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REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

DECEMBER, 1825.

In obedience to the directions of the act supplementary to the act entitled "An act to establish the Treasury Department," passed on the 10th of May, 1800, the Secretary of the Treasury has the honor to submit to Congress the following report.

I. OF THE PUBLIC REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE YEARS 1824 AND 1825.

There being no direct taxes of any kind, duties of excise, or other internal duties, in operation under the authority of the United States, the public revenue, by their existing laws, arises almost entirely from duties upon foreign merchandise imported, and upon tonnage, and from the sale of the public lands. There are other branches from which small and occasional receipts are derived: as dividends on bank stock, the post office, arrearages of taxes due under former laws, and other incidental payments; the aggregate of which, whether from temporary or permanent sources, is inconsiderable, as will appear by statements annexed to this report, where all are recapitulated. The receipts from the post office, indeed, have of late years exceeded a million of dollars annually; but this sum, exhausted for the most part in defraying the expenses of that extensive and useful establishment, performs in this manner the highest purposes of revenue, by contributing to the intercourse, the trade, and the prosperity of the country.

The nett revenue which accrued from duties on imports and tonnage, during the year 1824, amounted (see statement A) to \$20,385,430 42

The actual receipts into the Treasury from all sources, during the year 1824, amounted (including the loan of five millions at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest, to discharge Florida claims) to \$24,381,212 79

Viz.

Customs (statement A) - \$17,878,325 71

Public lands (statement D) - 984,418 15

Dividends on stock in the Bank of the United States, arrears of internal duties and direct taxes, and incidental receipts (statement E) - 472,987 04

Repayments of advances made in the War Department for services and supplies prior to the 1st of July, 1816 - 45,481 89

Loan made under the act of the 24th of May, 1824, "to provide for the awards of the commissioners under the treaty with Spain" - 5,000,000 00

Making, with the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1824, of - 9,463,922 81

An aggregate of - \$33,845,135 60

The regular and permanent expenditures of the United States divide themselves into two principal branches—first, the sums authorized by law for defraying the whole expenses of the Government, domestic and foreign, civil, military, and naval; second, those provided for the payment of the interest and principal of the public debt.

The actual expenditures of the nation, on all accounts, during the year 1824, amounted (statement F) to - \$31,898,538 47
Viz.

Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous	- \$7,155,308 81
Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian department, revolutionary and military pensions, arming the militia, and arrearages prior to the 1st of January, 1817	- 5,270,254 34
Naval service, including the gradual increase of the navy	- 2,904,581 56
Public debt	- 16,568,393 76

Leaving a balance in the Treasury, on the 1st of January, 1825, of	- \$1,946,597 13
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The difference between this balance and that stated in the last annual report from the Treasury is reconciled by the facts—that the balance, last year, was given as an estimated balance, subject to correction by actual settlement afterwards; and that it included the moiety of the loan of five millions, under the act of May 26, 1824, which was not paid into the Treasury until after the 1st of January.

The actual receipts into the Treasury, during the first three quarters of the year 1825, are estimated to have amounted to - \$21,681,444 56
Viz.

Customs	- \$15,196,397 00
Public lands, (statement G)	- 976,902 67
Dividends on stock in the Bank of the United States	- 367,500 00
Arrears of internal duties and direct taxes, and incidental receipts, (statement H)	- 98,886 29
Repayments of advances made in the War Department, for services or supplies prior to 1st of July, 1816	- 41,758 60
Loan under the act of May 26, 1824	- 5,000,000 00

And the actual receipts into the Treasury, during the fourth quarter of the year, are estimated at	- 5,100,000 00
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Making the total estimated receipts into the Treasury, during the year 1825	- 26,781,444 56
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And, with the balance in the Treasury on the 31st December, 1824, of	- 1,946,597 13
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An aggregate of	- 28,728,041 69
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The expenditures, during the first three quarters of the year 1825, are estimated to have amounted (statement I) to \$20,190,979 91

Viz.

Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous	-	\$2,098,525 16
Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian department, revolutionary and military pensions, arming the militia, and arrearages prior to the 1st January, 1817	4,890,310 59	
Naval service, including the gradual increase of the navy	-	2,127,156 37
Public debt	-	11,074,987 79

And the expenditures, during the fourth quarter, are estimated at 3,253,000 00

Viz.

Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous	-	\$445,000 00
Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian department, revolutionary and military pensions, arming the militia, and arrearages prior to the 1st January, 1817	960,000 00	
Naval service, including the gradual increase of the navy	-	820,000 00
Public debt	-	1,028,000 00

Making the total estimated expenditure of the year 1825 \$23,443,979 91

And leaving in the Treasury, on the 1st of January, 1826, an estimated balance of \$5,284,061 78

Should the expectations formed respecting the receipts in the fourth quarter be realized, the amount of receipts for the whole year will have exceeded the estimate presented by the Treasury at the last session of Congress, by about \$500,000.

It is to be remarked that, of the above estimated balance of \$5,284,061 78, the sum of \$3,500,000 is not subject to appropriation, being the estimated amount that will remain, on the 31st of December next, unsatisfied, of appropriations heretofore made. These appropriations, being necessary for the objects for which they were severally made, are still an existing charge upon the means of the Treasury. Of the residuary balance of \$1,784,061 78, it is proper distinctly to state that about one million cannot be counted upon in any estimate of effective funds for the public service. It is made up of

debts due from various banks, whose notes were received by the Government during the suspension of specie payments, or which were heretofore used as banks of deposit; debts of which the recovery must, in regard to a large part, be doubtful, and in any case slow. It may be proper to add, that the permanent deposits, generally made in the State banks, have recently been withdrawn, or put in train to be so; the public exigencies which rendered it necessary to make them, in common with those on which the losses above mentioned are likely to occur, no longer existing. Such portions of the deposits as may still remain in any of these institutions will be further withdrawn, as circumstances may render just and expedient, until these operations are closed; nor will they be renewed where it may be avoidable.

It may be proper, also, to state that directions have lately been issued to all the receivers and collectors of the public revenue not to receive, in any payments made to them, bank notes of any of the State banks, of less amount than five dollars. In discountenancing a species of paper circulation deemed to be objectionable, reference was had to the authority and example of Congress upon this point, as seen in the prohibition to the Bank of the United States, and to the banks existing in the District of Columbia, against issuing notes of a lower denomination. To guard against all inconvenience to individuals from the adoption of this measure by the Treasury, especially in the districts where the public lands are sold, an adequate previous notice was directed to precede its enforcement.

II. OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The total amount of funded debt due on the 1st of October, 1825, (statement No. 3,) was - - - \$80,985,537 72

Of the above amount, the only portion remaining unpaid of the revolutionary debt, is the three per cents., amounting to \$13,296,231 45. This sum and the subscription of seven millions in the Bank of United States, at five per cent. (the United States holding an equal amount in the shares of that institution) are redeemable at the pleasure of the Government; making together - - - \$20,296,231 45

The residue of the public debt, contracted subsequently to the 1st of January, 1812, and amounting to \$60,689,306 27, exists in the following portions, and is redeemable at the following periods, viz:

In 1826, being the residue unpaid of loans made in 1813	\$16,270,797 24
In 1827, being the residue unpaid of loans made in 1814	13,096,542 90
In 1828, being the residue unpaid of loans made in 1815	9,490,099 10

The stock of the foregoing portions of the debt, is all at 6 per cent.

In 1829, stock at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., being the moiety of 6 per cent. stock of 1813, exchanged under the act of Congress of March 3d, 1825	792,569 44
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In 1830, stock at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., being the other moiety exchanged as last above stated	792,569 44
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In 1831, stock at 5 per cent. This is one-third of the sum of \$56,704 77, issued in exchange for the 6 per cents of 1813, 1814, and 1815, subscribed under the act of the 20th of April, 1822	18,901 59
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In 1832, stock at 5 per cent., being one other third part of the sum subscribed, as last above stated	18,901 59
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In 1832, stock at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., borrowed of the Bank of the United States, one half to pay the Florida claims, the other half to pay off the 6 per cents of 1812, under the act of Congress of May 26, 1824

\$10,000,000 00

In 1832, stock at 5 per cent., under the act of Congress of May 15, 1820

999,999 13

In 1833, stock at 5 per cent., being the remaining third subscribed under the act of April 20, 1822

18,901 59

In 1833, stock at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., being one moiety of the amount subscribed in exchange for 6 per cent. stock of 1813, under the act of May 26, 1824

2,227,363 97

In 1834, stock at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., being the other moiety subscribed as last above stated

2,227,363 98

In 1835, stock at 5 per cent., being the amount issued under the act of Congress of March 3d, 1821

4,735,296 30

Total redeemable at the periods specified

60,689,306 27

Total redeemable at the pleasure of the Government

20,296 231 45

Total amount of funded debt on the 1st day of October, 1825

80,985,537 72

The amount of Treasury notes outstanding on the 1st of October, 1825, is estimated (No. 4) at \$16,600.

And the amount of Mississippi stock unredeemed on that day, including awards not applied for, (No. 5,) at \$7,850 17.

The foregoing recapitulation exhibits the precise amount of the public debt now due, as well as the different periods at which, by the terms of the several loans under which it was contracted, the United States are at liberty to pay it off. Of the sum of \$11,074,987 79, mentioned, under the head of expenditures for 1825, as having been paid off in that year, \$7,727,052 19 were on account of principal of the debt, and the remainder on account of interest during the first three quarters of the year. Nearly the whole of the principal thus paid was outstanding at an interest of 6 per cent. Looking to the above recapitulation, it appears that in the years 1826 and 1827, a larger amount of debt becomes redeemable than it will fall within the ordinary surplus means of the Government to pay in the course of those years, viz: a sum exceeding sixteen millions in the former, and thirteen millions in the latter year. Both these portions of the debt are also at an interest of six per cent. In 1828, the amount redeemable is at a point which it may be hoped the stated means of the Treasury for that year will reach; the ability to pay off increasing as the process of reduction advances, both by the increasing means of the nation and the annual liberation of interest on the amount of debt reduced. But in the year 1829 only a very small amount becomes redeemable, viz: less than one million, and in the year 1830 a sum no larger.

