26th of May, 1824, and redeemable after the 31st of December, 1833	\$ 2,227,363 98
2. The unfunded debt, amounting to - -	\$ 39,038 55
consisting of the registered debt, being claims registered prior to the year 1798, for services and supplies during the revolutionary war - - -	\$ 27,602 46
Treasury Notes, issued during the late war, -	7,116 00
and Mississippi Stock -	4,320 09

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

After the 1st of January next, no part of the public debt, except the remaining fragments of the unfunded debt, of which only small portions are occasionally presented, will be redeemable before the following year; and though there will be in the Treasury, during the year, ample means to discharge the whole debt, they can be applied only to the purchase of stock at the market price. It is now manifest that if the bank shares had been sold, and the proceeds applied to this object, the entire debt might, in this manner, have been extinguished within the present year. But, it is nevertheless pleasing to reflect, that, after the present year, it may be considered as only a nominal debt; as the bank shares, which have been actually paid for, within the last four years, by the redemption of the stock subscribed for them, are greater in value than the whole amount of that debt; and the debt itself ceases to be a burthen, in as much as the dividends, derived from the bank shares, yield more to the Treasury than will be required to pay the interest. The debt, may, therefore, be considered as substantially extinguished after the 1st of January next; which is earlier than was looked for under the most prosperous and economical administration of our affairs that could have been anticipated. It will, nevertheless, be gratifying to the national pride, that every thing, having even the appearance of debt, should cease; and measures will, therefore, be adopted to invite the early presentation of the outstanding stocks, that they may be paid off as fast as the means are received, and the evidences of the public debt finally cancelled. It will be a proud day for the American people, when, to all those honorable characteristics which have rendered their career so memorable among nations, they shall add the rare happiness of being a nation without debt.

3. OF THE ESTIMATES OF THE PUBLIC REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR 1833.

The statement already presented, shows that the receipts from customs, during the present year, will exceed the estimate submitted at the last session of Congress. It is true, that duties to a considerable amount, received in this year, will hereafter be returned under the 18th section of the act of the last session, for altering the duties on imports. But, as those duties are not to be returned until after the 3d of March next, and as, in the mean time, they will be available means in the treasury, they will be so treated, and the probable amount of them will be deducted from the estimated amount of the duties receivable in 1833.

Notwithstanding the unusually large importations in 1831, those of 1832 have also been large—being estimated, for the year ending on the 30th of September last, at \$100,652,677 in value. The exports have somewhat exceeded those during the same period in 1831—being estimated at \$87,037,943 in value, of which \$63,074,815 were of domestic, and \$23,963,128 of foreign articles. These results are not only satisfactory, in reference to their connexion with the finances, but as indicating a prosperous condition of commerce.

The duties which accrued during the first three quarters of the present year, are estimated at \$24,505,000; and those for the fourth quarter, at \$4,891,000. Though the proceeds of these duties will form a considerable portion of the receipts into the treasury, from customs, during the year 1833, yet, it is to be observed, that, as the terms of credit will be much shortened on importations subsequent to the 3d of March next, a greater

portion of the duties accruing within the year, will be received in that year, than heretofore. At the same time, the bonds given on previous importations, at the present terms of credit, will continue to fall due as before; and the combined operation of these two causes will increase the proportion which the actual receipts, within the year, will bear to the accruing duties, relatively both to past and future years.

From data in possession of the department, it is estimated that the duties which will be returned, out of the revenue of 1833, after the 3d of March next, upon merchandize deposited under the 18th section of the act of the 14th of July last, may be estimated at \$2,500,000. Though these data are necessarily in a great degree conjectural, they are sufficient for the purpose of the present estimate. It is proper to be remarked, however, that if a broader operation be given by Congress to the provisions of that section, than it has received at the department, the amount will be proportionately increased.

A considerable reduction, estimated at not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, from the amount receivable from customs in the present year, has also resulted from the refunding of duties heretofore collected, and perhaps an equal amount from the cancelling of bonds falling due, on rail road iron, agreeably to the act of the last session. But as this has consisted, in part, of the drawback of duties taken in previous years, the amount forms no criterion for the future.

It has been shown that the actual receipts from public lands, during the present year, will fall much short of the estimate presented at the last session. The sales were necessarily affected by the extensive measures adopted in the western and northwestern country, to repel the recent Indian incursions. Owing, also, to the want of the returns of surveys and plots, which the surveyors general found themselves unable to supply, lands, expected to have been sold, were not brought into market. It is expected, however, that the receipts from this source will be somewhat larger next year.

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 1833, may be estimated at

\$24,000,000 00

viz:

Customs,	-	-	-	\$21,000,000 00
Public lands,	-	-	-	2,500,000 00
Bank dividends, and incidental and miscellaneous receipts of all other kinds,				500,000 00

The expenditures for the year 1833, for all objects, other than the reimbursement of the public debt, are estimated at

17,638,577 35

viz:

Civil, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous,	-	-	3,045,361 70
Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian affairs, pensions, arming the militia, and internal improvements,	-	-	6,878,790 09

Revolutionary pensions under the act of 7th of June, 1832, including arrearages from the 4th of March, 1831, in cases in which payment has not been made,	4,000,000
Naval service, - - - -	3,377,429 38
Interest on the public debt, - - -	<u>336,996 18</u>

During the year 1833, however, the moneys which have been received into the treasury, from Denmark, within the two last and present years, for the payment of the indemnities due to American citizens, under the convention, will be payable, estimated at - - - - 694,000 00

Which, added to the expenditures, will make the aggregate charge upon the treasury, for the year, exclusive of the reimbursement of the public debt, - - - - 18,332,577 35

In the year 1833, the first instalment payable under the convention with France, for indemnities to American citizens, will also be received into the treasury, though it will form no part of the disposable means.

Taking an average of the importations, for the last six years, as a probable criterion of the ordinary importations for some years to come, the revenue from customs, at the rates of duty payable after the 3d of March next, may be estimated at \$18,000,000 annually. The public lands, bank dividends, and other incidental receipts, may be estimated at \$3,000,000—making an aggregate revenue of about \$21,000,000 a year. In the last annual report on the state of the finances, the probable expenses for all objects, other than the public debt, were estimated at fifteen millions. This is still believed to be a fair estimate; and, if so, there will be an annual surplus of six millions of dollars.

Still firmly convinced of the truth of the reasons then presented, for a reduction of the revenue to the wants of the Government, I am again urged by a sense of duty, to suggest, that a further reduction of six millions of dollars be made, to take effect after the year 1833. Whether that shall consist altogether of a diminution of the duties on imports, or partly of a relinquishment of the public lands, as a source of revenue, as then suggested, it will be for the wisdom of Congress to determine.

Without adverting in unnecessary detail to the consideration in favor of lessening the existing duties, which I had the honor to present, as well in the last annual report, as in that called for by special resolutions of the House of Representatives, I deem it proper to observe that, in my own mind, those considerations have lost none of their force, but have derived new weight from subsequent reflection.

The purity and simplicity of the institutions, under which it has pleased Providence to make us a great and prosperous nation; the few objects, and those of a general nature, to which the powers of the Federal Government can be appropriately applied, and the great diversity of interests which, from their local and geographical position, prevail in the several States composing the Union, imperiously require that the amount of the public expenditure should be regulated by a prudent economy, and that no greater amount of revenue should be collected from the people, than may be necessary for such a scale of expenditure.

The main purpose of taxation by the General Government, according to the spirit of the constitution, undoubtedly is, to pay the debts, and to pro-

vide for the common defence and general welfare of the Union, by the means confided to Congress. It is freely admitted that this power may, and ought to be, directly exerted to counteract foreign legislation, injurious to our own enterprize, and incidentally to protect our own industry, more especially those branches "necessary to preserve within ourselves the means of national defence and independence." And, although the exercise of the power in either case, must necessarily depend upon the cause which may call it forth, the power of taxation, imposing large and permanent burthens for the encouragement of particular classes, cannot be exercised, and by slender majorities, consistently with a proper regard to the equal rights of all; and it is not to be concealed, that a permanent system of high protecting duties directly tends to build up favored classes, ultimately prejudicial to the safety of the State.

Deeply impressed with these reflections, which are now rendered more urgent by the reduced and limited demands of the public service, I had the honor, at the last session of Congress, to recommend a reduction of the duties to the revenue standard. The force of those and similar considerations, and of that recommendation, may be supposed to have received, at that time, the sanction of Congress, and to have formed a motive of the act of the 14th of July last, notwithstanding that it was not then deemed practicable, fully to adopt the recommendation of the department. By that act, however, besides the positive reduction, both in the rate and in the amount of duty, the expediency of adapting the revenue to the expenditure, and of equalizing the public burthens, was, to a great extent, acknowledged, and the oppressive system of minimums was, for the most part, abolished. By that act, also, those articles principally necessary for the maintenance and clothing of the laborers of the south and southwest, were, to a certain degree, relieved, and, both by its direct enactments, and as incident to its main scope, it encouraged an increased consumption of such articles as depended for their fabrication upon the raw materials and productions of the south. To extend and improve the demand for those productions, by substituting, as far as practicable in general use, cotton fabrics, for those made of materials from other countries, was not an unimportant object of the bill presented from this department.

In the reduction then recommended, the necessity of adapting the proposed changes to the safety of existing establishments, raised up under the auspices of past legislation, and deeply involving the interests of large portions of the Union, was distinctly recognized; and it is still deemed to be not less imperious, in the further changes which may be considered expedient. Such necessity, however, arises rather from a just and prudent regard to the rights and interests of the whole community, than from any absolute pledge of the national faith, uncontroled by circumstances. The principles of our republican institutions discountenance (any system of legislation, not in the nature of compact, independent of the popular will, tending to defeat the action of the constituent upon the representative, and to exclude the operation of changes in the condition of public affairs or in public opinion, upon the national councils. In this, as in all other instances, the causes which call for the legislative action must determine its duration, and that legislation, especially, which confers favors upon particular classes, has no other claim to permanence than its tendency to advance the interests and prosperity of the whole.

To aid American enterprise in every branch of labor, and, by seasonable encouragement, to foster and preserve within ourselves the means of national defence and independence, led to the protective system in the infancy of the Government. To counteract the policy and rivalry of foreign nations, and to prevent their prejudicial influence upon American industry; to indemnify the latter against the superior skill, and capital, and cheapness, of labor in older and more experienced countries; and to succor American capital, which the events of the last war had devoted to manufacturing employments, recommended an occasional extension of that policy, which has been liberally enjoyed by the manufacturing classes, since the act of the 4th of July, 1789. In the course of that time, however, the capital and resources of the country have augmented in a ratio beyond the expectations and hopes of the most sanguine. American enterprise and ingenuity are, every where, proverbially the objects of admiration, and in many branches, maintain, without extraordinary aid, a successful competition with those of other nations. By the abundance of provisions in the United States, and the surprising increase of population, the wide-spread facilities of water-power, the improvements, as well in personal skill as in machinery of all kinds, and the general advancement and diffusion of all the lights of arts and science, and the reduction of duty, both on the raw material and other articles of consumption, the cost of labor and production have not only been lessened, but, in a great measure equalized; and, in this view of the subject, it is not perceived that there can now exist the same necessity for high protecting duties, as that which was consulted in our past legislation. To perpetuate a system of encouragement, growing out of a different state of things, would be to confer advantages upon the manufacturing, which are not enjoyed by any other branch of labor in the United States, and to convert the favor and bounty of the Government into permanent obligations of right—acquiring strength in proportion to their continuance.

It will be conceded, that, when the fair rate of profit attendant upon the sagacious employment of capital in the United States is satisfactorily ascertained, it may be wise so far to protect any important branch against the injurious effects of foreign rivalry, as may be necessary to preserve for it the same rate of profit as is enjoyed by others. If, however, by protective legislation, or otherwise, the proprietor of an actual capital shall be enabled to employ it in manufactures as advantageously and profitably as in any other branch of labor, all things considered, he could not reasonably demand more. The rate of protection which should enable manufacturing labor, conducted upon borrowed capital, to indemnify the lender, and, in addition, to realize the regular rate of profit for itself, would not merely confer undue favor upon the manufacturer, at the expense of every other employment, but bring the influence of the capitalist in direct conflict with the general mass of the people. It might even be apprehended, that, by such means, there would be an accumulation of power in the hands of particular classes, strong enough to control the Government itself. If these observations are entitled to respect, little doubt is entertained, that, in a tariff framed on proper principles, the reduction of six millions, now recommended, may, for the most part, be made upon those commonly denominated protected articles, without prejudice to the reasonable claims of existing establishments.

By the act of the 14th of July last, the anomaly in the tariff of the United States, by which heavy and burdensome duties were imposed upon the raw material, and especially upon the article of wool, was continued; and the ne-

cessity was thereby created, of retaining upon the manufactured article a higher degree of protection than would otherwise have been necessary. An adherence to this anomaly, instead of equalizing the burdens of the people, augments that of the consumer, by increasing the number of favored classes. Proper attention to the facility and cheapness of producing, and the amount actually produced, of the raw material in the United States, and an examination of the information collected by this department, and transmitted to the House of Representatives at their last session, will show, that, in the extension of manufactures, and in the augmentation of a sure market, the producer of the raw material has long since been in a condition to dispense with a great portion of the protection heretofore afforded. By the same information it will further appear, that, by relieving the manufacturer from the burden of the high duty upon the raw material, the existing duties may be very materially reduced, and gradually removed, consistently with a just regard to the interests which have so long enjoyed the advantages of the protective system.

By these considerations, and the proud and gratifying fact, that there no longer exists any public debt requiring the present amount of revenue after the ensuing year, the question is submitted to the Legislature, whether they will continue to raise from the people of the U. States, six millions of dollars annually beyond any demand for the public service, that favors, which have been so long enjoyed, and which may soon be dispensed with, without detriment to the national safety or independence, may be indefinitely continued.

The undersigned is duly sensible, that the decision of this question belongs properly to Congress. The duty, however, enjoined on him by the laws, to digest and prepare plans for the improvement and management of the revenue, and for the support of public credit, not less than the deep solicitude he feels for the safety of our common country, have urged him to present it, with his own reflections, for the consideration of the Legislature.