At the period of the last annual report from the Treasury, no portion of the debt became redeemable in either of those years; and with a view to a more equal diffusion of payments, as well as to effect a saving in interest, it was recommended that the excess of debt, which could not by the ordinary resources of the Treasury be discharged in 1826 and 1827, (the debt redeemable in the former year then standing at \$19,000,000,) should be thrown in equal portions upon the years 1829 and 1830. To carry this

recommendation into effect, so far as applied to the year 1826, a loan of twelve millions was recommended, at 5 per cent.; one half to be redeemable in 1829, the other half in 1830; the entire twelve millions being intended to constitute a fund with which, in conjunction with the annual surplus means of the Treasury, to pay off the nineteen millions redeemable in 1826. The principle of the recommendation was adopted by Congress, but not its precise terms. An act was passed on the 3d of March, 1825, authorizing an exchange of stock to the amount of twelve millions of dollars, at four and a half per cent., for a stock of like amount at six per cent.; the latter being so much of the stock of 1813 as was intended by the act to be redeemed. The act also authorized a loan to the same amount, and at the same rate of interest, to accomplish the same object; both modes not to be pursued, if either succeeded. The new stock of four and a half per cent., whether proceeding from the exchange or the loan, was, by the terms of the act, to be subject to redemption in 1829 and 1830, in equal portions. The proper measures were taken to execute this act, but have prevailed only to a limited extent. The operation of exchange, which was first resorted to, took effect to the amount of \$1,585,138 88; and this sum, divided into equal parts, forms the two sums that now stand in the general table of the debt as redeemable in the years 1829 and 1830, whilst they have also served to diminish, by so much, the six per cent. stock of 1813. Proposals for a loan for the residue of the sum wanted were next issued; but no offers were received.

The causes of the failure, it may be presumed, were the low rate of interest and short periods of redemption held out by the act, in conjunction with an activity in the commercial and manufacturing operations of the country, affording higher inducements to the investment of capital. This mode of dealing with the debt, whereby, through the instrumentality of new loans, stock at a high interest is converted into stock at a reduced interest, and whereby, also, the extinguishment of the principal is made to fall in payments as nearly equal as may be throughout a given number of years, is evidently advantageous to the public; since it not only lessens the national expenditure, on account of its interest, but guards against the possible accumulation of money in the Treasury, in years when it might remain inactive, towards the progressive reduction of the debt. As it is a mode fully sanctioned by Congress heretofore, it is respectfully recommended, on this occasion, that an act be passed, at an early day of the session, giving authority to borrow nine millions of dollars, at an interest not exceeding 5 per cent., redeemable in equal portions in 1829 and 1830, in order that the Treasury may be enabled to pay off, in 1826, the entire remaining amount of the 6 per cent. stock of 1813 redeemable in that year. Nine million, with the disposable means which the Treasury will probably have at command in 1826, it is believed, will form a sum commensurate with this object. Five per cent. is named as the maximum of interest; and, considering the short periods of redemption, it is not probable that the loan could be obtained at a lower rate. The contingencies of the money market might, indeed, produce more favorable offers; but these are not to be counted upon, with any approach to that certainty which should form the basis of such a financial operation.

Should the act in question be passed, it is further respectfully recommended that, in the event of the loan being obtained under it, authority be given to issue to the holders of the stock under the 3d of March last, exchanged stock equal to the amount of the subscription before stated, viz: \$1,585,138 88, bearing the same rate of interest as that which may be issued under the act

proposed. The two acts will have had precisely the same object. The second, should it succeed, will only have consummated an operation which will date its inception from the first. It is therefore considered that it will belong to a proper estimate of good faith to place the stockholders under both acts upon a footing of equality. Those who were willing to accede to the terms of the Government at an early day in this transaction, should not be left in a worse situation than those who may have held back in the hope of better offers. Let all be treated alike. It is thus that the Government will exalt itself before the nation. It is thus that, substituting an expanded justice for the mere letter of a bargain, it will be likely to invite still larger confidence in future. It is thus that it will ultimately be the gainer, by that connexion invariably subsisting between the permanent interest of every Government, and its standing of unimpeachable and spontaneous equity in the eyes of the public creditor.

Should an act for the loan of nine millions be passed, a considerable surplus of debt, at 6 per cent., will still remain to be provided for, for the service of 1827; more than thirteen millions of the stock of 1814 becoming redeemable in 1827, the whole cannot be redeemed in that year, but with the aid of a loan. A loan of six millions would be sufficient, in all probability, for this purpose, and is, accordingly, recommended; the interest not to exceed five per cent., and the amount to be also subject to redemption in 1829 and 1830, in equal portions. The effect of the two loans recommended, which it would be most desirable to authorize in distinct acts, would, it is believed, be to enable the Government to redeem the whole of the six per cent. stock of 1813 and 1814, in the course of 1826 and 1827. It would also throw upon each of the years 1829 and 1830 an amount of debt equal to about eight millions and a half, instead of less than one million, according to the distribution as at present existing. The only remaining stock of six per cent. would then be that of 1815, in amount under nine millions and a half, redeemable in 1828. Should no unforeseen expenditures arise, and a proper economy be kept up in the public administration, it may reasonably be hoped, as before intimated, that the surplus revenue at the disposal of the Treasury, in 1828, will be equal to the reimbursement of that sum. After 1830, the whole amount of debt, on the results herein assumed, would stand at about forty millions; full one-half of which will be redeemable at the pleasure of the Government. No portion of it will be at an interest exceeding five per cent., whilst the principal part will be at a rate still lower. With these views of the public debt, so encouraging in their bearing upon its speedy, certain, and regular extinguishment, it is not deemed necessary to recommend, at present, any other measures in relation to it than the two loans described.

III. OF THE ESTIMATE OF THE PUBLIC REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR 1826.

The public revenue is derived in an amount so preponderating from foreign commerce, that the state of the latter is always to be chiefly looked to, in every prospective view of the national income. As the internal business of the country has worn a character of activity and increase during the present year, so has also its foreign trade, by that close connexion which subsists between them. The exports for the year ending on the 30th September last have exceeded ninety-two millions of dollars. The imports have exceeded ninety-one millions. Of the exports, upwards of sixty-six millions were of domestic, and the remainder of foreign productions.

Of the imports, upwards of eighty-six millions were in American vessels;

of the exports, upwards of eighty-one millions. Considering that the vessels of those foreign nations with which the United States have the most extensive commercial intercourse are now placed upon a footing of equality, as to duties and charges of whatever kind, in our ports, with the vessels of the United States, this heavy excess of American tonnage is a signal proof of the flourishing state of our navigation. It may serve to show how the efficient protection extended to it by the early laws of Congress succeeded in establishing it in a manner to meet and overcome all competition. Before the era of those laws, it is known how this great interest languished; how little able it proved, before the auxiliary hand of Government was stretched out, to support itself against the established superiority and overwhelming competition which it had to face in the world.

The foregoing amount of exports exceeds, by about seventeen millions of dollars, the average amount for the three years preceding. The imports exceed, by about eleven millions, the same average. Whilst this large excess of exports, during the past year, arises chiefly from the produce of the soil, it is satisfactory to know that domestic manufactures have lent their contribution. Of the latter, there have been exported to the value of between five and six millions of dollars. This is an excess of eight hundred thousand dollars over those exported in 1824, and of more than two millions of dollars over those exported in 1823. The progressive increase in this branch of industry is naturally ascribable to the new-tariff.

The effects of the tariff upon the course of our foreign trade, in other respects, have, as yet, been but very partially disclosed. More time must elapse before such a body of successive facts can be presented under it, as may lay a foundation for confident conclusions. The law itself, by the terms of its enactment, has not yet come into full operation in all its parts; and the returns in possession of the Treasury are not yet complete, even for the short period during which its principal provisions have had any efficacy. One thing seems apparent: that its effect, up to the present period, has not been to diminish the general aggregate of the foreign trade of the country. In estimating the value of the importations for the last year, it is probable that even an increase will be found to have taken place in some articles on which the duties were raised; as in fabrics of cotton, and in several articles composed of iron: whilst in other articles of this last material, as well as in some articles composed of wool, a decrease will be observable. But a fact challenges notice, that can scarcely have been without its operation upon our importations during the commercial year just closed: It is the extensive changes that were announced in March last, in the tariff of Great Britain. The trade of that country exerts such an influence upon the trade of other countries, that any important alterations in the former must always be likely to affect, to a greater or less extent, the markets of Europe and of the commercial world. The larger admission into England, which the above changes authorized, of the commodities of other countries, heretofore positively or virtually excluded for ages from her ports, must have affected the prices of a portion at least of those commodities, by the prospect of a new vent thus suddenly opened to them. This is known to have been the case in regard to some commodities, the duties upon which were lowered by the British tariff—which commodities are also amongst those imported from Europe into the United States. It is presumable that it may have been the case in regard to others less distinctly known. Hence the additional value of foreign merchandise imported into the United States during the past year cannot, in all cases, be taken as the true measure of an additional quantity; the laws of the United States requiring the value of for-

eign articles to be fixed at the port of exportation, and at the time of exportation. These changes in the British laws of trade, operating simultaneously with the new tariff at its commencement, increase the difficulty of ascertaining, at this juncture, the exact effects of the latter, even for a single year, upon the course of the foreign trade of the United States.

The importations for the year being so large, and the provisions of the new tariff mainly attaching to them, a corresponding amount of revenue will arise from this source during the year. Accordingly, the gross amount of duties accruing upon imports and tonnage, from the 1st of January to the 30th of September last, is estimated at twenty-five million five hundred thousand dollars. The gross amount that will probably accrue for the whole year, is estimated at thirty-one millions. Should this amount prove to be correct, it will exceed, by six millions of dollars, the amount which has accrued during any one year since the excessive importations that immediately followed the war, viz: those of 1815 and 1816.

In estimating the clear revenue that may be expected to arise from the duties of the year, the amount of them to be drawn back on exportations of a portion of the articles on which they have accrued, the losses that may happen, and the expenses of collection, are all to be taken into consideration. The duties secured by bond during one year, are chiefly payable in the year that follows. A portion is payable in the same year; but this is generally counterbalanced by the portion that also becomes payable in the next year, on the importations of that year. It will be more than counterbalanced if the importations prove greater, and will not be met if they prove less. Debenture certificates for payment of drawback being demandable at any time within a year after the importation of the articles intended to be exported, the number and amount of them chargeable upon the accruing duties of the year can never be accurately foreknown.

The debentures issued during the first three quarters of the present year amounted to \$4,489,710 29. This is more, by \$1,537,710 99, than those issued during the corresponding period of the preceding year. The amount of those outstanding on the 30th of September last, and chargeable upon the revenue of 1826, was \$1,858,315 64; which is more, by \$854,313 64, than was chargeable on the same day in 1824 upon the revenue of 1825.