In the decision of this question, the present crisis in the United States, pregnant with the deepest interest, must have its weight;—an interest arising not so much from an apprehension of weakness in the laws, or of inability to execute them, as from a universal conviction, throughout a large portion of the Union, of the necessity of a change, and of the propriety of paying a reasonable deference to that opinion. The harmony and brotherly affection of the citizens of different parts of this great republic,—if not the preservation of the Union itself,—appeal to the patriot and statesman for the exercise of their highest qualities, in regulating the burdens of the people consistently with the equal rights of all, and in rendering the laws not less free and equal than the institutions under which they are enacted. The occasion invokes the spirit of liberal concession and compromise, which laid the foundations of our inestimable Union; and, on such an occasion, patriotism requires that no one interest should exact more than may be consistent with the welfare of the whole.

Such an appeal comes with force to all, but, in an especial manner, may be made to those who have so long reaped the advantages of those burdens, from which their brethren throughout the Union, after having submitted to them while the public obligations and the national defence and independence required it, now ask to be relieved.

If this appeal do not find a response in a wise and patriotic moderation, there will be no efficacy in the moral force on which the republican institutions of the Union repose.

The sleepless solicitude of the father of his country has multiplied lessons of patriotic duty, but none of greater emphasis and pertinence in the present crisis, than in his admonition that, "it is indispensable, on all occasions, to unite with a steady and firm adherence to constitutional acts of government, the fullest evidence of a disposition, as far as may be practicable, to consult the wishes of every part of the community, and to lay the foundations of the public administration in the affections of the people."

The operation of the eighteenth section of the act of the 14th of July last, according to the construction given to it at the Treasury, being, in some respects, different from that which the merchants concerned consider important to their interests, it is deemed proper to bring the subject before the attention of Congress, that, if owing to any defect in the law, or any error in the construction, the intentions of the Legislature have not been carried into effect, the necessary remedy may be applied.

By that section, the several articles enumerated in the act, whether imported before or after the passing thereof, were authorized to be put into the customhouse stores, and such as remained under the control of the proper officer of the customs on the 3d of March next, were subjected to no higher duties than if imported after that day; and the duties, or any part thereof, which may have been paid on such articles, were to be refunded to the person importing and depositing the same; and the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to prescribe such rules and regulations as might be necessary to carry the section into effect.

In executing the section the fullest disposition was felt to consult the interest and convenience of the merchants; but it was perceived that an unlimited construction of its terms was calculated not merely to conflict with the several members of the same section, and with other sections of the act, but to disturb the financial arrangements of the Government, and postpone the payment of the public debt.

In the last annual report from this department, as well as in that prepared by direction of the House of Representatives, and accompanying the bill which formed the chief basis of the act of the 14th of July, it was stated, that the existing obligations of the Government, not less than the interests of the community, forbade a reduction of the present duties earlier than the 3d of March, 1833; and by the second section of the act this recommendation was distinctly recognized and adopted.

Without some limitation, therefore, as to the retrospective operation of the 18th section, the object of the second section would not only have been defeated, but the act itself would in fact have been rendered operative in all past time, so far as concerned any goods in the original packages, no matter when imported; and the owners, whether importers or retailers, in all parts of the country, would have had a right to deposit them in the customhouse stores, and claim a refunding of the duties.

By one of the provisions of the 18th section, the authority to refund the duties which had been paid on articles deposited, is expressly confined to the persons "importing and depositing the same;" thus treating the importer and depositor as identical. And, as it is not reasonable to suppose that the right to deposit was greater than that to claim a refunding of the duties, the words "importer or owner" in other parts of the section were treated as synonymous. The terms "importer or owner," moreover, throughout the revenue laws, refer to importation, and are intended to signify the person importing, whether the actual proprietor, the agent, or the consignee.

It is obvious, also, that, by this construction, these terms not only receive their usual revenue meaning, but are reconciled with those of importer and depositor, which could not be, if the conjunction were to receive a disjunctive interpretation. It was, therefore, held, that goods could be deposited only by the importer.

As the act contained no appropriation for drawing money out of the treasury for repaying the duties authorized to be refunded, the department was fully warranted in interpreting the 18th section as applying to those duties only which may have been paid to the collector after the passing of the act, and consequently, in limiting the right of deposite to the goods on which those duties accrued. But, from a desire to give the section as liberal a construction as was consistent with all the other objects of the act, it was allowed to apply to the whole of any importation on which any part of the duties remained unpaid at the date of the law. And, to make this construction operate as equally and favorably among the importers generally as might be, it was allowed to include those goods also, upon which the duties had been paid in cash, provided that, by the terms of credit allowed by law, such duties, or any part of them, would not have been payable until after the date of the law. It is not believed, however, that any construction of the section, which will not admit of the deposite of goods when in original packages, whether in the hands of the importer or of any other person, and no matter when imported, will be satisfactory to the owners of such goods as may be imported at a lower rate of duty after the 3d of March next. But, if it be the intention of Congress so to extend the operation of the section, it is respectfully suggested, that as it will, in that case, necessarily embrace goods upon which the duties must have been accounted for and paid over to the treasury, an appropriation be made for repaying the amount of such duties out of the treasury.

With a view to obtain reasonable certainty in the financial operations of the Government, and at the suggestion of the collectors as to the time necessary for the duties to be performed by them, in executing the 18th section, a regulation was adopted fixing the time to which goods might be deposited, on the 1st of January next. It is, however, the intention of the department to extend the time, if it be found that the duties of the collectors will admit of it.

The alteration in many of the rates of duty, and the repeal of the others, which have been effected by late acts of Congress, seem to require some corresponding modifications of the provisions heretofore made for ascertaining and securing the duties. But, as these details might be better brought to the attention of Congress in a separate communication, if such be its pleasure, that course will be adopted.

In the exposition of the public debt, presented in this report, it has been assumed that the three per cents. advertised for reimbursement on the 1st of October last have been actually paid, because the treasury has provided ample funds at the different loan offices for that purpose, which, upon the presentation of the certificates, should have been applied to their payment. It has recently been understood, however, that on the 18th of July last, the Bank of the United States, on the ground, as stated in the letter of instructions, "that the spread of the Cholera might occasion great embarrassment and distress in the community, deemed it expedient for the bank to keep itself in an attitude to afford relief, should its interposition be necessary, and also to mitigate the pressure which the reimbursement of the three

per cent. stock held by foreigners might produce in October," despatched an agent to London, to make an arrangement with the House of Baring, Brothers, & Co. for the postponement of three millions, for which they were the agents of that house, and also for two millions in addition.

It had not, at that time, been decided by the Government at what period the whole of the three per cents. should be paid; and the agent of the bank was authorized to make an arrangement for a postponement for six, nine, or twelve months after that period—the bank agreeing to pay the interest in the meantime.

Under this general authority, the agent concluded, on the 22d of August, 1832, a contract with Messrs. Baring, Brothers, & Co. to buy up the three per cent. stocks on the best terms at which they can be obtained, both in London and Holland; the cost thereof to be placed to the debit of the bank, and the certificates of the stock so purchased to remain with Messrs. Baring, Brothers, & Co. It was also stipulated, that, if the amount of stock so purchased, and of that retained by the holders, should, together, be less than five millions of dollars, Messrs. Baring, Brothers, & Co. should make up the deficiency in case the Bank should find it desirable to draw for it, or any part of it—the whole advance to be reimbursed by the bank in October, 1833. Pursuant to this contract, purchases of the three per cent. stocks were actually made on account of the bank to the amount of \$1,474,827,33.

It is also understood that the bank, by a letter from the president to Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co., dated the 15th of October, 1832, disavowed so much of the arrangement made by its agent, as related to the purchase of the stock, on the ground of that provision in the charter, which declares that, "the bank shall not be at liberty to purchase any public debt whatever." In lieu of the stipulation in the contract, in regard to the amount purchased, it was, in the same letter, proposed, that the certificates should be transmitted without delay, that the bank might receive payment for the owners, without which, it would not be in actual possession of the funds; and that, the stock being thus reimbursed to the stockholders, the amount should be passed to their credit on the books of the bank, and they continue to receive an interest of three per cent., payable quarterly, until the 1st of October, 1833.

It is supposed to be optional with Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co. and with the stockholders who have stipulated for a postponement of payment, to consent to the change proposed by the letter of the president of the bank, of the 15th of October, or to insist upon the performance of the original arrangement; and, should they pursue the latter course, the certificates cannot be finally surrendered before October, 1833. However this may be, and, notwithstanding the bank has disavowed the authority of the agent to purchase, it is certain that a delay, for a considerable period of time, has been, and must yet be, occasioned, in the surrender of the certificates of stock, to a large amount; and, it is not perceived, that there is any sufficient justification, in the grounds of the transaction as assumed by the bank, for an arrangement in any form, by which so large an amount of the public funds should be retained by the bank, at the risk of the Government, after it had directed their application to the payment of the public creditor.

It is apparent, however, that the apprehensions arising out of the arrangement, as it is understood to have been concluded by the agent of the bank, and of the consequences to which it might lead, more especially should the

parties in Europe insist upon its fulfilment; not less than the great amount of the bank's transactions, especially in its western branches, together with other matters connected with its dealings, which have occupied the attention of one branch of the legislature since the last annual report from this department, have tended to disturb the public confidence in the management of the institution; and these, taken in connexion with the necessary arrangements, in anticipation of finally closing its business, have suggested an inquiry into the security of the bank, as the depository of the public funds.

The obligation of the Government, however, incurred by the notice for the payment of the public debt, in October and January, at the several loan offices, rendered any change, in this respect, inexpedient, at least without such an examination into the actual condition of the bank, as justice to the institution, not less than to the community at large, required. Such an examination as this department is authorized by the charter to make, has been directed; and it is submitted to the wisdom of Congress to decide whether it shall be extended further.

The act of the 10th of May, 1800, which directs the annual report from the Secretary of the Treasury, would seem also to require that he should, in that communication, give information to Congress of any matters, either existing or apprehended, which seriously concern the collection of the revenue; and, in the discharge of that duty, it is his task to advert to the measures now in agitation in the State of South Carolina, altogether to prevent, at an early day, the execution of the present revenue laws, within that State.

Such steps as are authorised and required by law, have already been taken, to continue the due collection of the revenue: but, if the extraordinary measures which have been commenced by those exercising the authority of that State, should be carried out, to the extent which, unhappily, there seems too much reason to apprehend, it is clear, that all the aids which the existing laws afford, will be inadequate to that object. Until, however, those measures shall be further matured, and more distinctly and officially known to the executive, it is deemed proper to abstain from more specific reference to the subject, in this report: though its great importance, and the deep solicitude which it has excited, have already directed the attention of the department to the remedies which that contingency may require.

The notice of Congress is respectfully invited to the accompanying report from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, shewing the transactions in that branch of the public service, during the present year; and exhibiting both its present condition, and the means deemed necessary by that officer for its proper and successful administration.

All which is respectfully submitted.

LOUIS McLANE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, December 5, 1832.

A.

A STATEMENT exhibiting the duties which accrued on merchandise, tonnage, and light-money; passports and clearances; of debentures issued on the exportation of foreign merchandise; drawback on domestic refined sugar, and domestic distilled spirits exported; bounty on salted fish exported; allowances to vessels employed in the fisheries; and of expenses of collection, during the year ending on the 31st of December, 1831.

Year	Duties on			Drawback on			Bounties and allowances.	Gross revenue.	Expenses of collection.	Net revenue.
	Merchandise.	Tonnage and light-money.	Passports and clearances	Foreign merchandise exported.	Domestic dist'd spirits & domestic refined sugar exported.					
1831	\$36,304,342 35	65,720 23	2,250 00	4,687,876 71	64,979 56	213,894 59		31,405,561 72	1,180,265 97	30,225,295 75

B.

A STATEMENT exhibiting the value and quantities, respectively, of merchandise, on which duties actually accrued during the year 1831, (consisting of the difference between articles paying duty imported, and those entitled to drawback re-exported:) and also of the net revenue which accrued during the same period, from duties on merchandise, tonnage, light-money, passports, and clearances.

Value	MERCHANTISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.									
	44,560 dollars, at 12 per cent.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,347 20	18,674,320 01
3,301,392 do	12½ do	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	412,674 00	
4,434,468 do	15 do	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	665,170 20	
11,807,570 do	20 do	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,361,514 00	
32,600,183 do	25 do	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,150,045 75	
4,420,155 do	30 do	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,326,046 50	
1,025,480 do	33½ do	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	341,826 66	
1,884,405 do	35 do	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	659,541 75	
345,340 do	40 do	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	138,136 00	
7,867,061 do	45 do	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,540,177 45	
2,147,681 do	50 do	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,073,840 50	
69,878,295 av	27 26.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$18,674,320 01	18,674,320 01

STATEMENT B—Continued.

DUTIES ON SPECIFIC ARTICLES.							
1. Wines	3,690,465	gallons, at 18.09 cents av.	-	-	-	-	\$667,841 60
2. Spirits	1,752,361	do	59.41	do	-	-	1,041,222 43
Molasses	15,441,476	do	5	-	-	-	772,073 80
Do	4,067	do	10	-	-	-	406 70
3. Teas	5,459,293	pounds	31.75	av.	-	-	1,733,778 34
4. Coffee	79,010,212	do	1.97	do	-	-	1,557,981 05
5. Sugar	69,958,687	do	3.06	do	-	-	2,145,303 37
6. Salt	3,036,487	bushels	15	do	-	-	454,791 15
7. All other articles	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,606,921 69
							\$12,980,320 13
							31,654,640 14
							312,072 35
							31,342,567 79
To which add 10 per cent. extra duty on foreign vessels	-	-	-	-	-	29,881 17	
Discount for prompt payment	-	-	-	-	-	2,969 80	
Interest on custom-house bonds	-	-	-	-	-	22,510 37	
Storage received	-	-	-	-	-	4,641 92	60,003 26
Deduct drawback on domestic refined sugar exported	-	-	-	-	-	63,688 65	31,402,571 05
On domestic distilled spirits	-	-	-	-	-	1,290 91	
							64,979 56
Duties on merchandise	-	-	-	-	-		31,837,591 49

EXPLANATORY STATEMENTS IN RELATION TO SPECIFIC DUTIES

1. WINES.	Madeira	-	-	-	96,547	gallons, at 50 cents	-	-	-	48,273	50
	Sherry	-	-	-	76,836	do 50	-	-	-	38,418	00
	Red, of France and Spain	-	-	-	910,074	do 10	-	-	-	91,007	40
	Other of France, Spain, Germany, &c.	1,946,398			do 15	-	-	-	-	291,959	70
	Of other countries	-	-	-	664,748	do 30	-	-	-	199,424	40
					3,694,603					669,083	00
	Excess of exportation, wine in bottles, &c.	4,138			do 30	-	-	-	-	1,241	40
					3,690,465	do av. 18.09	-	-	-	667,841	60
2. SPIRITS.	From grain,	1st proof	-	-	378,927	gallons, at 57 cents	-	-	-	215,629	29
		2 do	-	-	14,065	do 60	-	-	-	8,439	00
		3 do	-	-	33,347	do 63	-	-	-	21,008	61
		4 do	-	-	4,192	do 67	-	-	-	2,808	64
		5 do	-	-	10,320	do 75	-	-	-	7,665	00

EXPLANATORY STATEMENTS—Continued.