The amount of duty bonds in suit on the 30th of September last was \$2,987,347 22, which is \$92,791 98 more than was in suit on the same day in the year preceding.

Deducing from the foregoing statements, the conclusions and probabilities that may at present seem warrantable, the receipts for 1826 are estimated as follows, viz:

From customs	-	-	-	-	\$24,000,000 00
public lands	-	-	-	-	1,000,000 00
bank dividends	-	-	-	-	385,000 00
miscellaneous and incidental receipts	-	-	-	-	115,000 00
Making an aggregate of	-	-	-	-	\$25,500,000 00

The expenditures of the year are estimated as follows:

Viz:

Civil, miscellaneous, and diplomatic	-	\$2,032,454 66
Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian department, revolutionary and military pensions, arming the militia, and arrearages prior to the 1st of January, 1817,	-	5,525,662 55

Naval service, including gradual increase	\$3,026,612 81
Public debt	10,000,000 00
Making together	<u>\$20,584,730 02</u>

Which will leave in the Treasury on the 31st of December, 1826, after satisfying all the demands of that year, a surplus estimated at \$4,915,269 98

If the remark be entitled to any attention, that the recent alterations in the British laws of trade have affected the importations into the United States during the existing year, by increasing their ad valorem amount, it ought not to create surprise if the value of importations in 1826 should fall below that of 1825; because, admitting that these laws served, on their first promulgation, to enhance the price of certain enumerated commodities in the markets of Europe, it is not probable that this effect of them will be either extensive or permanent. One of their main provisions is known to consist in a reduction of the duties upon a list of articles manufactured in the different countries of Europe, as well as in Britain. But the most important articles of this list were already so thoroughly established in the manufactories of Britain, as to be beyond the reach of competition from abroad. Hence the privilege of introducing them there, and especially to any large extent, (meaning for consumption in Britain, without here alluding to her warehousing system,) must prove, in the end, to be nominal rather than real. Among the list are seen fabrics of woollen, of cotton, of linen, of hardware; and the new scale of duties is to have added to them, in every case, the amount of any internal excise duty previously existing, or which may at any time afterwards be imposed upon the same articles, when manufactured in England. The forecast of that country, in all that relates to the interests of her manufactures, justifies the belief that she will not fail to conciliate the continued protection of them, with whatever other abrogations she may engraft upon her commercial code, either in relation to the other nations of the world, or to her own dependencies in whatever part of it.

It has been seen how largely the exportation of our own manufactures, during the past year, has exceeded the exportations of the two years preceding. It may be added, that in no previous year since the foundation of the Government has the exportation of American manufactures reached an amount at all approaching to that of 1825. This is known from official documents as far back as 1803, and no doubt can be entertained of its being true for the remainder of the period. This fact, in conjunction with the increasing consumption of these manufactures at home, and not less of their improving quality, gives gratifying assurance of the progress of this most important branch of the national industry. It may be considered as marking the commencement of an epoch in the national resources, since an intimate connexion is believed to exist between the full encouragement and success of domestic manufactures, and the wealth, the power, and the happiness of the country. The United States would, it is thought, overlook what is due to the essential interests of their agriculture, which can never reach the full point of prosperity but under the constant and various demand of the home market; of their foreign commerce, which can never expand to its full limit of activity, or reap its full measure of riches, but with the aids of an active home trade, and of an export trade enhanced in its value by being diversified in its objects; of the exuberance of their soil, yielding the best materials for so many of the fabrics which conduce to the wants, the comforts, and the refinements of the social state; of the industry, the enterprise, the frugality,

of their people; of the unrivalled equality of their laws, which, interdicting exclusive rights and monopolies, invites the most energetic exertions of every individual in the field of competition; and, finally, of the advantages flowing from the absence of pecuniary exactions by the hand of Government upon the internal products and labor of the country—if they do not vigorously uphold the manufactures of the country, now for the first time appearing to be upon the eve of striking root. It is a commencement that deserves every seasonable improvement. The territorial size and fertility of a country depend upon nature or upon accident. Both the one and the other may exist upon the largest scale; but in vain, if a provident Government do not second these gifts; whilst nations destitute of them, and struggling against positive obstacles of nature, are seen to arrive, through the wisdom of their policy, at the heights of prosperity and renown. To give perfection to the industry of a country rich in the gifts of nature, and blessed in the beneficence of its Government; to draw out its obvious resources, and seek constantly for new ones, ever ready to unfold themselves to diligent inquiry urged on by adequate motives; to augment the number and variety of occupations for its inhabitants; to hold out to every degree of labor, and to every modification of skill, its appropriate object and inducement: these rank amongst the highest ends of legislation. To organize the whole labor of a country; to entice into the widest ranges its mechanical and intellectual capabilities, instead of suffering them to slumber; to call forth, wherever hidden, latent ingenuity, giving to effort activity, and to emulation ardor; to create employment for the greatest amount of numbers, by adapting it to the diversified faculties, propensities, and situations of men, so that every particle of ability, every shade of genius, may come into requisition, is, in other words, to lift up the condition of a country, to increase its fiscal energy, to multiply the means and sources of its opulence, to imbue it with the elements of general as well as lasting strength and prosperity. It is in the destiny of nations, that the highest points of advancement are not to be arrived at, but through the complicated yet harmonious action of these elements. That extensive and flourishing manufactures, with the train of useful arts allied to them, tend to propel nations in this onward course, is a maxim believed to be enforced by the best lights of experience, and to be of peculiar application to the United States, under the present circumstances of their interior and external condition. By a flourishing state of manufactures, we shall see rising up a new class of capitalists, rivalling in the extent and usefulness of their operations, and in the amount of their gains, the wealthiest of our merchants; spreading, too, by the education and habits for which their pursuits when largely conducted make a call, useful knowledge and science, wherever these pursuits concentrate. By a flourishing state of manufactures, we shall see the gains of the merchant augmented, even in his trade of imports; since, for every foreign fabric excluded from consumption by the ultimate use of the rival fabric at home, other fabrics will find their way to us; consumption having no limits but the ability to buy, and this ability invariably increasing as home manufactures assume variety and attain perfection. It is then that they create and diffuse wealth, by what is the only true foundation of it in a nation—the universal, subdivided, and successful industry of the people. It is then that they make a call for an abundant circulating medium, by quickening the operations of purchase and sale. It is then that they attract the precious metals to a country, and, beyond any other power of retention, keep them there. By numerous manufactures, we shall see agriculture, the first pillar in the State, stand firm; for when they shall have raised up new capitalists, who so sure to maintain profitable dealing with them as the owner of the soil? For the

treasures that cover its surface, and that lie beneath it, he is then sure to find a market, both regular and growing, whatever the political or mercantile vicissitudes at a distance; and as sure to buy at cheap rates the fabrics that he wants—cheapness being the necessary consequence of full competition among a powerful class of artisans at home. By numerous manufactures, in fine, we shall see reared up in the State that additional pillar, which, standing in the middle, is indispensable to the stability of the other two; for the State must be in a false position, lying perpetually at the mercy of extrinsic events, when reposing only upon foreign commerce and agriculture. The great intermediate interest, strengthening and upholding both the others, is manufactures. When to the complete establishment of these the internal improvement of the country shall have been superadded, the farmer of the United States cannot but perceive that the measure of his prosperity is made potentially full. Discouraging distances between himself and his customers exist no longer. Through the wisdom of art, the obstacles of nature disappear. He sees combined with the advantages of a country of almost boundless extent and capacity of production, the facilities of quick intercourse, which compensate to small countries the want of these advantages. He sees time anticipated in the effective augmentation of our numbers; for, as with machinery in manufactures, so with canals and good highways, they change the relative weakness of a thin and scattered, into the activity and power of a condensed population; thereby exemplifying the highest wisdom of legislation—the noblest works of government—guided by the intelligence and stimulated by the energy of freedom.

In giving these opinions in favor of domestic manufactures, it is known that other opinions exist on this subject, claiming the support of distinguished names, both at home and abroad. For these opinions, as they have from time to time been witnessed in the discussions of the legislative hall at home, the utmost deference is felt. Nevertheless, it is deemed proper to communicate with candor those contained in this report, deliberately weighed as they have been, and uttered, as they also are, under the obligations of official duty. In the submission of plans for the improvement of the public revenue, none occur more likely to prove salutary than those that look to the fostering of manufactures; under the truth, that in the multiplied productions of nature and art in a country, the result of industry and skill every where diffused, lie the best and only foundations of finance. When the people of a country are universally and profitably employed, the aggregate of individual becomes the surest measure of national prosperity; and revenue for the public occasions will always be at hand, under whatever forms the Government may deem it most expedient and least burdensome to call it forth. The facts of the world are on the side of these opinions; it being incontestable that nations which have reached the most imposing heights of physical and intellectual power, are those in which manufactures have been the most numerous, and arrived at the greatest perfection. It is more applicable to add, that this perfection, amongst the nations where it has been most conspicuous, has been achieved through the most comprehensive and rigorous protection afforded to this kind of industry—a protection persevered in throughout ages, and never given up whilst its objects remained unaccomplished. The speculative economists of Europe are in opposition to the experience that surrounds them, and not less frequently to each other and to themselves, when they would hold up to any one nation the asserted benefit of an opposite system. "France," says one of her most celebrated writers of this class, (but who knows how to reconcile the enlightened ideas of free trade with those first duties that every nation owes to itself,) "is

probably indebted for the beauty of her silk and woollen manufactures to the wise encouragement of that administration which advanced to the manufacturers two thousand francs for every loom at work." The same writer, (Say,) whilst describing the condition of some of the provinces of that country, and which, as he says, wanted nothing but towns to bring them into high cultivation, adds, that "hopeless, indeed, would be their situation, were France to adopt the system which recommends the purchase of manufactures from foreign countries, with the raw produce of domestic agriculture." France still adheres, in the midst of her riches and power, to the practice on which these sentiments are founded. Nor is the example of Britain, up to this very moment, less absolute or less instructive. The prohibitions, the bounties, the high duties, the penalties, (by force of which, throughout a long tract of time, the manufactures of that country have gained so much excellence,) never in anywise abated, until, by the recent avowals of her statesmen, high in intelligence as authority, British fabrics were not merely certain to continue the supply—immense as it is known to be—of the home demand, but to find their way, in a proportion far greater than those from any other country, into all the markets of the world. The United States, with a combination of natural and political advantages, as transcendent in number as degree, have before them these and other examples; the lights of co-existent nations; the amplest demonstrations of experience for building up their manufactures; and, by that vigilant legislative assistance, without which they have never been known in any country to establish themselves in large or durable pre-eminence. Nor has this policy been found to interfere with an abundant foreign commerce in the wealthiest and most industrious nations. It has, on the contrary, carried its bounds still further; since every nation, by its habits and position, will always command superior facilities for excelling in certain branches of labor and art, which it therefore chiefly cherishes, leaving to other nations the opportunity of excelling in other branches, or of running the career of beneficial rivalry in the same; by which system the artificial productions of the world are augmented and improved, and the fields of traffic, through the increasing desires and varying tastes of mankind, as opulence and civilization make new advances, more and more extended and enriched. If the nations of Europe, whose industry and interchanges move in circles geographically proximate to each other, have not yet adopted this policy, or have fallen back in their prosperity by the fact of its absence; if those nations that have adopted it are still seen to keep to it, or have only swerved from it after its ends have been attained; by stronger reasons should the United States act upon it. Their remoteness from all the chief sources of supply of manufactured articles, forms the additional motive; not to invoke that which might be drawn from the burdens, and even exclusions, still in full existence in other countries, against some of their primary productions. That a populous and independent nation, a nation civilized since the moment of its existence, and whose institutions, by their essential principle, tend to accelerate it in the career of intellectual and social, as already they have conferred upon it political eminence, should have continued as long as the United States have done, to derive from a distance, to be computed only by the space of oceans, so many of the fabrics which conduce to the necessary or tasteful accommodations of life, if not without precedent, has, perhaps, not before existed in the case of any other nation upon the same extensive scale. Without adverting to the contingencies which may diminish or cut off this supply from remote hemispheres, the very deterioration to which time, and more frequently casualty, expose no inconsiderable portion of these fabrics

before the natural and intended uses of them can be exhausted, and where the skill that made is too often alone competent to renovate or repair, becomes, by so much, a dead loss to the capital of the importer or consumer, and consequently to that of the nation. The amount of it would go far, it is believed, towards forming a fund for encouraging the equally perfect fabrication at home of most of the articles of foreign origin consigned, by the cause alluded to, to premature inutility or destruction. Besides the advantages of manufactures for home use, the present moment is deemed to be peculiarly auspicious, (not to say urgent,) for fostering them, from the situation and circumstances of the rest of the world. An era has arrived, upon which after ages are to look back as to a point in the commercial destinies of mankind. The colonial system is fast falling to pieces. Over immense regions it is totally gone; involving the certainty of changes, both in the channels and the objects of trade, as vast as they will be various. The family of nations has been extended; new continents, new oceans, are opened to independent intercourse, to a just and equal participation in the benefits of which the United States cannot but be alive. These benefits they can scarcely derive to the full and proper extent, but by giving themselves to the large fabrication of those works of art for which their climate, their productions, and the skill and capital of which their citizens are already in possession, especially qualify them. The course of their export-trade for the last two years, as stated in this report, is an encouraging omen of their ability and aptitude to enter this new and great field of competition. Not to follow up such beginnings by timely and judicious measures, might be to let opportunities pass, not always to be recalled. Whilst nations, shut out by their limited territory from agricultural products as the basis of foreign trade, have yet pushed the latter to its farthest limits by manufactures alone as that basis, it is the favored lot of the United States to superadd to the extent and riches of their soil a state of social advancement, and an amount of town population, already equal to the most extensive and varied operations of manufacturing industry. Not to found establishments by which this species of profitable industry may take life, and spread over the land, would, it is believed, be to forget alike what is due to the best interests of agriculture on the one hand, and to the further enlargement of our commercial power upon the other.

In expressing the convictions embraced in the foregoing remarks, it is not intended to close them by recommending any general revision of the tariff, as fixed by the act of Congress of the 22d of May, 1824. But it is deemed proper, under cover of them, respectfully to submit the expediency of effectively increasing the existing duties upon all manufactures of cotton of a fine quality.

The facilities and inducements to the fabrication of cottons of every description in the United States are so great, that the most beneficial consequences may be anticipated from the full establishment of this manufacture in all its finer branches, in like manner as, by the protection already afforded to cotton fabrics in the coarser branches, we have seen these latter established with advantages so manifold and decided. And should we establish, completely, the former also, such is the quantity in which we produce the raw material of this prominent manufacture of modern times, and (what is still more important,) such its quality, that there is no cause for apprehending that our immense exportations of it abroad will stop. On the contrary, it may be expected that they will go on progressively increasing.

Concurrently with this recommendation for an augmentation of duties on all cotton manufactures of fine quality, it is deemed advisable to submit

also the expediency of lowering, to a small extent, the duties at present existing upon teas, upon coffee, and upon cocoa.

These articles, especially the two former, are of such large consumption in the United States, as to take rank among the necessities of life. They go to make up a part of the daily beverage of the poor as well as the rich, and should therefore not be pressed upon too heavily by the hand of taxation in any form; the less, as they trench upon no rival production at home.

Their more enlarged consumption would tend to increase, in corresponding proportions, the demand for sugar; thereby fostering a valuable production of some of our own States. The more widely, also, the habit of their use can be extended, the greater, it is believed, would be the prospect of seeing lessened the consumption of ardent spirits; so baneful in their effects upon the industry, the health, and the morals of the community. Under these views alone, regarding their connexion with the public prosperity and individual happiness, any temporary or partial loss to the revenue that might result from an adoption of this last recommendation, ought to be considered as compensated. It is not, however, certain, that such loss would result from the increased demand that might be expected to grow up for these articles by a reduction of the present impositions upon them. As regards teas, it may be added as an additional motive to the recommendation, that, under the present duties, there is reason to apprehend some falling off, ultimately, in our China trade, from the late laws and regulations of Britain bearing upon this important article of merchandise.

The interests of a valuable portion of our foreign trade, therefore, and of our shipping, appear to be at stake, in fixing the duties upon teas of all kinds at rates somewhat lower than as at present established.

All which is respectfully submitted.

RICHARD RUSH.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

December 22, 1825.

A.

A STATEMENT exhibiting the amount of duties which accrued on merchandise, tonnage, passports, and clearances; of debentures issued on the exportation of foreign merchandise; of payments for drawback on domestic distilled spirits and domestic refined sugar, exported; of bounties on salted fish, exported; of allowances to vessels employed in the fisheries; of expenses of collection; and of payments made into the Treasury, during the year ending on the 31st day of December, 1824.

Year.	Duties on			Debentures issued.	Drawback on domestic distilled spirits and domestic refined sugar.	Bounties and allowances.	Gross revenue.	Expenses of collection.	Nett revenue.	Payments made into the Treasury.
	Merchandise.	Tonnage.	Passports and clearances.							
1824	\$25,494,628 55	\$126,516 44	\$10,986 00	\$4,277,923 74	\$1,973 48	\$214,870 88	\$21,137,362 89	\$751,932 47	\$20,385,430 42	17,878,325 71

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, December 21, 1825.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

D.

LANDS sold, and moneys received for lands, from the 1st January, 1824, to the 31st December, 1824; and of payments made into the Treasury, during the same period, on account of public lands.

Offices.	Land sold in 1824.	Amount received.			Expenses.		Payments made into the Treasury.
	Acres.	Am't received for lands sold in 1824.	Am't received in 1824 for lands sold prior to 1st July, 1820.	Total amount received in 1824.	Incidental expenses, including salaries and commissions.	Repayments made to individuals for lands erroneously sold.	
Marietta	9,698.59	\$12,209 06	\$2,001 32	\$14,210 38	\$1,346 06		\$12,356 54
Zanesville	24,215.84	30,357 72	8,607 71	38,965 43	1,959 08	\$20 08	39,211 94
Steubenville	29,063.91	36,628 67	5,575 61	42,204 28	2,185 13		39,929 94
Chillicothe	16,183.81	20,229 65	4,718 58	24,948 23	1,805 36		22,967 05
Cincinnati	27,856.91	35,158 97	18,465 39	53,624 36	2,496 30		42,260 74
Wooster	30,098.58	38,369 00	8,161 94	46,530 94	2,097 26		43,207 45
Riqua	2,415.06	3,018 88	-	3,018 88	1,089 37		2,308 45
Delaware	27,219.31	34,024 13	-	34,024 13	1,793 67		32,087 90
Jeffersonville	11,313.34	14,141 65	10,748 63	24,890 28	1,804 70		17,117 95
Vincennes	12,283.52	15,694 59	6,637 73	22,332 32	1,816 92		23,490 05
Brookville	60,683.23	76,254 06	-	76,254 06	2,725 93		77,515 41
Crawfordsville	69,203.40	80,074 01	-	80,074 01	3,211 84		77,558 70
Fort Wayne	1,075.02	1,343 74	-	1,343 74	1,085 07		7,400 00
Kaskaskia	1,278.28	1,597 85	1,666 96	3,264 81	1,303 72		37 00
Shawneetown	2,278.66	2,982 32	1,869 20	4,851 52	1,715 71		2,960 59
Edwardsville	5,541.30	6,926 64	554 02	7,480 66	2,082 70		15,950 25
Vandalia	614.00	767 50	-	767 50	1,602 99		
Palestine	11,936.63	14,921 26	-	14,921 26	1,379 31		4,000 00
Sangamon	22,339.10	27,923 89	-	27,923 89	2,374 33		51,721 53
Detroit	61,917.15	77,768 69	115 68	77,884 37	2,520 75		50,026 01
Monroe	16,329.53	20,436 89	-	20,436 89	1,372 19		
St. Louis	18,363.45	22,954 45	6,684 29	29,638 74	2,136 69		25,541 78
Palmyra							
Franklin	34,400.58	45,331 28	5,330 19	50,661 47	2,833 47		86,457 24

Cape Girardeau	13,677.60	17,096 98	-	17,096 98	2,193 90	-	14,319 00
Lexington	20,343.49	25,430 57	-	25,430 57	1,247 59	-	-
Batesville	2,088.43	2,610 53	-	2,610 53	1,804 91	-	202 33
Little Rock	889.36	1,111 75	-	1,111 75	945 15	-	-
Ouachita	-	-	-	-	1,039 02	-	-
Opelousas	3,627.26	4,534 06	795 74	5,329 80	1,088 92	-	3,000 00
New Orleans	-	-	-	-	1,000 00	-	-
St. Helena court-house	-	-	-	-	1,000 00	-	-
Washington	10,269.22	12,836 46	7,716 58	20,553 04	3,295 53	462 44	17,500 00
Jackson court-house	320.00	400 00	-	400 00	682 63	-	-
Choctaw district	70,612.52	91,137 73	-	91,137 73	1,949 44	-	70,977 94
St. Stephen's	23,579.92	29,465 98	1,933 86	31,399 84	3,571 68	-	41,264 01
Huntsville	8,019.15	10,023 98	5,076 43	15,100 41	2,610 86	-	7,720 61
Cahaba	75,531.70	109,966 90	14,230 73	124,197 63	4,669 53	11 25	104,461 74
Tuscaloosa	16,883.60	21,104 71	-	21,104 71	1,507 13	-	19,166 00
Sparta	7,171.59	8,964 48	-	8,964 48	1,286 72	-	31,700 00
	749,323 04	953,799 03	110,890 59	1,064,689 62	74,621 56	493 77	984,418 15

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
General Land Office, November 1, 1825.