From other materials, 1st & 2d proof	75,352	gallons, at 53 cents,	-	-	39,936	56
3 do	585,434	do 57	-	-	333,697	38
4 do	633,753	do 63	-	-	399,264	39
5 do	17,822	do 72	-	-	12,831	64
	<u>1,752,482</u>					
Deduct exported	121	do 48	-	-	1,041,280	51
	<u>1,752,361</u>	do av. 59.41	-	-	58 08	
					<u>1,041,222</u>	43
3. TEAS.						
Bohea	486,480	pounds, at 12 cents	-	-	58,377	60
Souchong and other black	1,350,553	do 25	-	-	337,638	25
Do do	74,868	do 10	-	-	7,486	80
Hyson Skin and other green	379,820	do 28	-	-	106,349	60
Do do	131,033	do 12	-	-	15,723	96
Hyson and Young Hyson	2,541,548	do 40	-	-	1,016,619	20
Do do	177,437	do 18	-	-	31,938	66
Imperial	317,554	do 50	-	-	158,777	00
	<u>5,459,293</u>	do	-	-		
Extra duty on teas imported from other places than China			-	-	1,732,911	07
			-	-	867	27
	<u>5,459,293</u>	do av. 31.75	-	-	<u>1,733,778</u>	34
4. COFFEE. Imported	78,413,909	pounds, at 2 cents	-	-	1,568,278	18
Do	1,002,807	do 1	-	-	10,028	07

Exported	79,416,716	do	-	-	-	1,578,306 25
	406,504	do	5	-	-	20,325 20
	<u>79,010,212</u>	do av.	1.97	-	-	<u>1,557,981 05</u>
5. SUGAR. Brown	65,304,411	pounds, at	3 cents	-	-	1,959,132 33
White clayed or powdered	4,654,276	do	4 do	-	-	186,171 04
	<u>69,958,687</u>	do av.	3.06	-	-	<u>2,145,303 37</u>
6. SALT. Imported bushels of	4,498,330	at 15 cents	-	-	-	674,749 50
Exported do	22,241	15	-	-	3,336 15	
Do do	13,638	20	-	-	2,727,60	
Bounties and allowances, reduced into bushels, at 15 cts. per bushel	1,425,964	15	-	213,894 60		
	<u>1,461,843</u>					<u>219,958 35</u>
	3,036,487	at 15 cents av.	-	-	-	\$454,791 15

7. ALL OTHER ARTICLES.

Species of Merchandise.	Quantity.			Rate of duty.	Duties on		
	Importation over Exportation.	Exportation over Importation.	cents.		Importation over Exportation.	Exportation over Importation.	
Woollens, not exceeding 33½ cents per sq. yard,	sq. yds.	2,716,456	-	14	380,303 84		
Carpeting, Brussels, Turkey, and Wilton,	"	127,881	-	70	89,516 70		
Venetian and ingrain,	"	426,000	-	40	170,400 00		
of wool, flax, hemp, &c.,	"	691	-	32	221 12		
matting of flags or other materials,	"	31,158	-	15	4,673 70		
Oil cloth, patent, painted, or stained,	"	18,421	-	50	9,210 50		
other than patent, painted, &c.,	"	4,001	-	25	1,000 25		
furniture,	"	25,398	-	15	3,809 70		
Sail duck,	"	-	9,154	9	-	823 86	
Do.	"	-	6,755	9½	-	641 72	
Do.	"	134,675	-	10	13,467 50		
Do.	"	1,901,190	-	10½	199,624 95		
Cotton bagging	"	-	8,030	4½	-	361 35	
Do.	"	196,826	-	5	9,841 30		
Vinegar,	galls.	42,748	-	8	3,419 84		
Beer, ale, and porter, in bottles,	"	45,233	-	20	9,046 60		
Do. do. in casks,	"	5,726	-	15	858 90		
Oil, spermaceti	"	592	-	25	148 00		
whale and other fish	"	679	-	15	101 85		
olive, in casks,	"	231,608	-	25	57,902 00		
castor	"	78	-	40	31 20		

linseed	-	-	-	-	"	193,884	-	25	48,471	00
rapeseed	-	-	-	-	"	208	-	25	52	00
Cocoa,	-	-	-	-	pounds.	1,467,254	-	1	14,672	54
Do.	-	-	-	-	"	-	540,151	2	-	10,803 02
Chocolate,	-	-	-	-	"	3,289	-	4	131	56
Sugar candy,	-	-	-	-	"	-	5,477	12	-	657 24
loaf	-	-	-	-	"	1,848	-	12	221	76
other refined	-	-	-	-	"	778	-	10	77	80
Fruits, almonds,	-	-	-	-	"	1,196,619	-	3	35,898	57
currants,	-	-	-	-	"	270,053	-	3	8,101	59
prunes and plums,	-	-	-	-	"	224,212	-	4	8,968	48
figs,	-	-	-	-	"	470,657	-	3	14,119	71
raisins, jar and muscatel,	-	-	-	-	"	1,274,139	-	4	50,965	56
other	-	-	-	-	"	1,721,474	-	3	51,644	22
Spices, Cayenne pepper,	-	-	-	-	"	1,708	-	15	256	20
ginger,	-	-	-	-	"	1,529	-	2	30	58
mace,	-	-	-	-	"	1,481	-	100	1,481	00
nutmegs,	-	-	-	-	"	21,544	-	60	12,926	40
cinnamon,	-	-	-	-	"	2,069	-	25	517	25
cloves,	-	-	-	-	"	44,136	-	25	11,034	00
pepper, black,	-	-	-	-	"	1,673,690	-	8	133,895	20
pimento,	-	-	-	-	"	1,100,488	-	6	66,029	28
cassia,	-	-	-	-	"	277,671	-	6	16,660	26
Candles, tallow	-	-	-	-	"	45,694	-	5	2,284	70
wax	-	-	-	-	"	282	-	6	16	92
spermaceti	-	-	-	-	"	5	-	8	-	40
Cheese,	-	-	-	-	"	53,007	-	9	4,770	63
Soap,	-	-	-	-	"	246,964	-	4	9,878	56
Tallow,	-	-	-	-	"	147,907	-	1	1,479	07
Beef and pork,	-	-	-	-	"	7,477	-	2	149	54
Bacon, hams and other	-	-	-	-	"	29,196	-	3	875	88

7. ALL OTHER ARTICLES—Continued.

Species of Merchandise.	Quantity.		Rate of duty.	Duties on	
	Importation over Exportation.	Exportation over Importation.		Importation over Exportation.	Exportation over Importation.
Butter, - - - - - pounds.	138	-	5 cents.	6 90	
Lard, - - - - -	"	5,758	3	-	172 74
Saltpetre, refined, - - - - -	240	-	3	7 20	
Vitriol, oil of - - - - -	" 16	-	3	48	
Camphor, crude, - - - - -	" 56,103	-	8	4,488 24	
Salts, Epsom - - - - -	" 123	-	4	4 92	
Tobacco, manufactured, other than snuff, &c., - - - - -	" 137	-	10	13 70	
Snuff, - - - - -	"	1,561	12	-	187 32
Cigars, - - - - -	M. 30,690	-	250	76,725 00	
Indigo, - - - - - pounds.	280,162	-	30	84,048 60	
Do. - - - - -	" 299,090	-	40	119,636 00	
Do. - - - - -	"	17,270	20	-	3,454 00
Do. - - - - -	"	-	15	-	2,074 20
Cotton, - - - - -	" 102,321	-	3	3,069 63	
Gunpowder, - - - - -	" 61,222	-	3	4,897 76	
Bristles, - - - - -	" 309,342	-	3	9,280 26	
Glue, - - - - -	" 136,502	-	5	6,825 10	
Paints, ochre, dry, - - - - -	" 1,311,472	-	1	13,117 42	
in oil, - - - - -	" 568	-	1½	8 52	
white and red lead, - - - - -	" 124,322	-	5	6,216 10	
do. do. - - - - -	"	89,201	4		3,568 04

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whiting, and Paris white,	-	-	"	100,624	-	1	1,006	24	
orange mineral, -	-	-	"	385	-	5	19	25	
sugar of lead, -	-	-	"	168,471	-	5	8,423	55	
Lead, pig, bar, and sheet	-	-	"	919,973	-	3	27,599	19	
Do. do.	-	-	"		171,481	2	-	-	3,429 62
shot, -	-	-	"		21,866	4	-	-	874 64
Cordage, tarred,	-	-	"	490,758	-	4	19,630	32	
untarred,	-	-	"	68,276	-	5	3,413	80	
cables, tarred, -	-	-	"	38,862	-	4	1,554	48	
twine and packthread, -	-	-	"	363,904	-	5	18,195	20	
Corks, -	-	-	"	120,633	-	12	14,475	96	
Copper, rods and bolts, -	-	-	"	22,967	-	4	918	68	
nails and spikes, -	-	-	"	5,653	-	4	226	12	
Fire arms, muskets, -	-	-	No.	-	6,011	150	-	-	9,016 50
rifles, -	-	-	"	24	-	250	60		
Iron and steel wire, not above No. 14, -	-	-	pounds.	300,863	-	6	18,051	78	
above No. 14, -	-	-	"	341,181	-	10	34,118	10	
tacks, brads, and sprigs, not above 16 oz. per M.	-	-		28,947	-	5	1,447	35	
above 16 oz., -	-	-	pounds.	128,751	-	5	6,437	55	
nails, -	-	-	"	677,297	-	5	33,864	85	
spikes, -	-	-	"	97,099	-	4	3,883	96	
chain cables, and parts, &c., -	-	-	"	1,336,039	-	3	40,081	17	
mill cranks, -	-	-	"	20	-	4	80		
mill saws, -	-	-	No.	5,383	-	100	5,383		
anchors, -	-	-	pounds.	60,693	-	2	1,213	86	
anvils, -	-	-	"	1,283,086	-	2	25,661	72	
smiths' hammers and sledges, -	-	-	"	117,227	-	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,930	67	
castings, vessels of -	-	-	"	702,138	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,532	07	
all other -	-	-	"	628,755	-	1	6,287	55	
braziers' rods, round iron, &c., -	-	-	"	512,875	-	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	17,950	62	
nail and spike rods, -	-	-	"	289,278	-	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,124	73	

7. ALL OTHER ARTICLES—Continued.

Species of Merchandise.	Quantity.		Rate of duty.	Duties on	
	Importation over Exportation.	Exportation over Importation.		Importation over Exportation.	Exportation over Importation
Iron, sheet and hoop	-	- pounds.	5,516,162	-	cents. 3½
slit and rolled	-	- " 354	-	193,065 67	3½ 12 39
pig and scrap	-	- cwt. 156,045	-	97,528 12	62½
bar and bolt, rolled	-	- " 329,689	-	609,924 65	185
hammered	-	- pounds. 66,620,625	-	666,206 25	1
Steel,	-	- cwt. 39,716	-	59,574	150
Hemp, unmanufactured,	-	- " 93,305	-	279,915	300
Do. do.	-	- " 17,817	-	48,996 75	275
Flax,	do.	- " -	46	-	225 103 50
Do.	do.	- " -	701	-	200 1,402
Do.	do.	- " -	113	-	175 197 75
Wool,	do.	- pounds. 6,847,149	-	273,885 96	4
Alum,	-	- cwt. 8	-	250 20	250
Copperas,	-	- " 20	-	40	200
Wheat flour,	-	- " 2	-	1	50
Coal,	-	- bushels. 1,096,775	-	65,806 50	6
Wheat,	-	- " 875	-	218 75	25
Oats,	-	- " 677	-	67 70	10
Potatoes,	-	- " 22,800	-	2,280	10
Paper, folio and 4to post	-	- pounds. -	1,399	-	279 80
cap, writing, and drawing	-	- " 377,053	-	64,099 01	20 17

printing, copperplate, &c.	-	-	"	2,830	-	10	283	
sheathing, binders' &c.	-	-	"	-	7,487	3	-	224 61
all other	-	-	"	43,204	-	15	6,480 60	
Books, printed previous to 1775,	-	-	vols.	475	-	4	19	
printed in other languages than English, &c.	-	-	"	72,428	-	4	2,897 12	
Latin and Greek, bound,	-	-	pounds.	3,124	-	15	468 60	
do. do. boards,	-	-	"	7,156	-	13	930 28	
all other, bound,	-	-	"	17,513	-	30	5,253 90	
do boards,	-	-	"	101,191	-	26	26,309 66	
Glass ware, cut, and not specified,	-	-	"	19,662	-	3	589 86	
plain, and other articles,	-	-	"	772,551	-	2	15,451 02	
apothecaries' vials, not above 6 oz.,	-	-	groce.	802	-	175	1,403 50	
do. do. 8 oz.,	-	-	"	1	-	125	1 25	
do. do. 4 oz.,	-	-	"	-	110	100	-	110
bottles, not exceeding 1 quart,	-	-	"	18,164	-	200	36,328	
not exceeding 2 quarts,	-	-	"	-	137	250	-	342 50
not exceeding 4 quarts,	-	-	"	14	-	300	42	
demijohns,	-	-	No.	34,810	-	25	8,702 50	
Glass, window, not above 8 by 10 inches,	-	-	100 sq. ft.	859	-	300	2,577	
10 by 12 "	-	-	"	495	-	350	1,732 50	
10 by 15 "	-	-	"	811	-	400	3,244	
above 10 by 15 "	-	-	"	3,091	-	500	15,455	
Slates, not exceeding 6 by 12 inches,	-	-	cwt.	2,485	-	20	497	
12 by 14 "	-	-	"	10,234	-	25	2,558 50	
14 by 16 "	-	-	"	59,352	-	30	17,805 60	
16 by 18 "	-	-	"	8,732	-	35	3,056 20	
18 by 20 "	-	-	"	26,566	-	40	10,626 40	
20 by 24 "	-	-	"	17,788	-	45	8,004 60	
above 20 by 24 "	-	-	"	469	-	50	234 50	
Fish, dried or smoked,	-	-	quintals.	1,404	-	100	1,404	
salmon, pickled,	-	-	barrels.	2,156	-	200	4,312	

7. ALL OTHER ARTICLES—Continued.

[Doc. No. 3.]