GEO. GRAHAM, *Commissioner.*

E.

STATEMENT of the moneys received into the Treasury from all other sources than customs and public lands, during the year 1824.

From dividends on stock in the Bank of the United States		\$350,000 00
arrears of old direct tax of 1798	\$5,203 50	
new direct tax	998 46	
new internal revenue	34,663 37	
fees on letters patent	6,270 00	
cents coined at the mint	15,475 00	
passage money of an American seaman returned	10 00	
surplus emoluments of officers of the customs	31,490 56	
interest on balances due by the Bank of Elkton to the United States	2,085 33	
Received under the act to abolish the United States trading establishment	22,519 20	
Moneys previously advanced on account of prisoners of war	3,708 62	
Moneys previously advanced on account of military pensions	563 00	
		122,987 04
Balances of advances made to the War Department, repaid under the 3d section of the act of 1st May, 1820		45,481 89
Loan of five millions of dollars at four and a half per cent., to provide for the awards under the Spanish treaty		5,000,000 00
		<u>\$5,518,468 93</u>

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Register's Office, December 8, 1825.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

F.

STATEMENT of the expenditures of the United States for the year 1824.

CIVIL, MISCELLANEOUS, AND DIPLOMATIC, VIZ :

Legislature	-	-	-	\$603,738	39
Executive department	-	-	-	473,370	46
Officers of the mint	-	-	-	9,310	00
Surveying department	-	-	-	12,272	30
Commissioner of the Public Buildings	-	-	-	1,500	00
Governments in the Territories of the United States	-	-	-	26,632	79
Judiciary	-	-	-	209,442	30
					<hr/>
					\$1,336,266 24
Annuities and grants	-	-	-	1,953	02
Mint establishment	-	-	-	29,469	76
Unclaimed merchandise	-	-	-	769	99
Light-house establishment	-	-	-	153,419	96
Surveys of public lands	-	-	-	108,891	00
Registers and receivers of land offices	-	-	-	1,206	00
Boundary lines between Missouri and Arkansas	-	-	-	1,000	00
Land claims in Florida Territory	-	-	-	13,564	92
Land claims in St. Helena land district	-	-	-	1,937	50
Repairing the road from Cumberland to Ohio	-	-	-	17,000	00
Roads within the Indian territory, from Nashville to New Orleans	-	-	-	7,920	00
Roads within the State of Indiana	-	-	-	11,462	73
Roads, canals, &c. within the State of Alabama	-	-	-	32,969	01
Roads and canals within the State of Missouri	-	-	-	3,282	79
Payment to Ohio of the nett proceeds of land sold under the 3d section of the act of 28th of February, 1823	-	-	-	10,206	41
Marine hospital establishment	-	-	-	34,986	77
Public buildings in Washington	-	-	-	110,370	53
Accommodation of the President's household	-	-	-	839	24
Payment of balances due to officers of old internal revenue and direct tax	-	-	-	657	47
Payment of balances to collectors of new internal revenue	-	-	-	317	50
Payment of certain certificates	-	-	-	425	73
Miscellaneous expenses	-	-	-	136,294	41
					<hr/>
					678,942 74
Diplomatic department	-	-	-	108,898	47
Missions to the independent nations on the American continent	-	-	-	28,669	72
Contingent expenses of foreign intercourse	-	-	-	20,145	73
Relief and protection of American seamen	-	-	-	38,056	96
Treaty with Spain	-	-	-	15,946	17
Treaty of Ghent, (6th and 7th articles)	-	-	-	14,136	44
Treaty of Ghent, (1st article)	-	-	-	12,327	78

Treaties with Mediterranean powers	-	\$10,550	00
Claims on Spain	-	4,891,368	56
			<hr/>
		\$5,140,099	83
		<hr/>	
		\$7,155,308	81

MILITARY DEPARTMENT, VIZ:

Pay of the army	-	\$1,093,868	08
Subsistence	-	265,500	81
Forage	-	34,177	18
Purchasing department	-	148,738	07
Medical and hospital department	-	23,674	19
Contingent expenses	-	13,695	56
Ordnance	-	50,514	09
Quartermaster's department	-	293,154	72
Repairs and contingencies of fortifications	-	16,282	47
Fort Monroe	-	95,629	86
Fort Calhoun	-	89,702	09
Fort Washington	-	9,275	14
Fort Delaware	-	11,500	00
Fort at Mobile Point	-	84,630	99
Fort at the Rigolets	-	100,000	00
Fort Jackson	-	69,059	17
Fort at Brenton's Point	-	39,500	00
Fort at New Utrecht Point	-	15,510	00
Repairs of Plymouth beach	-	20,000	00
Harbor of Presque Isle	-	3,000	00
Improving Ohio and Mississippi rivers, &c.	-	3,003	84
Surveys, &c. of roads and canals	-	19,344	60
Relief of officers, &c., of Seminole campaign	-	11,835	82
Military Academy, West Point	-	15,438	39
Medals for officers	-	2,215	00
Arrearages	-	17,331	62
Balances due to certain States	-	5,510	27
Bounties and premiums	-	26,286	10
Gratuities	-	12,400	04
Expenses of recruiting	-	8,279	65
Armories	-	386,357	38
Arsenals	-	2,538	92
Arming and equipping the militia	-	171,155	43
National armory, western waters	-	3,117	00
Purchase of Gridley's farm	-	10,000	00
Purchase of woollens for 1825	-	20,000	00
Ransom of American captives	-	767	75
Maps, plans, &c., War Office	-	547	56
Road from Plattsburg to Sackett's Harbor	-	1,350	00
Road from Ohio to Detroit	-	1,337	55
Road from Pensacola to St. Augustine	-	15,000	00
Relief of sundry individuals	-	134,745	81
Invalid and half-pay pensions	-	231,726	18
Revolutionary pensions	-	1,267,600	41
Purchase and reservation of Indian lands in Georgia	-	26,025	70

Purchase of Quapaw lands	-	-	\$7,000 00
Treaty with the Choctaws	-	-	938 37
Treaty with the Creeks	-	-	23,000 00
Treaty with the Florida Indians	-	-	23,657 50
Military escort, Florida Indians	-	-	9,500 00
Civilization of Indians	-	-	13,541 81
Pay of Indian agents	-	-	22,874 24
Pay of sub-agents	-	-	10,548 32
Presents	-	-	14,412 45
Contingencies, Indian department	-	-	98,743 88
Indian annuities	-	-	177,250 31
Treaties with Indians beyond the Mississippi	-	-	3,094 99

5,275,889 31

From which deduct the following repayments:

Fortifications	-	\$4,667 30
Fort opposite Fort St. Philip	-	168 00
Cannon, shot, shells, &c.	-	200 00
Treaties with Indians, act 20th	-	-
April, 1818	-	599 67

5,634 97

\$5,270,254 34

NAVAL DEPARTMENT, VIZ:

Pay of the navy afloat	-	898,415 50
Pay of the navy shore stations	-	223,869 24
Provisions	-	312,404 56
Medicines	-	31,698 47
Repairs of vessels	-	404,151 00
Ordnance and ordnance stores	-	30,156 44
Navy yards, &c.	-	136,365 01
Contingent expenses prior to 1824	-	102,028 39
Contingent expenses for 1824	-	149,889 97
Contingent expenses not enumerated	-	680 94
Gradual increase	-	286,977 45
Inclined plane docks, &c.	-	11,375 81
Ship-houses	-	15,114 63
Suppression of piracy	-	16,401 60
Prohibition of the slave-trade	-	14,032 58
Survey of the coast of Florida	-	1,412 82
Survey of Charleston harbor	-	2,962 37
Rewarding officers and crews of two gigs, under the command of Lieut. Gregory	-	3,000 00
Captors of Algerine vessels	-	56 59
Relief of sundry individuals	-	22,305 07
Pay and subsistence of the marine corps	-	199,061 30
Clothing for the marine corps	-	31,334 83
Military stores for the marine corps	-	3,551 25
Fuel for the marine corps	-	4,659 80
Contingent expenses of the marine corps	-	9,000 00
Medicines for the marine corps	-	2,369 71
Barracks for the marine corps	-	9,631 81

2,922,907 14

From which deduct the following repayments:

Building barges	-	\$409 58	
Superintendent, artificers, &c.	11,529 22		
Laborers, and fuel for engines	6,320 15		
Rewarding officers and crew of frigate Constitution	-	66 63	
		<hr/>	\$18,325 58
			<hr/>
			\$2,904,581 56

PUBLIC DEBT, VIZ:

Interest, &c. domestic debt	-	5,301,104 19	
Redemption of 7 per cent. stock of 1815: for principal	8,598,309 35		
Premium	-	49,302 19	
		<hr/>	8,647,611 54
Redemption of exchanged 6 per cent. stock of 1812	-	2,612,435 69	
Reimbursement of Mississippi stock	-	7,242 34	
		<hr/>	16,568,393 76
			<hr/>
			31,898,538 47

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Register's Office, December 8, 1825.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

LANDS sold, and moneys received for lands, from the 1st January, 1825, to 30th June, 1825, and payments made into the Treasury, during the same period, on account of public lands.

Offices.	Lands sold from 1st January to 30th June, 1825.	Amount received.			Expenses.		Payments made into the Treasury.
		Amount received for land sold in the first two quarters of 1825.	Amount received for land sold prior to 1st July, 1820.	Total amount received in the first two quar- ters of 1825.	Incidental ex- penses, includ- ing salaries and commis- sions.	Repayments made to indi- viduals, for lands errone- ously sold.	
	Acres.						
Steubenville -	9,272.44	\$12,085 87	\$9,103 96	\$21,189 83	\$991 49	-	\$18,717 29
Marietta -	7,483.32	9,366 64	3,060 60	12,427 24	446 15	-	11,887 76
Cincinnati -	9,840.08	11,385 00	30,476 72	41,861 72	1,383 84	-	46,005 28
Chillicothe -	8,536.79	10,670 87	9,549 32	20,220 19	1,258 28	-	18,963 50
Zanesville -	10,440.48	13,050 58	16,421 20	29,471 78	1,166 75	-	26,566 29
Wooster -	9,742.71	12,178 38	13,796 55	25,974 93	1,100 16	-	25,808 05
Piqua -	2,215.55	2,764 48	-	2,764 48	543 68	-	2,135 20
Delaware -	10,997.04	13,748 26	-	13,748 26	800 97	-	10,091 08
Jeffersonville -	3,102.78	3,878 46	22,248 33	26,126 79	1,271 40	-	28,497 69
Vincennes -	5,231.03	6,538 83	14,675 97	21,214 '80	760 16	-	11,515 34
Brookville -	18,087.03	29,530 60	-	29,530 60	1,339 91	-	25,510 28
Crawfordsville -	36,470.26	45,587 89	-	45,587 89	988 36	-	-
Fort Wayne -	295.40	369 25	-	369 25	575 74	-	11 87
Kaskaskia -	560.00	700 00	1,155 53	1,855 53	564 43	-	58 97
Shawneetown -	640.00	800 00	2,326 18	3,126 18	674 20	-	2,192 00
Edwardsville -	2,244.56	2,805 69	1,153 38	3,959 07	376 27	-	145 93
Vandalia -	320.00	400 00	-	400 00	527 67	-	-
Palestine -	3,366.89	4,208 61	-	4,208 61	698 36	-	12,576 71
Springfield -	7,057.20	8,821 51	-	8,821 51	880 77	-	27,256 96
Detroit -	59,388.04	75,739 96	5,168 73	80,908 69	1,603 75	-	42,843 02
Monroe -	7,633.32	9,541 66	-	9,541 66	692 13	-	-
St. Louis -	8,869.92	11,087 37	6,265 93	17,353 30	1,123 33	-	14,318 86
Palmyra -	10,961.12	13,710 15	-	13,710 15	1,460 16	-	-
Franklin -	8,713.37	10,909 73	12,515 56	23,425 29	1,018 93	-	21,263 50

STATEMENT G—Continued.

Offices.	Lands sold from 1st Jan- uary to 30th June, 1825.	Amount received.			Expenses.		Payments made into the Treasury.
		Amount receiv- ed for land sold in the first two quarters of 1825.	Amount receiv- ed for land sold prior to 1st July, 1820.	Total amount received in the first two quar- ters of 1825.	Incidental ex- penses, inclu- ding salaries and commis- sions.	Repayments made to indi- viduals, for lands errone- ously sold.	
	Acres.						
Cape Girardeau	1,916.06	\$2,395 05	-	\$2,395 05	\$533 43	-	\$1,060 00
Lexington	5,495 38	6,869 23	-	6,869 23	816 27	-	8,229 56
Batesville	3,103.54	3,879 41	-	3,879 41	653 49	-	4,704 15
Little Rock	400.00	500 00	-	500 00	621 62	-	-
Ouachita	80.00	100 00	-	100 00	395 44	-	-
Opelousas	-	-	\$3,098 78	3,098 78	537 18	-	-
New Orleans	400.00	500 00	-	500 00	331 31	-	14,295 01
St. Helena court-house	-	-	-	-	500 00	-	-
Washington	5,311.26	10,770 09	35,900 83	46,670 92	398 68	\$350 11	70,204 21
Jackson court-house	233.80	291 86	-	291 86	500 00	-	-
Choctaw district	30,952.92	38,691 13	-	38,691 13	1,800 11	-	73,963 28
St. Stephen's	11,214.50	14,019 99	3,247 13	17,267 12	931 74	-	16,250 09
Huntsville	12,089.64	16,084 10	39,586 15	55,670 25	1,857 05	-	2,901 40
Tuscaloosa	65,662.48	135,138 23	-	135,138 23	2,386 57	-	125,734 84
Sparta	5,320.99	6,651 24	-	6,651 24	409 28	-	5,120 00
Cahaba	-	-	-	-	-	-	*16,112 25
Tallahassee	44,427.55	77,268 00	-	77,268 00	1,756 66	-	40,500 00
	428,077.45	623,038 12	229,750 85	852,788 97	36,675 72	350 11	725,440 17

* N. B.—The extensive operations at Cahaba, Alabama, under the relief law of 1824, have unavoidably delayed the transmission of the returns from that office up to the period of this statement. It is presumable that about one hundred thousand dollars was received at that office, during the six months embraced in the above statement.

Amount paid into the Treasury in the first two quarters of 1825	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$725,440 17
in the third quarter of 1825	-	-	-	-	-	-	251,462 50
Total amount paid into the Treasury in the three quarters of 1825	-	-	-	-	-	-	976,902 67

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT, General Land Office, November 1, 1825.

GEO. GRAHAM, Commissioner.

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, 1825.

From dividends on stock in the Bank of the United States		\$367,500 00
balances of advances made in War Department, repaid under the 3d section of the act of the 1st May, 1820		41,758 60
arrears of new internal revenue	\$22,534 84	
new direct tax	2,009 98	
fees on letters patent	6,690 00	
cents coined at the mint	12,726 25	
postage of letters	469 56	
consular receipts under the 2d section of the act of the 14th of April, 1792	2,292 10	
surplus emoluments of officers of the customs	25,496 52	
money received under the act to abolish the United States trading establishments with the Indians	9,698 57	
finés, penalties, and forfeitures	3,298 06	
sales of public lots in the city of Washington	1,572 38	
nett proceeds of vessels condemned under the acts prohibiting the slave trade	4,473 57	
trespass on Indian lands	48 00	
nett proceeds of vessels, &c. captured of the pirates	325 13	
moneys previously advanced on account of the second census	71 48	
moneys previously advanced on account of ascertaining land titles in Louisiana	500 00	
moneys previously advanced on account of annuity to Christian Indians on the river Thames	1,474 98	
interest on balances due from the banks of Wilmington and Brandywine to the United States	4,937 42	
rent of the naval hospital farm, Chelsea	267 45	
		98,886 29
loan of five millions, at 4½ per cent., per act of 26th May, 1824		5,000,000 00
		<u>\$5,508,144 89</u>

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, December 8, 1825.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

VOL. II.—22

I.

STATEMENT of the expenditures of the United States, from the 1st of January to the 30th September, 1825.

CIVIL, MISCELLANEOUS, AND DIPLOMATIC.

Legislature	\$316,367	08
Executive departments	369,767	44
Officers of the mint	7,200	00
Commissioner of the Public Buildings	1,125	00
Surveying department	17,551	82
Governments in the Territories of the United States	27,596	71
Judiciary	153,942	55
		<hr/>
Annuities and grants	1,300	00
Mint establishment	14,651	64
Unclaimed merchandise	342	30
Light-house establishment	115,868	88
Surveys of public lands	125,456	33
Grant to General Lafayette	200,000	00
Registers and receivers of land offices	1,125	00
Western boundary line of Arkansas Territory	2,000	00
Boundary line between Missouri and Arkansas	1,500	00
Preservation of the public archives in Florida	375	00
Land claims in Florida Territory	6,682	69
Land claims in St. Helena land district	3,250	00
Roads within the State of Indiana	10,798	09
Roads within the State of Ohio	9,197	27
Roads, canals, &c., within the State of Alabama	10,753	66
Roads and canals within the State of Missouri	1,256	44
Roads and canals within the State of Mississippi	15,780	26
Encouragement of learning within the State of Illinois	5,702	06
Repayment for lands erroneously sold by the United States	1,635	93
Purchase of lands reserved to certain Creek Indians	800	00
Marine hospital establishment	39,118	34
Public buildings, Washington	62,000	00
Accommodation of the President's household	14,000	00
Bringing the votes of President and Vice President of the United States	6,169	50
Payment of claims for property lost, &c.	125	00
Stock in the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company	192,500	00
Payment of balances to officers of old internal revenue and direct tax	2,184	64
Payment of balances to collectors of new internal revenue	1,723	45
Payment of certain certificates	83	01
Miscellaneous expenses	71,670	84
Consular receipts, under the act of 14th April, 1792	2,292	10
		<hr/>
		\$893,550 60

Diplomatic department	-	-	\$127,017	29
Contingent expenses of foreign intercourse	-	-	25,224	95
Relief and protection of American seamen	-	-	22,567	20
Treaty of Ghent (6th and 7th articles)	-	-	12,583	13
Treaty of Ghent (1st article)	-	-	8,000	00
Treaty with Spain	-	-	1,125	00
Claims on Spain	-	-	66,335	02
Payments of claims under the 9th article, of				
treaty with Spain	-	-	16,270	87
Treaty with Mediterranean powers	-	-	3,508	67
Prize causes	-	-	2,000	00

 \$1,204,974 56

 2,098,525 16

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT, VIZ:

Pay of the army	-	-	710,379	16
Subsistence	-	-	271,326	69
Forage	-	-	28,289	31
Clothing	-	-	184,737	06
Purchase of woollens, for 1826	-	-	20,000	00
Medical and hospital department	-	-	20,041	87
Contingencies	-	-	16,714	18
Ordnance	-	-	41,065	27
Quartermaster's department	-	-	233,157	25
Repairs and contingencies of fortifications	-	-	4,155	31
Fort Monroe	-	-	86,025	58
Fort Calhoun	-	-	57,400	00
Fort Washington	-	-	207	35
Fort Delaware	-	-	36,506	14
Fort at Mobile Point	-	-	107,008	67
Fort at the Rigolets	-	-	80,000	00
Fort Jackson	-	-	80,940	83
Fort at Brenton's Point	-	-	44,134	60
Fort at New Utrecht Point	-	-	40,366	76
Fort at Beaufort	-	-	400	00
Fort at Cape Fear	-	-	5,000	00
Armament of new fortifications	-	-	100	00
Plymouth beach, repairs of	-	-	5,712	00
Harbor of Presque Isle	-	-	10,371	37
Improving Ohio and Mississippi rivers	-	-	3,722	59
Surveys, &c., of roads and canals	-	-	38,780	21
Relief of officers, &c., of Seminole campaign	-	-	2,601	61
Military Academy, West Point	-	-	9,066	40
Arrearages	-	-	32,304	47
Bounties and premiums	-	-	13,450	63
Expenses of recruiting	-	-	5,275	22
Armories	-	-	261,422	60
Arsenals	-	-	17,430	72
Preservation of islands in Boston harbor	-	-	10,007	29
Arming and equipping the militia	-	-	133,724	91
National armory, western waters	-	-	2,479	88
Ransom of American captives	-	-	610	00
Arsenal lot on the Schuylkill	-	-	8,000	00