Species of Merchandise.	Quantity.		Rate of duty.	Duties on	
	Importation over Exportation.	Exportation over Importation.		Importation over Exportation.	Exportation over Importation.
Fish, mackerel, pickled,	-	- barrels.	4,529	-	150 cents.
all other do.	-	- "	691	-	100 691 00
Shoes and slippers, silk	-	- pair.	4,318	-	30 1,295 40
prunella and nankeen.	-	- "	1,051	-	25 375 25
leather, &c, for men and women	-	- "	13,166	-	25 3,291 50
children's	-	- "	1,270	-	15 190 50
Boots and bootees,	-	- "	1,614	-	150 2,421 00
Playing cards,	-	- packs.	4,172	-	30 1,251 60
Total, dollars,	-	-	-	-	4,645,646 10
Deduct duties on excess of exportation,	-	-	-	-	38,724 41
Carried to statement B,	-	-	-	-	4,606,921 69

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

REGISTER'S OFFICE, December 4, 1832.

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

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, 1831.

American tonnage in foreign trade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	914,704 tons.
Foreign	do	do	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	317,658
Total tonnage employed in foreign trade											-	<u>1,232,362 tons.</u>
Proportion of foreign tonnage to the whole amount of tonnage employed in the foreign trade of the United States											-	25.7 to 100

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Register's Office December 4 1832.

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

D.

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 year ending 31st December, 1831.

LAND OFFICES.	Lands sold. Acres. hds.	Purchase money.	Amount received on account of lands sold prior to the 1st July, 1820.	Am't received in scrip.		Aggregate receipts.	Amount of incidental expenses.	Amount paid into the Tre- sury from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1831.	
				Forfeited land scrip.	Military land scrip.				
				Dollars.					
Marietta, Ohio,	15,675.66	19,594 56	420 07	19,224 29	366 09	424 25	20,014 63	1,533 14	16,457 48
Zanesville, "	71,064.41	88,921 49	1,464 74	24,512 82	6,135 62	59,737 79	90,386 23	3,098 83	21,233 62
Steubenville, "	26,398.56	33,820 60	1,207 99	28,278 56	6,625 03	125	35,028 59	1,894 88	30,056
Chillicothe, "	31,976.29	40,101 97	1,002 01	24,016 22	2,817 52	14,270 24	41,103 98	1,986 13	22,300
Cincinnati, "	110,650.80	141,594 22	9,548 03	133,511 79	11,029 19	6,601 27	151,142 25	5,714 80	127,750 84
Wooster, "	28,061.68	35,537 81	2,684 25	35,154 45	2,017 61	1,050	38,222 06	1,914 28	32,147 22
Piqua, "	7,363.21	9,204 03	-	8,209 80	444 23	550	9,204 03	1,106 85	6,275 40
Tiffin, "	44,202 03	56,214 72	-	50,840 90	1,625 72	3,748 10	56,214 72	2,480 86	48,165 66
Total for the State, -	335,392.64	424,989 40	16,327 09	323,748 83	31,061 01	86,506 65	441,316 49	19,729 77	304,386 22
Jeffersonville, Indiana,	49,252.37	61,774 94	7,828 52	53,720 98	4,243 73	11,638 75	69,603 46	2,560 87	55,203 44
Vincennes, "	73,839.12	92,558 61	8,861 92	97,265 93	3,729 60	425	101,420 53	3,273 41	79,500 73
Indianapolis, "	156,815.68	196,020 22	-	136,302 88	270 30	59,447 04	196,020 22	5,655 64	147,908 86
Crawfordsville, "	222,633.47	277,578 55	-	244,788 20	795 35	31,995	277,578 55	6,970 06	231,889 89
Fort Wayne, "	52,496.14	66,930 99	-	66,930 99	-	-	66,930 99	464 94	58,151 20
Total for the State, -	554,436.78	694,863 31	16,690 44	599,008 98	9,038 98	103,505 79	711,553 75	18,924 92	572,654 12
Shawneetown, Illinois,	20,523.12	25,659 31	4,571 35	24,527 29	5,478 37	225	30,230 66	1,696 02	7,050
Kaskaskia, "	11,186.33	13,982 92	571 82	13,199 74	955	400	14,554 74	1,491 15	9,668 71
Edwardsville, "	100,350.46	126,014 73	526 66	111,716 86	2,514 95	12,309 58	126,541 39	3,760 72	111,100
Vandalia, "	43,174.35	53,967 88	-	43,563 20	652 69	9,751 99	53,967 88	2,567 73	57,171 07
Palestine, "	54,872.82	68,591 16	-	67,325 11	466 05	800	68,591 16	2,512 61	63,508 40
Springfield, "	99,496.44	124,370 47	-	107,888 78	682 43	15,799 26	124,370 47	4,353 22	117,310

Danville,	"	-	9,647.92	12,059 89	-	11,559 89	-	500	12,059 89	1,292 76	9,452 09
Q. Quincy,	"	-	160.	200	-	200	-	-	200	198	-
Total for the State,	-	339,411.44	424,846 36	5,669 83	379,980 87	10,749 49	39,785 83	430,516 19	17,872 21	375,260 27	-
St. Louis, Missouri,	-	51,055 21	63,971 61	1,373 83	64,652 98	692 46	-	65,345 44	2,677 30	60,625 41	-
Franklin,	"	68,042.05	85,726 13	2,987 20	83,076 43	636 90	-	88,713 33	3,264 24	79,940 83	-
Palmyra,	"	118,448.37	150,690 35	-	150,496 63	193 72	-	150,690 35	4,590 86	142,982 81	-
Jackson,	"	11,051.24	13,814 04	-	13,814 04	-	-	13,814 04	1,482 57	14,100	-
Lexington,	"	47,867.07	59,883 96	-	59,867 96	16	-	59,883 96	2,891 67	44,345	-
Total for the State,	-	296,467.94	374,086 09	4,361 03	376,908 04	1,539 08	-	378,447 12	14,906 64	341,994 05	-
St. Stephens, Alabama,	-	80,311.29	102,448 63	2,280 35	97,810 38	6,918 60	-	104,728 98	4,341 08	98,807 04	-
Cahaba,	"	425,606.36	570,105 50	24,563 50	589,005 84	5,663 16	-	594,669	7,454 68	572,260 84	-
Huntsville,	"	115,975.79	171,518 23	47,956 79	212,117 60	7,357 42	-	219,475 02	6,285 10	212,484 38	-
Tuscaloosa,	"	23,716.18	29,645 12	-	29,499 96	145 16	-	29,645 12	2,081 19	23,000	-
Sparta,	"	16,222 46	20,278 06	-	20,278 06	-	-	20,278 06	1,709 65	18,476	-
Total for the State,	-	661,832 08	893,995 54	74,800 64	948,711 84	20,084 34	-	968,796 18	21,871 70	925,028 26	-
Washington, Mississippi,	-	26,851.58	35,156 49	11,362 04	41,076 52	5,442 01	-	46,518 53	2,983 39	43,421 79	-
Augusta,	"	760.50	950 63	-	950 63	-	-	950 63	569 87	-	-
Mount Salus,	"	133,186.06	168,568 56	59 98	157,189 54	11,439	-	168,628 54	4,521 77	130,359 14	-
Total for the State,	-	160,798.14	204,675 68	11,422 02	199,216 69	16,881 01	-	216,097 70	8,075 03	173,780 93	-
New Orleans, Louisiana,	-	11,128.02	13,910	-	13,910	-	-	13,910	2,519 73	18,620 93	-
Opelousas,	"	14,176.79	18,191 45	920 62	18,575 32	535 75	-	19,112 07	1,729 08	21,450	-
Ouachita,	"	39,462.13	50,492 46	-	50,492 46	-	-	50,492 46	2,407 07	34,000	-
St. Helena,	"	2,617.34	3,271 67	-	3,271 67	-	-	3,271 67	1,230 27	9,800	-
Total for the State,	-	67,384.28	85,865 58	920 62	86,250 45	535 75	-	86,786 20	7,886 14	83,870 93	-
Detroit, Michigan,	-	219,021.93	273,419 86	1,803 67	272,236 62	2,986 91	-	275,223 53	7,432 14	266,310	-
White Pigeon Prairie,	"	101,454.97	127,922 81	-	127,922 81	-	-	127,922 81	4,970 74	122,538 07	-
Total for the Terri.	-	320,476.90	401,342 67	1,803 67	400,159 43	2,986 91	-	403,146 34	12,402 88	388,848 07	-
Batesville, Arkansas,	-	6,315.11	7,893 88	-	7,893 88	-	-	7,893 88	1,615 45	3,995 50	-
Little Rock,	"	7,062 22	8,827 89	-	8,827 89	-	-	8,827 89	1,120 13	-	-
Total for the Terri.	-	13,377.33	16,721 77	-	16,721 77	-	-	16,721 77	2,735 58	3,995 50	-
Tallahassee, Florida,	-	27,441.35	34,589 86	-	34,389 86	209	-	34,589 86	2,531 42	40,997 13	-
St. Augustine,	"	838.	1,047 50	-	1,047 50	-	-	1,047 50	515 62	-	-
Total for the Terri.	-	28,279.35	35,637 36	-	35,437 36	200	-	35,637 36	3,047 04	40,997 13	-
Aggregate,	-	2,777,856.88	3,557,023 76	131,995 34	3,366,144 26	93,076 57	229,798 27	3,689,019 10	127,451 91	3,210,815 48	-

E.

STATEMENT of the Moneys received into the Treasury from all sources, other than Customs and Public Lands, for the year 1831.

From dividends on stock in the Bank of the United States		\$490,000
First and second instalment for claims under the Convention with Denmark, of 28th March, 1828		449,248 58
Arrears of direct tax	\$ 10,560 01	
Arrearages of internal revenue	6,933 51	
Fees on letters patent	17,280	
Cents coined at the Mint	35,272 94	
Fines, penalties, and forfeitures	4,995 37	
Surplus emoluments of officers of the customs	23,791 38	
Postage on letters	561 02	
Consular receipts under the act of 14th April, 1792	2,519 11	
Interest on debts due by banks to the United States	9,156 73	
Persons unknown, stated to be due to the United States	294 02	
United States' moiety of the net proceeds of the schooners Louisa and Marino, and their cargoes, condemned under the acts prohibiting the slave trade	349 03	
Deposites made to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, for which drafts were issued but not presented for payment	324 36	
Moneys previously advanced on account of procuring statements of fines and forfeitures	426 86	
Moneys previously advanced on account of the provisional security of the State and Treasury Departments	239 13	
Moneys advanced on account of the third census	466 73	
Moneys advanced on account of the light-house on Clay Island, Maryland	100	
Balances of advances made in the War Department, repaid under the 3d section of the act of 1st May, 1820	39,097 84	
	152,314 04	
	\$1,091,563 57	

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Register's Office, December 3, 1832.

T. L. SMITH, Register.

F.

STATEMENT of the expenditures of the United States for the year
1831.

CIVIL, MISCELLANEOUS, AND FOREIGN INTERCOURSE.		
Legislature, - - - - -		\$394,282 42
Executive Departments, - - - - -		559,330 83
Officers of the Mint, - - - - -		9,600 00
Surveyors and their clerks, - - - - -		19,036 00
Commissioner of Public Buildings in Washington, - - - - -		2,000 00
Governments in the Territories of the United States, - - - - -		55,280 99
Judiciary, - - - - -		233,225 75
Preparing a code of civil and criminal jurisprudence for the District of Co- lumbia, - - - - -		1,000 00
		<hr/>
Payment of sundry pensions granted by the late and present Government, - -		1,700 00
Mint establishment, - - - - -		44,020 00
Extending the Mint establishment, - -		41,308 13
Unclaimed merchandize, - - - - -		44 52
Light-house establishment, - - - - -		305,326 34
Surveys of public lands, - - - - -		65,269 03
Registers and Receivers of Land Offices, Preservation of the public archives in Florida, - - - - -		1,750 00
Land claims in Florida Territory, - -		625 00
Do St. Helena land district, - -		340 00
Roads within the State of Ohio, 3 p. c. fund, - - - - -		1,600 00
Roads and canals within the State of In- diana, do. - - - - -		2,670 27
Do Mississippi, do. - -		2,957 57
Do Alabama, do. - -		5,457 94
Do Missouri, do. - -		15,155 37
Marine hospital establishment, - -		16,723 01
Marine hospital at Charleston, S. C. - -		65,563 98
Subscription to stock in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, - -		12,780 20
Public buildings in Washington, - -		75,000 00
Penitentiary for the District of Columbia, Payment of balances to collectors, new internal revenue, - - - - -		43,526 00
Boundary line between Arkansas and Louisiana, - - - - -		28,500 00
		<hr/>
Fifth census of the United States, - -		116 40
		<hr/>
		2,365 83
		<hr/>
		327,781 14

STATEMENT F—Continued.