Interest due to the State of Virginia	-	\$178,480	11
Payment of claims for property lost, &c.	-	40	00
Cannon, shot, shells, &c.	-	62	20
Continuation of the Cumberland road	-	13,850	00
Road from Ohio to Detroit	-	5,255	00
Road from Cape Sable to Suwanney	-	2,072	15
Road from Detroit to Chicago	-	3,000	00
Road from Memphis to Little Rock	-	1,880	00
Road from St. Augustine to Pensacola	-	809	50
Road from Colerain to Tampa	-	6,000	00
Road from Missouri to New Mexico	-	15,000	00
Relief of sundry individuals	-	140,144	63
Revolutionary pensions	-	1,307,251	12
Compensation to citizens of Georgia	-	23,000	00
Claims against the Osages	-	2,748	00
Choctaw claims	-	16,972	50
Treaty with Choctaws	-	3,748	72
Expenses of Choctaw treaty	-	9,723	44
Treaty with the Sioux, Chippewas, &c.	-	6,400	00
Treaty with the Florida Indians	-	36,425	57
Military escort to Florida Indians	-	500	00
Treaties with Indians beyond the Mississippi	-	3,216	21
Treaty with the Creeks	-	225,853	12
Civilization of Indians	-	11,215	91
Pay of Indian agents	-	26,254	12
Pay of sub-agents	-	12,104	15
Presents to Indians	-	16,963	18
Contingencies, Indian department	-	82,006	85
Annuities to Indians	-	201,278	98

4,976,081 39

From which deduct the following repayments:

Fortifications	-	\$14,500	00
Invalid and half-pay pensions	-	70,351	70
Gratuities	-	205	37
Purchase of Quapaw lands	-	226	09
Fort opposite Fort St. Philip	-	487	64

85,770 80

\$4,890,310 59

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Pay of the navy afloat	-	511,913	27
Pay of the shore stations	-	219,801	93
Provisions	-	274,487	98
Medicines	-	36,583	73
Repairs of vessels	-	249,720	71
Navy yards, docks, and wharves	-	21,064	58
Navy yard, Portsmouth	-	1,145	08
Navy yard, New York	-	25,314	03
Navy yard, Philadelphia	-	7,509	04
Navy yard, Washington	-	8,809	29
Navy yard, Norfolk	-	12,398	44

Navy yard, Charleston	\$14,111 90
Contingent expenses prior to 1824	311 98
Contingent expenses for 1824	45,108 14
Contingent expenses not enumerated, 1824	1,767 21
Contingent expenses for 1825	192,632 94
Contingent expenses not enumerated, 1825	713 74
Gradual increase of the navy	244,409 02
Inclined plane docks, &c.	3,716 50
Ship-houses	2,674 74
Suppression of piracy	8,374 90
Prohibition of the slave trade	8,838 85
Survey of the coast of Florida	73 61
Survey of Charleston and St. Mary's	1,894 28
Captors of Algerine vessels	161 53
Relief of sundry individuals	12,917 00
Building ten sloops of war	78,594 22
Pay and subsistence of marine corps	118,492 74
Clothing for marine corps	19,382 76
Medicines for marine corps	1,266 49
Military stores for marine corps	1,313 78
Fuel for marine corps	5,668 58
Contingent expenses of marine corps	7,731 93
Arrearages of contingent expenses	4,683 78

2,143,588 70

From which deduct the following repayments:

Ordnance and ordnance stores	\$7,524	26
Repairs of sloops of war	1,502	97
Superintendents, artificers, &c.	4,883	72
Laborers, and fuel for engines	2,490	32
Tools burnt at the navy yard,		
Washington	31	06

16,432 33

\$2,127,156.37

PUBLIC DEBT, VIZ:

Interest on the funded debt	-	-	3,347,923 92
Redemption of 7 per cent. stock of 1815,	} principal	2,113 92	
		} premium	11 68
			2,125 60
Redemption of exchanged 6 per cent. stock of 1812	-	-	56,539 30
Redemption of Treasury note 6 per ct. stock	-	-	1,479,374 82
Redemption of 6 per cent. stock of 1812	-	-	6,187,006 84
Reimbursement of Mississippi stock	-	-	1,524 02
Principal and interest of Treasury notes	-	-	493 29

11,074,987 79

\$20,190,979 91

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Register's Office, December 8, 1825.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register*.

No. 1.

STATEMENT of the debt of the United States, 1st October, 1824.

Three per cent. stock - - -	\$13,296,231	45
Exchanged six per cent. stock of 1812	2,668,974	99
		<hr/> \$15,965,206 44
Six per cent. stock of 1812 - - -	6,187,006	84
Six per cent. stock of 1813, (16 millions)	15,497,818	63
Six per cent. stock of 1813, (7½ millions)	6,812,845	44
Six per cent. stock of 1814 - - -	13,096,542	90
Six per cent. stock of 1815 - - -	9,490,099	10
Treasury note six per cent. stock - -	1,479,374	82
Treasury note seven per cent. stock -	4,477,026	17
Five per cent. stock, (subscription to Bank of the United States) - - -	7,000,000	00
Five per cent. stock of 1820 - - -	999,999	13
Five per cent. stock of 1821 - - -	4,735,296	30
Exchanged five per cent. of 1822 - -	56,704	77
Four and a half per cent. stock, (Flori- da loan) - - -	5,000,000	00
		<hr/> 74,832,714 10
		<hr/> <hr/> \$90,797,920 54

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

*Register's Office, December 8, 1825.*JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

NOTE.—The amount of the debt on the 1st of October, 1824, as per statement No. 3, which accompanied the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, of the 31st December, 1824, was - \$90,697,071 54

Add this sum, ascertained to have been issued on account of the loan of \$25,000,000, per act of the 24th March, 1814, more than the sum which has heretofore been stated as the amount of the said loan, and for which the commissioners of loans have not made such returns as to enable the First Auditor to report thereon - - - \$95,105 27

Also, for a variation in the amounts of Treasury note six per cent. and seven per cent. stocks, issued prior to the forming the said statement, but subsequently entered on the Treasury books - - - 5,743 73

100,849 00

\$90,797,920 54

No. 2.

STATEMENT of the debt of the United States, 1st January, 1825.

Three per cent. stock	-	-	\$13,296,231 45	
Exchanged six per cent. stock of 1812	-	-	56,539 30	
				\$13,352,770 75
Six per cent. stock of 1812	-	-	6,187,006 84	
Six per cent. stock of 1813 (16 millions)	-	-	12,403,051 66	
Six per cent. stock of 1813 (7½ millions)	-	-	5,452,884 46	
Six per cent. stock of 1814	-	-	13,096,542 90	
Six per cent. stock of 1815	-	-	9,490,099 10	
Treasury note six per cent. stock	-	-	1,479,374 83	
Treasury note seven per cent. stock	-	-	2,113 92	
Five per cent. stock (subscription to Bank of the United States)	-	-	7,000,000 00	
Five per cent. stock of 1820	-	-	999,999 13	
Five per cent. stock of 1821	-	-	4,735,296 30	
Exchanged five per cent. stock of 1822	-	-	56,704 77	
Four and a half per cent. stock, per act of the 24th May, 1824 (Florida loan)	-	-	5,000,000 00	
Exchanged four and a half per cent. stock, per act of the 26th May, 1824	-	-	4,454,727 95	
				70,357,801 85
				<u>\$83,710,572 60</u>

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

*Register's Office, December 8, 1825.*JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

No. 3.

STATEMENT of the debt of the United States, 1st October, 1825.

Three per cent. stock		\$13,296,231 45
Six per cent. stock of 1813 (loan of 16 millions)	*12,422,051 66	
Six per cent. stock of 1813 (loan of 7½ millions)	+5,433,884 46	
Six per cent. stock of 1814	13,096,542 90	
Six per cent. stock of 1815	9,490,099 10	
Five per cent. stock (subscription to Bank United States)	7,000,000 00	
Five per cent. stock of 1820	999,999 13	
Five per cent. stock of 1821	4,735,296 30	
Exchanged five per cent. stock of 1822	56,704 77	
Four and a half per cent. stock, per act of May 24, 1824, (Florida loan)	5,000,000 00	
Exchanged four and a half per cent. stock, per act of May 26, 1824	4,454,727 95	
Funded four and a half per cent. stock, per act of May 24, 1824	5,000,000 00	
		<u>67,689,306 27</u>
		<u>80,985,537 72</u>
Amount of the debt on the 1st October, 1824, per foregoing statement No. 1		90,797,920 54
Add exchanged 4½ per cent. stock, issued under the act of May 26, 1824, in lieu of six per cent. stocks of 1813		4,454,727 95
		<u>95,252,648 49</u>
Deduct stock paid off in the fourth quarter of 1824, viz:		
Seven per cent. stock	\$4,474,912 25	
And exchanged six per cent. stock of 1812	2,612,435 69	
	<u>7,087,347 94</u>	
And six per cent. stocks of 1813, surrendered for exchanged 4½ per cent. stock, viz:		
Of the loan of 16 millions	\$3,094,766 97	
Of the loan of 7½ millions	1,359,960 98	
	<u>4,454,727 95</u>	
		<u>11,542,075 89</u>
Amount of the debt on the 1st January, 1825, per statement No. 2		83,710,572 60
Add loan at 4½ per cent. per annum, per act of 26th May, 1824		5,000,000 00
		<u>88,710,572 60</u>
Deduct stock paid off since 1st January, 1825, viz:		
In the first quarter of 1825, the residue of 7 per cent.	\$2,113 92	
In the first quarter of 1825, the residue of exchanged 6 per ct.	56,539 30	
On the 1st April, the whole of the Treasury note 6 per cent.	1,479,374 82	
On the 1st October, the whole of the 6 per cent. of 1812	6,187,006 84	
	<u>7,725,034 88</u>	
Amount of the debt on the 1st October, 1825, as above stated		<u>80,985,537 72</u>

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

*Register's Office, December 8, 1825.*JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

* Six per cent. of 1813 (\$16,000,000 loan)		12,422,051 66
+ Six per cent. of 1813 (\$7,500,000 loan)		5,433,884 46
		<u>17,855,936 12</u>
Deduct amount subscribed under the act of 3d March, 1825, and for which 4½ per cent. stock is to be issued on the 1st January, 1826		1,585,138 88
Leaves the amount of 6 per cent. of 1813, reimbursable in 1826		<u>\$16,270,797 24</u>

No. 4.