Preparing abstracts of all former censuses,	1,000 00	
Consular receipts, - - -	221 00	
Payment of claims for property lost, &c.	850 60	
Revolutionary claims, - -	225,404 48	
Miscellaneous expenses, - -	104,279 30	
		1,392,336 11
Diplomatic Department, - -	22,342 40	
Salaries of Ministers of the U. States, -	52,584 00	
Salaries of Charge des Affaires of the U. States, - -	29,887 75	
Salaries of Secretaries of Legation, - -	11,000 00	
Outfit of the present Minister to Russia,	9,000 00	
Outfits of the Charge des Affaires to Peru, Chili, Brazil, and Guatamala, - -	18,000 00	
Contingent expenses of all the missions abroad, - - -	17,119 32	
Settlement of the accounts of certain diplomatic functionaries, - -	10,498 01	
Outfit and salary of a Charge des Affaires, salary of a Drogoman at Constantinople, and contingent expenses of the Legation, - - -	33,500 00	
Contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, - - -	40,000 00	
Agency in relation to the Northeastern boundary, - - -	455 46	
Expenses of the commission under the Danish Convention, - -	7,686 34	
Salaries of the Agents of Claims, at London and Paris, - - -	2,500 00	
Relief and protection of American seamen, - - -	21,527 71	
Intercourse with the Barbary Powers,	22,161 25	
Awards under the first article of the treaty of Ghent, - -	281 76	
		298,554 00

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

Pay of the army and subsistence of the officers, - - - -	1,059,495 50
Subsistence, - - - -	229,392 69
Quartermaster's Department, - - -	193,470 07
Transportation of officers' baggage, &c.	42,112 32
Transportation of the army, &c.	91,945 86
Forage, - - - -	49,044 16
Purchasing Department, - - -	114,815 72
Clothing of officers' servants, - -	20,987 42
Bounties and premiums, - -	22,936 88

STATEMENT F—Continued.

Expenses of recruiting, -	-	11,389 71
Medical or Hospital Department, -	-	25,985 64
Purchase of woollens, -	-	10,000 00
Contingencies of the army, -	-	10,613 99
Arrearages, -	-	5,674 07
Invalid and half pay pensions, -	-	1,170,665 14
Military Academy, -	-	24,328 13
National armories, -	-	383,943 56
Arsenals, -	-	81,178 78
Ordnance, -	-	65,761 59
Armament of fortifications, -	-	79,213 41
Arming and equipping militia, -	-	175,838 81
Repairs and contingencies of fortifica- tions, -	-	9,525 12
Fort Adams, -	-	83,950 25
Fort Calhoun, -	-	80,000 00
Fort Columbus and Castle Williams, -	-	24,876 00
Fort Hamilton, -	-	10,000 00
Fort Jackson, -	-	15,000 00
Fort Macon, -	-	51,644 38
Fort Monroe, -	-	80,000 00
Fort at Mobile point, -	-	98,250 00
Fort at Oak Island, Cape Fear, N. C. -	-	89,200 00
Port Wood, Louisiana, -	-	3,600 00
Materials for a fort on the right bank of the Mississippi, -	-	192 00
Security of Pea Patch Island, Fort Dela- ware, -	-	16,213 94
Fortifications at Charleston, S. C. -	-	48,000 00
Fortifications at Savannah Georgia, -	-	60,801 95
Fortifications at Pensacola, Florida, -	-	100,000 00
Repairing the battery at Bienvenue, -	-	3,004 00
Barracks at Fort Winnebago, N. W. Territory, -	-	3,272 53
Barracks at Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien, -	-	6,004 93
Barracks at Fortress Monroe, -	-	1,700 00
Barracks at Key West, and for other purposes, -	-	1,270 15
Barracks, quarters, hospitals, and store- houses at Green Bay, -	-	8,000 00
Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, -	-	1,447 48
Store-house at Baton Rouge, -	-	1,500 00
Breakwater, Delaware Bay, -	-	251,031 50
Breakwater, Hyannis harbor, Massa- chusetts, -	-	7,680 00
Breakwater in Merrimack river, Mas- sachusetts, -	-	11,500 00

STATEMENT F—Continued.

Lighthouse at Cleaveland, on Lake Erie, Ohio, - - - - -	2,500 00
Light-house, Buffalo harbor, New York, Beacon-light at Erie, Lake Erie, Penn- sylvania, - - - - -	12,512 00
Beacon-light on the pier at Grand river, Ohio, - - - - -	2,500 00
Piers at Oswego, New York, - - - - -	1,000 00
Claim of contractors for losses by storm in 1829, on piers at Oswego, New York, - - - - -	2,662 33
Balance due contractors piers at Oswego, New York, - - - - -	519 00
Stone pier head and mole at Oswego, New York, - - - - -	84 92
Pier at the mouth of Buffalo harbor, New York, - - - - -	11,130 00
Piers in the harbor of Dunkirk, New York, - - - - -	12,900 00
Arrearage due for materials delivered for works Dunkirk, New York, - -	6,400 00
Arrearage due the superintendent of the works at Black Rock, New York,	702 50
Piers and other works at Stonington, Connecticut, - - - - -	1,800 00
Piers at the entrance of Kennebunk ri- ver, Maine, - - - - -	5,250 00
Piers in La Plaisance Bay, Michigan, - -	1,175 00
Completion of sea wall, George's Island, Boston harbor, - - - - -	165 99
Completion of sea wall, Deer Island, Boston harbor, - - - - -	5,049 86
Preservation of Provincetown harbor, Massachusetts, - - - - -	12,390 00
Repairing Plymouth beach, Massachu- setts, - - - - -	3,154 36
Deepening the harbor of Mobile, Ala- bama, - - - - -	2,820 00
Improving the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, - - - - -	13,421 22
Improving the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers from Pittsburg to New Orleans, - - - - -	59,867 00
Improving the navigation of Red river, Arkansas, - - - - -	97,000 00
Improving the navigation of Cape Fear river, North Carolina, - - - - -	2,500 00
Improving the navigation of Connedut creek, Ohio, - - - - -	22,665 00
	6,370 00

STATEMENT F—Continued.

Improving the navigation of Gennessee river, New York, - - -	16,670 00
Improving the harbors of New Castle, Marcus Hook, Chester, and Port Penn, - - -	7,400 00
Improving the harbor of Cleaveland, Ohio, - - -	3,445 00
Improving the harbor of Presque Isle, Pennsylvania, - - -	1,700 00
Removing obstructions Kennebeck river, Maine, - - -	5,000 00
Removing obstructions Nantucket harbor, Massachusetts, - - -	6,780 00
Removing obstructions Big Sodas Bay, New York, - - -	17,450 00
Removing obstructions Huron river, O. Do. Black river, O. -	3,480 00 9,275 00
Do. Grand river, O. -	4,675 00
Do. Ashtabula creek, O. -	7,015 00
Do. Ocracoke inlet, N. Carolina, - - -	14,355 62
Removing obstructions Apalachicola river, Florida, - - -	8,000 00
Removing obstructions St. Marks river and harbor, Florida, - - -	6,000 00
Arrearage due for surveying the raft of Red river, Louisiana, - - -	187 50
Surveys and estimates for roads and canals, - - -	23,968 63
Cumberland road, - - -	172,406 85
Road from Mattanawcook to Mars Hill, Maine, - - -	22,861 85
Road from Detroit to Fort Gratiot, -	3,500 00
Do. Detroit to Saganaw bay, -	3,500 00
Do. Detroit to Chicago, -	6,500 00
Do. Green Bay to Winnebago lake and Fort Winnebago, -	2,000 00
Road from Alagua to Marianne, Florida, Do. Alachua court-house to Jacksonville, Florida, - - -	1,890 00 1,000 00
Opening the Old King's road in Florida, -	2,262 37
Road from Washington to Jackson, Arkansas, - - -	593 60
Arrearage due to T. S. Knapp, -	14 75
Florida canal, - - -	6,099 00
Massachusetts militia claims, - - -	419,748 26
Georgia militia claims, - - -	2,148 16
Payment of mounted volunteers of Arkansas for services in 1828, -	580 83
Relief of sundry individuals, - - -	13,566 45

STATEMENT F—Continued.

Civilization of Indians, - - -	7,737 81
Pay of Indian Agents, - - -	28,078 68
Pay of Indian Sub-agents, - - -	18,902 33
Presents to Indians, - - -	17,496 61
Pay of Interpreters and translators, - -	20,239 92
Pay of gun and blacksmiths, and assistants at the several agencies, -	14,058 99
Iron, steel, coal, &c. for gun and blacksmith's shops, - - -	2,764 36
Transportation and distribution of annuities, - - -	5,758 92
Provisions for Indians at the distribution of annuities, - - -	8,234 90
Payment of sundry claims for Indian depredations, - - -	1,300 00
Building houses for agents, sub agents, and blacksmith-shops, - - -	5,990 05
Provisions, &c. for emigrating Indians, and those now on Kansas river, -	2,957 68
Effecting a treaty with the Creek Indians, - - -	4,855 56
Effecting a treaty with the Cherokees, -	43,279 79
To extinguish the claims of the Cherokee Indians to lands in Georgia, -	10,798 45
Expenses of an exploring delegation of Indians, - - -	153 37
Contingencies of Indian Department, -	30,353 57
Arrearages of Indian Department prior to 1829, - - -	60,989 60
Pay of Illinois and other militia, -	373 31
Choctaw schools, - - -	3,463 00
Medals for Indian Chiefs, - - -	1,000 00
To provide for an exchange of lands and the removal of Indians, - -	190,682 28
For effecting certain Indian treaties, act 20th May, 1826, - -	8,188 08
For effecting a treaty with the Creek Indians, act 22d May, 1826, -	8,442 29
For effecting certain Indian treaties, act 2d March, 1829, - -	12,077 27
For effecting certain Indian treaties, act 25th March, 1830, - -	50 00
For effecting the treaty of Putte des Morts, act 20th May, 1830, -	750 00
For effecting a treaty with the Choctaws, act 30th April, 1830, - -	6,143 57
For effecting a treaty with the Seneca Indians, act 3d March, 1831, -	7,751 90

STATEMENT F—Continued.

Expenses of holding certain Indian trea- ties, act 7th April, 1830, - - -	395 00
For effecting certain Indian treaties, act 13th January, 1831, - - -	37,609 25
For effecting certain Indian treaties, act 2d March, 1831, - - -	81,097 94
To carry into effect certain Indian trea- ties, act 2d March, 1831, -	112,367 80
Annuity to Seneca Indians, act 19th February, 1831, - - - -	6,000 00
Deficiency due to the Seneca Indians, -	2,614 40
Annuities to Indians - - - -	174,786 32
	6,954,813 75
From which deduct the following re- payments:	
Repairing piers, and improv- ing the harbor of Marcus Hook, - - - -	245 52
Repairing piers at Port Penn, Marcus Hook, and Fort Mifflin, - - - -	3 44
Survey of Deep Creek, Va. -	55 90
Survey of Pasquotank river, N. Carolina, - - - -	32 75
Road from Fort Smith to Fort Towson, Arkansas, -	1,806 52
Road from Colerain to Tampa bay, Florida, - - -	1,404 58
Repairs of Fort Delaware, -	20 19
Barracks at Fort Trumbull, Connecticut, - - -	1 16
Expenses of a brigade of mi- litia, - - - -	1,000 00
To aid the emigration of the Creek Indians, - - -	1,504 03
Treaties with the Florida In- dians, - - - -	195 00
Certain Indian treaties, act 24th May, 1828, -	5,305 93
	11,575 02
	6,943,238 73
NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.	
Pay and subsistence of the navy afloat,	1,573,890 95
Do. shore stations,	45,583 83
Pay of Superintendent's, artificers, &c.	55,240 08
Provisions, - - - -	445,070 30
Medicine and hospital stores, - -	29,623 60

STATEMENT F—Continued.

Repairs and improvements of the navy yards, - - - -	201,238 46
Timber sheds, - - - -	39,374 29
Timber docks at Norfolk, Washington, and Boston, - - - -	2,748 78
Repairing and enlarging wharves at Washington and Norfolk, - - - -	2,393 76
Repairs of store-houses at Washington, and for two building ways at Norfolk, - - - -	5,443 71
Ordnance and ordnance stores, - - - -	17,710 65
Gradual increase of the navy, - - - -	7,619 32
Gradual improvement of the navy, - - - -	490,470 56
Repairs of vessels, - - - -	554,752 62
Covering and preserving ships in ordinary, - - - -	10,422 30
Building, equipping, and employing three schooners, - - - -	63,544 45
Removing and rebuilding the monument in the navy yard, Washington, - - - -	2,100 00
Agency on the coast of Africa, pro. slave trade, - - - -	11,406 63
Reimbursement of the Marshall of Florida for expenses of certain Africans, - - - -	6,249 18
Support of certain Africans brought into New Orleans in the Spanish schooner Fenix, - - - -	594 80
Relief of sundry individuals, - - - -	18,111 59
Relief of the widows and orphans of the officers, seamen, and marines of the sloop of war Hornet, - - - -	1,735 24
Privateer pension fund, - - - -	225 90
Contingent expenses, - - - -	282,716 54
Pay and subsistence of the marine corps, - - - -	106,414 14
Subsistence of 400 non-commissioned officers, &c. of the marine corps, serving on shore, - - - -	14,777 44
Extra emoluments to officers of the marine corps, - - - -	10,203 46
Arrearages of pay and subsistence of the marine corps 1829, - - - -	11,973 00
Clothing for the marine corps, - - - -	34,930 32
Medicines and hospital stores for the marine corps, - - - -	2,513 30
Military stores for the marine corps, - - - -	2,882 00
Fuel for the marine corps, - - - -	9,639 02
Contingent expenses of the marine corps, - - - -	18,964 43
	4,010,564 65

STATEMENT F--Continued.

From which deduct the following repayments:		
Navy Hospital Fund, -	5,018 38	
Navy Pension Fund, -	138,959 73	
Building ten sloops of war, -	39 05	
Repairs of sloops of war -	4,849 33	
Navy yard at Pensacola, -	842 30	
Timber sheds, Boston, -	485 54	
Arrearages prior to 1828, -	183 63	
Contingent expenses, 1824, -	92 10	
Do. 1826, -	8 55	
Do. 1827, -	91 80	
Do. not enumerated, -	94 78	
Do. 1828, -	3,680 46	
Repairs of officers' quarters at the Marine barracks, Washington, -	35 93	
		154,381 58
		3,856,183 07

PUBLIC DEBT.

Interest on the funded debt, -	-	1,383,582 95
Redemption of the 5 per cent. stock of 1817, -	-	4,000,000 00
Redemption of the 5 per cent. stock of 1820, -	-	999,999 13
Redemption of the exchanged 4½ per cent. stock of 1825, -	-	1,539,336 16
Redemption of the 4½ per cent. stock, per act of 26th May, 1824, -	-	5,000,000 00
Redemption of the 4½ per cent. stock, per act of 24th May, 1824, -	-	3,260,475 99
Reimbursement of Mississippi stock, -	-	685 00
Principal and interest of Treasury notes, -	-	8 00
Certain parts of the domestic debt, -	-	125 20
		\$16,184,212 43

From which deduct the following repayment:

Interest on Louisiana stock, -	-	9,834 21
		16,174,378 22

\$30,038,446 12

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
REGISTER'S OFFICE, December 3, 1832.

T. L. SMITH,
Register of Treas.

*STATEMENT of Public Lands sold, of cash and scrip received in payment therefor, of incidental expenses, and pay-
ments into the Treasury on account of public lands during the first, second, and third quarters of the year 1832.*

LAND OFFICES.	Lands sold.	Purchase money.	Amount received on account of lands sold prior to 1st July, 1820.	Amount received in cash.	Am't received in scrip.	Forfeited land scrip.	Military land scrip.	Aggregate receipts.	Amount of incidental expenses	Am't paid in- to the Treas- ury from the 1st Jan., to the 30th Sept., 1832.
Marietta, Ohio	17,663.20	22,078.99		22,070.99	8			22,078.99	1,252.64	17,824.89
Zanesville, do	65,695.83	82,244.86	3 70	30,016.99	2,239.93	49,991.62		82,248.56	2,420.63	
Steubenville, do	15,132.75	18,915.19		16,013.38	2,776.81	125		18,915.19	1,159.72	15,751.12
Chillicothe, do	40,606.84	50,784.78		37,785	1,047	11,952.64		50,784.78	2,317.42	11,727.63
Cincinnati, do	43,330.32	54,162.90		50,604.89	1,341.35	2,216.66		54,162.90	3,533.32	34,500
Wooster, do	20,752.69	25,940.90	291 74	25,954.04	278.60	5		26,232.64	1,433.66	24,319.57
Piqua, do	15,833.63	19,792.13		18,423.51	543.62	825		19,792.13	2,150.25	24,511.44
Tiffin, do	45,479.55	56,849.43		55,731.23	768.20	350		56,819.43	2,263.63	16,100
Total for the State	264,594.87	330,769.18	295 44	216,600.03	9,003.67	65,460.92		311,064.62	15,531.27	31,364.37
Jeffersonville, Indiana	52,523.29	65,654.10		33,314.43	5,55 92	11,803.75		65,654.10	2,090.82	215,098.93
Vincennes, do	36,519.90	45,274.96		44,883.28	266.68	125		45,274.96	1,906.06	41,150.16
Indianapolis, do	105,925.98	131,534.48		68,233.65	240	63,060.83		131,534.48	3,556.07	45,666.16
Crawfordsville, do	107,418.68	134,284.54		123,629.55	10,654.99	134,284.54		134,284.54	3,327.53	54,097.93
Fort Wayne, do	33,390.82	41,738.55		41,306.55	32	400		41,738.55	2,057.18	125,425.97
Total for the State	334,778.67	413,486.63		331,367.46	1,074.60	86,044.57		418,486.63	13,937.66	36,456.81
Shawneetown, Illinois	8,007.22	10,019.04		9,165.58	243.46	600		10,009.04	1,065.42	302,797.13
Kaskaskia, do	9,381.94	11,727.37		11,460.56	166.81	100		11,727.37	8,140	
Edwardsville, do	46,579.33	58,224.28		45,763.17	-	12,461.11		58,224.28	2,100.04	10,985.45
Vandalia, do	3,762.33	4,727.91		4,202.91	-	525		4,202.91	898.26	48,500
Palestine, do	12,003.60	15,004.49		14,804.49	-	200		15,004.49	1,129.38	1,800
Springfield, do	42,597.08	53,265.26		44,432.27	14	8,819.99		53,266.26	2,061.82	19,630
Danville, do	4,211.39	5,270.24		5,270.24	-	-		5,270.24	1,035.58	41,500
Quincy, do	960.23	1,200.28		1,200.28	-	-		1,200.28	942.06	4,025
Total for the State	127,503.12	160,429.87		136,299.50	-	424 27		22,706.10	160,429.87	9,994.63

St. Louis, Missouri	30,540.86	38,181.23	38,148.27	32.96	-	38,181.23	1,595.41	36,932.21
Franklin, do	38,654.96	48,321.02	48,133.26	187.76	-	48,321.02	2,086.57	58,357.03
Palmyras, do	50,281.29	62,851.45	62,851.45	-	-	62,851.45	2,374.79	67,765.14
Jackson, do	7,246.18	9,058.49	9,058.49	-	-	9,058.49	1,140.40	7,450
Lexington, do	33,591.72	42,017.21	42,017.21	-	-	42,017.21	1,875.91	65,760
Total for the State	169,315.01	200,429.40	200,208.68	220.72	-	200,429.40	9,073.08	236,264.38
St. Stephens, Alabama	24,390.81	30,488.22	29,214.21	1,274.01	-	30,488.22	1,738.07	30,100
do, Cahaba, do	151,221	195,038.81	198,816.5	1,254.89	-	195,071.44	4,459.18	152,497.14
Huntsville, do	35,988.28	44,391.84	63.30	346.70	-	45.055.14	1,738.80	31,542.31
Tuscaloosa, do	34,247.21	42,809.06	-	42,637.57	151.49	42,809.06	2,098.77	38,200
Sparta, do	4,252.21	5,015.23	-	5,015.23	-	5,015.23	832.55	631.86
Total for the State	250,099.51	318,343.16	95.93	315,412.50	3,026.59	318,439.09	10,867.37	252,971.31
Washington, Mississippi	13,587.53	16,984.17	-	15,785.42	1,198.73	16,984.17	1,026.41	9,800
Augusta, do	744.97	931.22	-	931.32	-	931.22	535.55	-
Mount Salus, do	112,576.79	140,846.81	-	139,459.54	1,387.27	140,846.81	4,098.01	54,804.39
Total for the State	116,919.29	158,763.20	-	156,176.18	2,586.02	158,762.20	5,719.97	64,604.39
New Orleans, Louisiana	505.53	688.24	-	688.24	-	688.24	539.93	-
Opelousas, do	19,305.79	24,132.24	-	23,327.62	804.62	24,132.24	1,286.36	15,200
Ouachita, do	12,674.06	22,092.58	-	22,092.58	-	22,092.58	1,554.39	34,500
St. Helena, do	5,449.06	6,811.33	-	6,811.33	-	6,811.33	792.67	15,200
Total for the State	37,979.50	53,724.39	-	52,919.77	804.62	53,724.39	4,344.33	64,900
Detroit, Michigan	137,985.15	172,811.93	-	172,595.79	216.14	172,811.93	4,559.03	176,567.36
White Pigeon Prairie do	56,586.01	75,422.51	-	75,422.51	-	75,422.51	3,194.60	56,045.44
Total for the Territory	194,571.16	248,234.44	-	248,018.30	216.14	248,234.44	7,753.63	232,612.80
Batesville, Arkansas	*2,432.61	3,040.76	-	3,040.76	-	3,040.76	751.92	3,600
Little Rock, do	3,673.32	4,591.65	-	4,591.65	-	4,591.65	677.87	8,738.05
Total for Territory	6,105.93	7,632.41	-	7,632.41	-	7,632.41	1,429.79	12,338.05
Tallahassee, Florida	*6,924.67	8,655.83	-	8,655.83	-	8,655.83	662.37	5,242.73
St. Augustine, do	6,924.67	8,655.83	-	8,655.83	-	8,655.83	662.37	5,242.73
Total for the Territory	1,509,801.73	1,904,467.52	391.37	1,711,992.10	17,356.65	175,510.14	1,904,858.89	79,314,141,610,130.18
Aggregate								

* Returns for first and second quarters only received.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
General Land Office, 30th Nov, 1832.

ELIJAH HAYWARD.

H.

STATEMENT of Moneys received into the Treasury from all sources, other than Customs and Public Lands, from the 1st January to the 30th September, 1832.

From dividends on stock in the Bank of the United States	-	-	-	\$490,000
Arrears of direct tax	-	-	\$5,580 27	
Arrears of internal revenue	-	-	11,753 97	
Fees on letters patent	-	-	10,680	
Cents coined at the Mint	-	-	6,203	
Fines, penalties, and forfeitures	-	-	7,594 29	
Surplus emoluments of officers of the customs	-	-	31,345 46	
Consular receipts under the act of 14th April, 1792	-	-	1,270	
Moneys received on forged documents			115	
Balances of advances made in the War Department, repaid under the third section of the act of 1st May, 1820	-	-	13,269 35	
				87,811 34
				\$577,811 34

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Register's Office, December 3, 1832.

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

— (I.) —

STATEMENT of the Expenditures of the United States, from the 1st January to the 30th September, 1832.

CIVIL, MISCELLANEOUS, AND FOREIGN INTERCOURSE.				
Legislature	-	-	705,024 48	
Executive departments	-	-	428,059 68	
Officers of the mint	-	-	7,275 00	
Surveyors and their clerks	-	-	15,648 81	
Commissioner of the public buildings	-	-	1,500 00	
Governments in the Territories of the United States	-	-	43,348 71	
Judiciary	-	-	217,697 69	
				1,418,554 37
Payment of sundry pensions, granted by the late and present Governments	-	-	1,175 00	
Mint establishment	-	-	50,325 00	
Extending the mint establishment	-	-	30,000 00	

STATEMENT I—Continued.

Unclaimed merchandize	-	-	-	221 09
Light-house establishment	-	-	-	196,395 56
Surveys of public lands	-	-	-	62,947 22
Survey of the Choctaw cession in Mississippi,	-	-	38,000 00	
Survey of the lands ceded by the Creeks to the				
United States	-	-	-	15,000 00
Registers and receivers of land offices	-	-	1,541 21	
Preservation of the public archives, Florida	-	-	1,000 00	
Land claims in the Florida Territory	-	-	60 00	
Boundary line between Louisiana and Arkansas	-	-	1,000 00	
Do. Alabama and Florida	-	-	700 00	
Roads within the State of Ohio, (3 per cent. fund)	-	-	5,118 94	
Roads and Canals within the State of Indiana,				
(3 per cent. fund)	-	-	35,257 81	
Do. Alabama, (3 per cent. fund)	-	-	26,081 11	
Do. Mississippi, do.	-	-	5,879 62	
Do. Missouri, do.	-	-	3,746 99	
Roads and levees, Louisiana, do.	-	-	24,717 46	
Encouragement of learning, within the State of				
Illinois, (3 per cent. fund)	-	-	32,237 81	
Subscription to stock in the Chesapeake and Ohio				
Canal Company	-	-	100,000 00	
Marine hospital establishment	-	-	59,221 88	
Do. Charleston, South Carolina	-	-	169 80	
Public buildings in Washington, &c.	-	-	50,550 00	
Penitentiary for the District of Columbia	-	-	18,360 00	
Payment of balance to collectors of internal				
revenue	-	-	155 34	
Fifth census of the United States	-	-	17,863 05	
Revolutionary claims, per act 15th May, 1828	-	-	167,430 77	
Liquidating and paying certain claims of the				
State of Virginia, (1st and 2d sections)	-	-	380,888 66	
Do. do. (3d section)	-	-	89,669 63	
Sundry judgments against the former marshal,				
eastern district of Pennsylvania, and for re-				
lief 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 customhouses and warehouses	-	-	1,610 84	
Relief of sundry individuals	-	-	140,036 72	
Miscellaneous expenses	-	-	39,458 34	
				1,955,023 19
Salaries of the ministers of the United States	-	-	43,880 85	
Salaries of the charge des affaires of the United				
States	-	-	56,057 61	
Salaries of the secretaries of legation	-	-	9,000 00	
Outfits of the ministers to Great Britain, France,				
and Russia	-	-	22,500 00	

STATEMENT I—Continued.

Outfits of the charges des affaires to Holland, Belgium, Central America, Buenos Ayres, and Naples - - - - -	22,500 00
Outfit and salary of a charge des affaires, salary of a drogoman at Constantinople, and contingent expenses of the legation - - - - -	750 00
Salary of drogoman, and for contingencies of the legation to Turkey - - - - -	37,500 00
Contingent expenses of all the missions abroad	27,218 18
Do. of foreign intercourse - - - - -	5,631 00
Salaries of the agents of claims at London and Paris - - - - -	4,000 00
Relief and protection of American seamen - - - - -	14,344 91
Intercourse with the Barbary powers - - - - -	32,694 62
Expenses of the commission under the convention with Denmark - - - - -	9,250 00
Expenses of the commission under the convention with the King of the French - - - - -	2,257 91
Agency in relation to the northeastern boundary	538 70
Awards under the 1st article of the treaty of Ghent - - - - -	2,254 08
	<hr/>
	290,377 86
	<hr/>
	3,663,955 42

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

Pay and subsistence - - - - -	781,413 12
Arrearages in the pay department - - - - -	500 00
Subsistence - - - - -	248,115 26
Quartermaster's department - - - - -	283,705 86
Transportation of officers' baggage	39,998 91
Do. the army - - - - -	117,387 53
Forage - - - - -	35,275 64
Purchasing department - - - - -	150,287 07
Clothing for officers' servants - - - - -	17,761 86
Bounties and premiums - - - - -	18,589 85
Expenses of recruiting - - - - -	9,540 26
Medical or hospital - - - - -	17,699 15
Contingencies of the army - - - - -	10,972 04
Arrearages prior to 1st July, 1815 - - - - -	4,715 37
Arrearages from 1st July, 1815, to 31st December, 1816 - - - - -	119 34
Invalid and half pay pensions - - - - -	117,940 99
Pensions to widows and orphans - - - - -	6,594 63
Revolutionary pensions - - - - -	694,488 05
Invalid pensions, per act of 20th May, 1830 - - - - -	1,696 47
Revolutionary do. do. - - - - -	817 95
Pensions per act of 7th June, 1832 - - - - -	61,686 33
Military academy at West Point - - - - -	18,540 91

STATEMENT I—Continued.

National armories	-	-	-	292,107	32
National armory at Harper's Ferry	-	-	-	4,300	00
Arsenals	-	-	-	54,831	30
Ordnance service	-	-	-	50,075	23
Armament of fortifications	-	-	-	57,115	23
Arming and equipping militia	-	-	-	129,095	68
Repairs and contingencies of fortifications	-	-	-	8,847	80
Fort Adams	-	-	-	64,000	00
Fort Calhoun	-	-	-	49,800	00
Fort Columbus and Castle William	-	-	-	23,400	00
Fort Hamilton	-	-	-	8,550	00
Fort Macon	-	-	-	33,694	00
Fort Monroe	-	-	-	38,300	00
Fort at Oak island, Cape Fear	-	-	-	12,800	00
Fort at Mobile Point	-	-	-	56,800	00
Fort at Cockspur island	-	-	-	21,600	00
Arrearage for preservation of Peapatch island	-	-	-	2,000	00
Preservation of George's island, Boston harbor	-	-	-	8,780	00
Fortifications at Charleston, South Carolina	-	-	-	36,500	00
Fortifications at Pensacola	-	-	-	100,000	00
Barracks at Fort Winnebago	-	-	-	1,194	72
Barracks at Fort Crawford	-	-	-	1,640	44
Barracks at Key West, and for other purposes	-	-	-	10,935	27
Barracks, quarters, hospitals, &c. at Green Bay	-	-	-	1,634	51
Jefferson barracks	-	-	-	640	68
Breakwater, Delaware bay	-	-	-	140,450	00
Breakwater, Hyannis harbor	-	-	-	2,359	90
Breakwater in Merrimack river	-	-	-	2,000	00
Breakwater and dyke in Mill river	-	-	-	780	00
Sea wall, Deer island, Boston harbor	-	-	-	5,700	00
Peers at Oswego	-	-	-	21,020	69
Peers at Buffalo	-	-	-	10,300	00
Works at Black Rock	-	-	-	2,500	00
Works at Dunkirk	-	-	-	5,000	00
Pier head in Cunningham creek	-	-	-	1,500	00
Repairing Plymouth beach	-	-	-	1,700	00
Deepening channel, Pascagoula river	-	-	-	2,000	00
Deepening channel through the Pass au Heron	-	-	-	3,000	00
Improving the Ohio and Mississippi rivers	-	-	-	5,174	03
Improving the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, from Pittsburg to New Orleans	-	-	-	20,500	00
Improving the Ohio, Mississippi, and Missouri rivers	-	-	-	10,600	00
Improving Gennessee river	-	-	-	14,300	00
Improving Conneaut creek	-	-	-	2,500	00
Improving Red river	-	-	-	965	00
Improving Cape Fear river	-	-	-	24,880	00
Improving harbors of Newcastle, M. Hook, Chester, and Port Penn	-	-	-	1,600	00

STATEMENT I—Continued.

Improving harbor of Presque Isle	-	-	3,000	00
Improving harbor of Cleaveland	-	-	2,500	00
Removing obstructions in Kennebec river	-	-	2,000	00
Do. Berwick branch, Piscataqua river	-	-	250	00
Do. Nantucket harbor	-	-	2,575	00
Do. Big Sodus bay	-	-	14,500	00
Do. Huron river	-	-	770	00
Do. Black river	-	-	3,400	00
Do. Ashtabula creek	-	-	2,900	00
Do. Ocracoke inlet	-	-	14,844	38
Do. river and harbor of St. Marks	-	-	7,500	00
Surveys and estimates, roads and canals	-	-	13,808	02
Cumberland road in Ohio, west of Zanesville	-	-	67,538	00
Do. Indiana	-	-	92,080	00
Do. Illinois	-	-	25,200	00
Repairs of Cumberland road, east of the Ohio river	-	-	11,000	00
Lucius W. Stockton, for repairs of Cumberland road	-	-	5,829	58
Road from Mattanawcock to Mars hill	-	-	8,480	80
Do. Detroit to Fort Gratiot	-	-	8,000	00
Do. Detroit to Saginaw bay	-	-	8,000	00
Do. Detroit to Chicago	-	-	2,500	00
Do. Washington to Jackson	-	-	10,500	00
Do. Pensacola to Tallahassee	-	-	4,000	00
Do. St. Augustine to Tallahassee	-	-	2,500	00
Opening of the Old King's road, in Florida	-	-	708	50
Florida canal	-	-	32	50
Payment of Georgia militia claims	-	-	425	23
Payment of Missouri militia claims, for services in 1829	-	-	9,075	68
Payment of militia claims, for services, &c. in 1831	-	-	55,200	00
Pay of militia of Illinois, and other States, &c.	-	-	102,268	00
Relief of officers, and others, engaged in the Seminole war	-	-	279	19
Ransom of captives of the late war	-	-	40	00
Relief of a company of rangers, under Captain Bigger	-	-	52	50
Claims of South Carolina	-	-	157,259	16
Relief of sundry individuals	-	-	34,255	41
Civilization of Indians	-	-	9,177	66
Pay of Indian agents and superintendants	-	-	17,104	18
Pay of Indian and sub agents	-	-	8,965	83
Presents to Indians	-	-	6,629	13
Pay of interpreters, translators, &c.	-	-	12,359	50
Pay of gun and blacksmiths, and assistants	-	-	9,895	05
Purchase of iron, steel, coal, &c.	-	-	2,563	35

STATEMENT I—Continued.

Transportation and distribution of annuities	-	5,063	25
Provisions for Indians, at the distribution of annuities	-	7,691	60
Provisions for Indians moving west, in 1831	-	1,998	35
Houses for agents, and blacksmiths' shops	-	1,364	00
Effecting treaties with Cherokees, per act of 24th May, 1828	-	18,456	27
Extinguishment of Cherokee claims to lands in Georgia	-	13,780	00
For deputation of Indians from head waters of Missouri	-	5,050	00
Corn, and other provisions, for Seminole Indians	-	1,500	00
Contingencies of Indian department	-	8,329	01
Choctaw schools	-	2,096	08
Exchange of lands, and removal of Indians	-	168,491	69
Vaccination of Indian tribes	-	1,795	50
Visits of Indians to the seat of Government	-	394	42
Effecting treaty with Creek Indians, per act 22d May, 1826	-	7,636	91
Compensation to Cherokee emigrants from Georgia	-	10,551	30
Effecting treaty with the Pottowattamies, act March, 1829	-	200	00
Cherokee delegation to Washington, in 1832	-	675	50
Relief of friendly Indians on the N. W. frontier	-	2,500	00
Deficiency due to Seneca Indians, act 13th July, 1832	-	2,614	40
Effecting certain Indian treaties, act 24th May, 1828	-	5,127	85
Effecting certain Indian treaties, act 25th March, 1830	-	40	00
Effecting the treaty of Butte des Morts, act 20th May, 1830	-	249	90
Effecting treaty with the Seneca Indians, act 3d March, 1831	-	1,269	50
Expenses holding certain Indian treaties, act 7th April, 1830	-	581	43
Expenses holding certain Indian treaties, act 9th July, 1832	-	5,000	00
Education of Chippewas, for the year 1830	-	1,000	00
Do. do. do. 1831	-	1,000	00
Support of poor and infirm, and for education of Miamies, for 1831	-	520	05
Improvements, abandoned by Cherokees, of Arkansas,	-	50,430	67
Effecting certain Indian treaties, per act 2d March, 1831	-	51,223	49

STATEMENT I—Continued.

Stipulation of certain treaties for 1831, per act 20th April, 1832	-	-	44,796	50
Stipulations of certain treaties with Creeks and Shawanees, &c. per act 4th June, 1832	-	-	80,229	39
Transporting and subsisting Indian emigrants, west of Mississippi	-	-	118,494	57
Payment of accounts and claims of J. W. Flow- ers and others	-	-	9,586	63
Representatives of John and James Pettigru	-	-	32,007	63
Annuities of various kinds, per act of 4th June, 1832	-	-	268,068	95
Annuities, old accounts, prior to 1831	-	-	5,012	50
			5,659,112	33

From which deduct the following repayments:

Fort Jackson	-	-	96	35
Barracks at Michilimackinac	-	-	49	32
Road from Colerain to Tampa bay	-	-	968	00
Treaty with Choctaws and Chicka- saws, for lands in Mississippi	-	-	1,214	38
Road from Ft. Smith to Ft. Towson	-	-	234	45
Arrearages of Indian department	-	-	500	00
Suppression of Indian aggressions in Georgia and Florida	-	-	359	31
Effecting treaty with Choctaws, act 30th April, 1830	-	-	410	00
			3,831	81
			5,655,280	52

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Pay and subsistence of the navy	-	-	1,094,017	70
Pay of superintendants, naval constructors, &c.	-	-	49,107	94
Provisions	-	-	320,925	89
Medicines and hospital stores	-	-	26,065	32
Repairs and improvement of navy yards	-	-	46,831	84
Navy yard at Portsmouth	-	-	20,616	00
Do. Boston	-	-	32,361	21
Do. New York	-	-	42,450	00
Do. Philadelphia	-	-	6,929	15
Do. Washington	-	-	14,562	80
Do. Norfolk	-	-	30,092	00
Do. Pensacola	-	-	25,000	00
Timber sheds at Norfolk	-	-	6,166	30
Wharf at the navy yard, Pensacola	-	-	26,000	00
Repairs of storehouses at Washington, and for two building ways at Norfolk	-	-	6,417	40
Ordnance and ordnance stores	-	-	9,430	26
Gradual increase of the navy	-	-	10,704	35
Gradual improvement of the navy	-	-	295,179	62

STATEMENT I—Continued.

Repairs of vessels	-	-	-	461,761	57
Building, equipping, and employing three schooners	-	-	-	17,864	94
Rebuilding the frigate Macedonian	-	-	-	2,000	00
Navy hospital at Norfolk	-	-	-	9,400	00
Navy hospital fund	-	-	-	5,721	75
Navy pension fund	-	-	-	160,209	97
Privateer pension fund	-	-	-	59	32
Prohibition of slave trade	-	-	-	1,659	45
Removal and erection of naval monument	-	-	-	200	00
Survey of Naraganset bay	-	-	-	1,149	40
Arrearages for surveys of coasts and harbors	-	-	-	1,685	50
Relief of sundry individuals	-	-	-	4,186	57
Relief of widows and orphans of the officers, &c. of the Hornet	-	-	-	140	54
Balance due Walter Smith, per act 5th May, 1832	-	-	-	3,330	61
Contingent expenses for 1830	-	-	-	376	11
Contingent expenses for 1830, not enumerated	-	-	-	9	00
Contingent expenses for 1831, not enumerated	-	-	-	812	80
Contingent expenses	-	-	-	190,870	83
Contingent expenses not enumerated	-	-	-	289	44
Arrearages of enumerated contingent, prior to 1832	-	-	-	61,192	57
Pay and subsistence of the marine corps	-	-	-	74,661	93
Subsistence of non-commissioned officers, &c. serving on shore	-	-	do	12,958	44
Extra emoluments	-	-	do	757	27
Clothing	-	-	do	23,168	97
Medicines and hospital stores	-	-	do	1,452	98
Military stores	-	-	do	3,052	62
Fuel	-	-	do	6,624	07
Contingent expenses	-	-	do	13,505	06
Marine barracks at Philadelphia	-	-	do	4,000	00
				3,225,959	49

From which deduct the following repayments:

Timber shed at Washington	-	139	55
Repairing wharves at Washington and Norfolk	-	1,227	57
Repairs of sloops of war	-	348	13
Contingent expenses for 1825	-	6	25
Contingent expenses for 1829	-	4,275	58
Contingent expenses for 1829, not enumerated	-	682	54
Contingent expenses for 1831	-	5,681	89
		12,361	51
		3,213,597	98

STATEMENT I—Continued.

PUBLIC DEBT.

Interest on the funded debt	635,024	75
Redemption of the 4½ per cent. stock of 24th		
May, 1824	1,739,524	01
Redemption of the funded 3 per cent. stock	8,961,071	29
Certain parts of domestic debt	237	84
		11,335,857 89
	Dollars	23,868,691 81

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Register's Office, December 3d, 1832.

T. L. SMITH,
Register of the Treasury.

K.—STATEMENT of the Funded and Unfunded Debt of the United States, as it will exist on the 1st January, 1833.

Stocks.	Date of the Acts constituting the stocks.	When redeemable.	Amount.
Funded debt—Five per cent. stock -	3d March, 1821	After the 1st day of January, 1835 -	\$4,735,296 30
Four and a half per cent., exchanged	26th May, 1824	After the 31st day of December, 1833	2,227,363 98
Unfunded debt—Registered debt, being claims registered prior to the year 1798, for services and supplies during the Revolutionary war -	9th July, 1798	On presentation -	27,602 46
Treasury Notes, viz.—Notes bearing interest \$5,010	24th February, 1815	On presentation -	7,116
Small notes -	3d March, 1815	On presentation -	4,320 09
Mississippi stock -			39,038 55
		Amount	\$7,001,698 83

Amount of the Funded and Unfunded Debt, on the 1st January, 1832 - - - - - \$24,322,235 18

Deduct amount redeemed from the 1st January to the 30th September, 1832, viz:

Four and a half per cent. stock, residue of the loan of the 24th May, 1824 - - - - - \$1,739,524 01

Three per cent. stock, amount purchased, (cost \$326,052 85) - - - - - \$344,178 94

Amount paid off, being two-thirds of the residue - - - - - 8,634,988 37

8,979,167 31
237 84

Registered debt

Also, amount to be reimbursed in the fourth quarter of 1832, viz:

Exchanged five per cent. of 1822 - - - - - 56,704 77

One moiety of the exchanged four and a half per cent. stock, per act of 26th May, 1824 - - - - - 2,227,363 97

And the residue of the three per cent. stock - - - - - 4,317,538 45

17,320,536 35

Amount 1st January, 1832, as above

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, 30th November, 1832.

T. L. SMITH, Register.

REPORT FROM THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,

December 3, 1832.

SIR: In presenting, for your examination and the consideration of the Government, a review of the operations of this office for the last year, I have to state, that the sales of the public lands have not been equal to those of the preceding annual period. This deficiency was not anticipated, and has resulted from causes over which the officers charged with this branch of the public service, with the most active vigilance and industry, could have no control. The inadequacy of the means afforded to the surveyors general, to supply the returns of surveys, and the township plats, in every surveying district of the United States, with the exception of that of Alabama, together with the Indian war on the northern frontier of Illinois and the western part of the Territory of Michigan, and the general prevalence of the Asiatic cholera, in those places to which emigration tended, and from which it usually emanates, has not only interrupted the land sales entirely, in some districts, for a portion of the year, but has materially retarded those in others. These unexpected impediments could not have been foreseen, at the date of my last report, nor prevented by any efforts within the competency of any officers charged with the superintendence of the sales of the public domain.

The annexed statement, marked A, exhibits the periods to which the monthly accounts of the registers and receivers have been rendered, with the admitted balances of cash in the hands of the several receivers at the date of their last monthly accounts, and the periods to which their last quarterly accounts have been rendered.

The accompanying statement, marked B, shows the quantity of lands sold, the amount of purchase money, designating such portion as has been received for sales made prior to July 1, 1820, the amount received in cash, in forfeited land stock, in military land scrip, the aggregate amount of receipts, and the amount paid into the United States' treasury, in each State and Territory, during the year 1831, and the half year and third quarter of 1832.

The embarrassments and impediments which have prevented the several surveying departments from performing all the duties required by law, and which were stated in my last annual communication, still continue, to the great injury of the public service, and to many individuals interested in the prompt discharge of official duty. Until some further provision shall be made, by law, to enable the surveyors general to prepare and make returns of the surveys in their respective districts, and the township plats, to the proper Registers of land offices, and to this office, these evils will accumulate with increased injury to all concerned. Surveys of nearly four hundred townships have been made, the township plats of which have not been returned to this office, and a greater number not furnished the land offices. I would, therefore, again recommend, that such additional provisions be made by Congress, for the Surveyors' offices, as may be sufficient to admit a prompt discharge of public duty. It should also be remarked, that by the provisions of the act of the 5th of April last, permitting entries, in certain cases, of quarter

quarter sections, the office duty of the respective surveyors, has been greatly increased. The continued illness of the Surveyor General of Florida, and the sickness of the clerks in his office, have prevented, almost entirely, any surveys in that Territory, during the past year.

In connexion with the subject of the public surveys, I would recommend that some provision be made for the survey of the public domain, and the resurvey thereof, where gross errors have been committed; for the survey of the principal meridian and base lines, and for private land claims, in all cases where the compensation allowed by law therefor is insufficient to meet the expenses of the same. This office has already been advised, that many such cases now exist, and, in consequence thereof, the surveys of the same have been suspended. It is also respectfully submitted to the wisdom of Congress, to require the several surveyor's offices, and the records and documents belonging thereto, to be kept in fire-proof buildings. Of the necessity of which, and of the importance of carefully preserving the records of the public surveys, and the papers and documents connected therewith, no reasonable doubt can exist. They form the basis of all the subsequent operations of this office, and of the respective land offices, not only as to the sales and disposition of the public lands, but also of private land claims.

In September last, a circular letter was addressed to the several Surveyors General, requesting them to report to this office, the amount of arrears in their respective offices, and an estimate of the amount of labor and expense, to bring the same up to the period of current duties; a reply to which has not been transmitted by all, but, so soon as received, will be made the subject of a future report.

The act of the last session of Congress, providing for the issuing of scrip to the officers and soldiers of the Virginia continental and State lines and navy, of the revolutionary war, to the amount of three hundred thousand acres, has been executed as promptly as the means of this office would admit, and to the neglect of other duties. Warrants covering about forty thousand acres only, remain to be satisfied, and these await the production of the necessary title papers, proofs of heirship, and other documentary evidence, from the parties interested. In the two preceding reports, which I have had the honor of presenting to the Treasury Department, I have faithfully stated the arrears of this office, and the physical impossibility of discharging all the duties required of it by law, without additional assistance, provided for by the legislative power. The appropriations of the last session of Congress, for extra clerk hire, have been of great service and benefit, but have only enabled me to perform the current duties. The arrears yet remain, and have increased, with the increased labor thrown upon the office by the numerous acts of the last session. To what crisis it may approach, without the necessary aid for the discharge of public duty, it is not difficult to conjecture. More than three millions of people are interested in the most prompt attention, the vigilant action, and the accurate operations, of this office. It is in the will of Congress, whether so large a portion of the United States, shall be deprived of that justice which, by law they are entitled to.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ELIJAH HAYWARD.

Hon. LOUIS McLANE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

A.

EXHIBIT of the periods to which the monthly accounts of the Registers and Receivers of the Public Land Offices have been rendered, showing the balance of cash in the Receivers' hands at the date of their last monthly account current; and the periods to which the Receivers' quarterly accounts have been rendered.

LAND OFFICES.	MONTHLY RETURNS.		Acknow edg ed balance of cash in the hands of the Receivers, per last monthly returns.	Period to which the Receivers' quarterly accounts have been rendered.
	Period to which rendered by Registers.	Period to which rendered by Receivers.		
Marietta, Ohio	31 Oct. 1832	31 Oct. 1832	1,692 67½	3d quarter 1832
Zanesville	do	do	3,027 01	do
Steubenville	do	do	1,971 13	do
Chillicothe	do	do	7,927 72	do
Cincinnati	do	do	3,235 01	do
Wooster	do	30 Sept. 1832	981 91	do
Piqua	do	31 Oct. 1832	9,174 25	do
Tiffin	do	do	10,250 74	do
Jeffersonville, Indiana	do	do	137 67½	do
Vincennes	do	do	28,581 23	do
Indianapolis	do	do	18,726 23	do
Crawfordsville	30 Sept. 1832	30 Sept. 1832	24,967 40	do
Fort Wayne	do	do	19,769 95	do
Shawneetown, Illinois	31 Oct. 1832	31 Oct. 1832	8,384 10	do
Kaskaskia	do	do	4,315 09	do
Edwardsville	30 Sept. 1832	30 Sept. 1832	167 23	do
Vandalia	31 Oct. 1832	31 Oct. 1832	3,691 84	do
Palestine	30 Sept. 1832	30 Sept. 1832	1,937	do
Springfield	31 Oct. 1832	31 Oct. 1832	9,175 44	do
Danville	do	do	7,229 06	do
Quincy	30 Sept. 1832	30 Sept. 1832	258 22	do
St. Louis, Missouri	31 Oct. 1832	31 Oct. 1832	none	do
Franklin	do	do	11,730 68	do
Palmyra	30 Sept. 1832	30 Sept. 1832	6,678 56	do
Jackson	31 Oct. 1832	31 Oct. 1832	4,502 84	do
Lexington	do	do	13,559 94	do
St. Stephens, Alabama	30 Sept. 1832	30 Sept. 1832	Due Recvr:	
			86 45	do
Cahaba	do	do	57,840 07	do
Huntsville	31 Oct. 1832	31 Oct. 1832	10,833 73	do
Tuscaloosa	do	do	2,665 26	do
Sparta	do	do	4,778 30	do
Washington, Mississippi	30 Sept. 1832	30 Sept. 1832	5,290 43	do
Augusta	31 Oct. 1832	31 Oct. 1832	1,834 80	do
Mount Salus	30 Sept. 1832	30 Sept. 1832	5,376 22	do
New Orleans, Louisiana	31 Oct. 1832	31 Aug. 1832	91 05	do
Opelousas	do	30 Sept. 1832	12,254 58	do
Ouachita	30 Sept. 1832	do	13,754 53	do
St. Helena	do	do	387 34	do
Detroit, Michigan	31 Oct. 1832	31 Oct. 1832	none	do
White Pigeon Prairie	do	do	13,953 86	do
Batesville, Arkansas	30 June, 1832	31 July, 1832	715 73½	2d quarter 1832
Little Rock	30 Sept. 1832	do	1,184 81	do
Tallahassee, Florida	31 July, 1832	31 Aug. 1832	3,614 75	do
St. Augustine	30 Nov. 1831	30 Nov. 1831		

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, General Land Office, 30th November, 1832.

ELIJAH HAYWARD.

B.

EXHIBIT of the operations of the Land Offices of the United States in the several States and Territories, during the year ending 31st December, 1831; the half year ending 30th June, 1832, and the quarter ending on the 30th September, 1832; and of the payments made into the Treasury, on account of the public lands, during those several periods.

	Land sold.	Purchase money.	Amount received on account of lands sold prior to 1st July, 1820.	Amount received in cash.	
				Acres.	Dollars.
State of Ohio, for 1831	- - -	335,392 64	424,989 40	16,327 09	323,748 83
Indiana	do	554,456 78	694,863 31	16,690 44	599,008 98
Illinois	do	339,411 44	424,846 36	5,669 83	379,980 87
Missouri	do	296,467 94	374,086 09	4,361 06	376,908 04
Alabama	do	661,832 08	893,995 54	74,800 6	918,711 84
Mississippi	do	160,797 14	204,675 63	11,422 02	199,216 69
Louisiana	do	67,384 28	85,865 58	926 62	86,250 45
Territory of Michigan	do	320,476 90	401,342 67	1,803 67	400,159 43
Arkansas	do	12,377 33	16,721 77	- -	16,721 77
Florida	do	28,279 35	35,637 36	- -	35,437 36
Total for 1831	2,777,856 88	3,557,023 76	131,995 34	3,366,144 26	
State of Ohio, 1st & 2d qrs., 1832		180,134 09	225,193 16	- -	167,973 16
Indiana	do	191,309 39	239,150 07	- -	174,118 37
Illinois	do	86,495 09	108,118 85	- -	93,236 64
Missouri	do	104,137 89	130,202 95	- -	129,982 23
Alabama	do	167,580 52	209,256 18	32 63	206,882 77
Mississippi	do	73,506 63	91,909 75	- -	89,878 11
Louisiana	do	21,324 28	32,905 36	- -	32,180 74
Territory of Michigan	do	129,464 84	161,831 13	- -	161,614 99
Arkansas	do	5,101 34	6,376 67	- -	6,376 67
Florida	do	4,839 10	6,073 87	- -	6,073 87
Total, 1st & 2d qrs. 1832	963,913 17	1,211,017 99	32 63	1,068,317 53	
State of Ohio, 3d qr. 1832	-	84,460 78	105,576 02	295 44	88,626 87
Indiana	do	145,469 28	179,336 57	- -	155,950 55
Illinois	do	41,028 05	51,311 02	- -	43,062 86
Missouri	do	56,177 12	70,226 45	- -	70,226 45
Alabama	do	82,518 99	109,086 98	63 30	108,529 73
Mississippi	do	53,402 66	66,852 45	- -	66,298 07
Louisiana	do	16,655 22	20,819 03	- -	20,739 03
Territory of Michigan	do	65,106 32	86,403 31	- -	86,403 31
Arkansas	do	1,004 59	1,255 74	- -	1,255 74
Florida	do	2,065 57	2,581 96	- -	2,581 96
Total, 3d quarter, 1832	545,888 56	693,449 53	358 74	643,674 57	
Aggregate of 1st, 2d, & 3d qrs. 1832	1,509,801 73	1,904,467 52	391 37	1,711,992 10	

EXHIBIT B—Continued.

	AMOUNT RECEIVED IN SCRIP.		Aggregate receipts.	Amount paid into the Treasury.	
	Forfeited land scrip.	Military land scrip.			
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.		
State of Ohio, for 1831	-	31,060 01	86,506 55	441,316 49	304,386 22
Indiana	do	9,038 98	103,505 79	711,553 75	572,654 12
Illinois	do	10,749 49	39,785 83	40,516 19	375,260 27
Missouri	do	1,539 08	-	378,447 12	341,994 05
Alabama	do	20,084 34	-	968,796 18	925,028 26
Mississippi	do	16,881 01	-	216,097 70	173,780 93
Louisiana	do	535 75	-	86,786 20	83,870 93
Territory of Michigan	do	2,986 91	-	403,146 34	388,848 07
Arkansas	do	-	-	16,721 77	3,995 50
Florida	do	200 00	-	35,637 36	40,997 13
Total, for 1831		93,076 67	229,798 27	3,689,019 10	3,210,815 48
State of Ohio, 1st & 2d qrs. 1832		6,418 39	50,801 63	225,193 16	147,682 95
Indiana	do	410 25	64,621 45	239,159 07	171,070 09
Illinois	do	410 27	14,471 94	108,118 85	100,996 89
Missouri	do	220 72	-	130,202 95	168,097 15
Alabama	do	2,406 04	-	209,288 81	204,102 10
Mississippi	do	2,031 64	-	91,909 75	84,840 85
Louisiana	do	724 62	-	32,905 36	49,200 00
Territory of Michigan	do	216 14	-	161,831 13	157,092 70
Arkansas	do	-	-	6,376 67	11,388 05
Florida	do	-	-	6,073 87	400 00
Total, 1st & 2d qrs. 1832		12,838 07	129,895 02	1,211,050 62	1,094,870 48
State of Ohio, 3d qr. 1832	-	2,585 30	14,659 29	105,871 46	67,415 97
Indiana	do	664 35	22,721 67	179,336 57	13,727 04
Illinois	do	14 00	8,234 16	51,311 02	33,603 57
Missouri	do	-	-	70,226 45	66,167 23
Alabama	do	620 55	-	109,050 62	48,869 21
Mississippi	do	554 38	-	66,852 45	79,763 54
Louisiana	do	80 00	-	20,819 03	6,400 00
Territory of Michigan	do	-	-	86,403 31	75,520 10
Arkansas	do	-	-	1,255 74	950 00
Florida	do	-	-	2,581 96	4,842 73
Total, 3d quarter, 1832		4,518 58	45,615 12	693,808 27	515,259 40
Aggregate of 1st, 2d, & 3d qrs. 1832		17,356 65	175,510 14	1,904,858 89	1,610,130 18

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

General Land Office, 30th November, 1832.

ELIJAH HAYWARD.