ESTIMATED AMOUNT of Treasury notes outstanding on the 1st October, 1824.

Total amount issued (as per statement No. 4 of the last report)	-	\$36,680,794 00
Cancelled and reported on by the First Auditor	-	36,664,194 00
Outstanding	-	<u>\$16,600 00</u>
Consisting of small Treasury notes	-	\$2,370 00
Notes bearing interest	-	<u>14,230 00</u>
		<u>\$16,600 00</u>

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

*Register's Office, December 8, 1825.*JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

No. 5.

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

Amount of claims awarded per statement No. 5 of last year	-	\$4,282,151 12½
Whereof there was paid in for lands, per said report	-	\$2,447,535 39
Payments at the Treasury to the 30th September, 1824	-	\$1,820,599 20
Payments from October 1, 1824, to September 30, 1825	-	6,166 36
		<u>1,826,765 56</u>
Balance outstanding October 1, 1825, consisting of—		
Certificates outstanding	-	\$7,805 57
Awards not applied for	-	44 60½
		<u>7,850 17½</u>
		<u>\$4,282,151 12½</u>

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

*Register's Office, December 8, 1825.*JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
March 15, 1826.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, herewith, statements marked B and C, referred to in the annual report from this department, dated the 22d of December, 1825.

I have the honor to be,

With the highest respect,

Your most obedient servant,

RICHARD RUSH.

The Hon. the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

B.

A STATEMENT exhibiting the value and quantities, respectively, of merchandise on which duties actually accrued during the year 1824; (consisting of the difference between articles paying duty, imported, and those entitled to drawback, re-exported;) and, also, of the nett revenue which accrued that year from duties on merchandise, tonnage, passports, and clearances.

MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.					
\$419,526	at 7½ per cent.	-	-	-	\$31,464 45
1,288	12 do.	-	-	-	154 56
939,869	12½ do.	-	-	-	117,483 62
10,670,528	15 do.	-	-	-	1,600,579 20
6,477,446	20 do.	-	-	-	1,295,489 20
17,024,335	25 do.	-	-	-	4,256,083 75
5,823,760	30 do.	-	-	-	1,747,128 00
1,647	35 do.	-	-	-	576 45
33,298	40 do.	-	-	-	13,319 20
167,627	50 do.	-	-	-	83,813 50
<u>\$41,559 324</u>	22 do. average	-	-	-	<u>9,146,091 93</u>
ARTICLES PAYING A SPECIFIC DUTY.					
1. Wines,	1,527,978 gallons, at 30.5 cents, average	-	-	-	466,604 45
2. Spirits,	5,285,047 gallons, at 44.4 cents, average	-	-	-	2,348,074 56
	Molasses, 12,871,425 gallons, at 5.0 cents	-	-	-	643,571 25
3. Teas,	7,107,677 pounds, at 33.3 cents, average	-	-	-	2,368,306 15
	Coffee, 20,368,450 pounds, at 5.0 cents	-	-	-	1,018,422 50
4. Sugar,	78,486,658 pounds, at 30.7 cents, average	-	-	-	2,408,688 11
5. Salt,	3,092,092 bushels, at 20.0 cents	-	-	-	618,410 40
6. All other articles	-	-	-	-	1,829,508 70
					<u>11,701,586 12</u>
Deduct duties refunded, after deducting therefrom duties on merchandise, the particulars of which were not specified by the collectors, and difference in calculation					<u>20,817,678 05</u>
					22,035 35
					<u>20,825,642 70</u>
Add 2½ per cent. retained on drawback	-	-	-	-	\$122,678 68
discount retained on re-exportations	-	-	-	-	933 56
discriminating duty on French vessels	-	-	-	-	338 02
extra duty on merchandise imported in foreign vessels	-	-	-	-	21,592 35
interest on custom-house bonds	-	-	-	-	26,844 08
storage received	-	-	-	-	3,804 54
					<u>176,191 23</u>
	Duties on merchandise	-	-	-	21,001,833 93
Duties on tonnage	-	-	-	-	\$109,243 16
Light money	-	-	-	-	17,273 28
					<u>126,516 44</u>
Passports and clearances	-	-	-	-	10,986 00
					<u>21,139,336 37</u>
Deduct drawback on domestic distilled spirits exported	-	-	-	-	934 92
drawback on domestic refined sugar exported	-	-	-	-	1,038 56
					<u>1,973 48</u>
	Gross revenue	-	-	-	21,137,362 89
Expenses of collection	-	-	-	-	751,932 47
					<u>\$20,385,430 42</u>
	Nett revenue, per statement A	-	-	-	

Explanatory Statements and Notes.

1. Wines—			
Madeira	109,861 gallons, at 100 cents		\$109,861 00
Champagne, &c.	4,852 gallons, at 100 cents		4,852 00
Sherry and St. Lucar, &c.	11,794 gallons, at 60 cents		7,076 40
Lisbon, Oporto, &c.	266,780 gallons, at 50 cents		133,390 00
Teneriffe, Fayal, &c.	136,802 gallons, at 40 cents		54,720 80
Claret, &c., in bottles	46,806 gallons, at 30 cents		14,041 80
All other, in casks	951,083 gallons, at 15 cents		142,662 45
	<u>1,527,978 gallons, at 30.5 cts., average</u>		<u>\$466,604 45</u>
2. Spirits—			
Grain, 1st proof	820,127 gallons, at 42 cents		344,453 34
2d do.	90,855 gallons, at 45 cents		40,884 75
3d do.	77,278 gallons, at 48 cents		37,093 44
4th do.	5,987 gallons, at 52 cents		3,113 24
5th do.	809 gallons, at 60 cents		485 40
Other, 2d do.	674,129 gallons, at 38 cents		256,169 02
3d do.	1,179,264 gallons, at 42 cents		495,290 88
4th do.	2,425,293 gallons, at 48 cents		1,164,140 64
5th do.	11,305 gallons, at 57 cents		6,443 85
	<u>5,285,047 gallons, at 44.4 cts., average</u>		<u>\$2,348,074 56</u>
3. Teas—			
Bohea	42,114 pounds, at 12 cents		5,053 68
Souchong	1,908,124 pounds, at 25 cents		477,031 00
Hyson skin	1,776,356 pounds, at 28 cents		497,379 68
Hyson and young hyson	3,023,710 pounds, at 40 cents		1,209,484 00
Imperial	357,373 pounds, at 50 cents		178,686 50
	<u>7,107,677</u>		<u>2,367,634 86</u>
Extra duties on teas imported from other places than China			671 29
	<u>7,107,677 pounds, at 33.3 cts. average</u>		<u>\$2,368,306 15</u>
4. Sugars—			
Brown, &c.	73,077,821 pounds, at 3 cents		2,192,334 63
White, clayed, &c.	5,408,837 pounds, at 4 cents		216,353 48
	<u>78,486,658 pounds, at 3.7 cents, average</u>		<u>\$2,408,688 11</u>
5. Salt—			
Imported, bushels	4,227,841, at 20 cents		845,568 20
Exported, do.	61,435		
Bounties and allowances reduced into bushels, at 20 cents	<u>1,074,354</u>		
	<u>1,135,789, at 20 cents</u>		<u>227,157 80</u>
	<u>3,092,052, at 20 cents</u>		<u>\$618,410 40</u>

Explanatory Statements and Notes—Continued.

6. All other articles.	Quantity.	Rate of duty.	Duties.
		<i>Cents.</i>	
Duck, Holland - - - - -	pieces 369	250	\$922 50
Carpeting, Brussels - - - -	yards 29,312	50	14,656 00
Venetian - - - - -	do. 230,054	25	57,513 50
other - - - - -	do. 711	20	142 20
Cotton-bagging - - - - -	do. 2,157,337	3½	80,900 13
Vinegar - - - - -	gallons 7,663	8	613 04
Beer, ale, and porter, in bottles	do. 40,800	15	6,120 00
in bottles - - - - -	do. 29,493	20	5,898 60
in casks - - - - -	do. 1,606	10	160 60
in casks - - - - -	do. 3,897	15	584 55
Oil, olive, in casks - - - -	do. 49,283	25	12,320 75
whale, and other fish - -	do. 431	15	64 65
castor - - - - -	do. 116	40	46 40
linseed - - - - -	do. 14,440	25	3,610 00
Cocoa - - - - -	pounds 898,573	2	17,971 46
Chocolate - - - - -	do. 1,014	3	30 42
Chocolate - - - - -	do. 705	4	28 20
Sugar, candy - - - - -	do. 723	12	86 76
loaf - - - - -	do. 311	12	37 32
other, refined and lump	do. 151	10	15 10
Almonds - - - - -	do. 540,302	3	16,209 06
Currants - - - - -	do. 133,617	3	4,008 51
Prunes and plums - - - - -	do. 29,503	3	885 09
Prunes and plums - - - - -	do. 153,350	4	6,134 00
Figs - - - - -	do. 548,218	3	16,446 54
Raisins, Muscatel, &c. - - -	do. 646,023	3	19,380 69
Muscatel, &c. - - - -	do. 931,290	4	37,251 60
other - - - - -	do. 1,134,110	2	22,682 20
other - - - - -	do. 972,188	3	29,165 64
Candles, tallow - - - - -	do. 8,815	3	264 45
tallow - - - - -	do. 13,586	5	679 30
Cheese - - - - -	do. 29,628	9	2,666 52
Soap - - - - -	do. 184,958	4	7,398 32
Tallow - - - - -	do. 671,433	1	6,714 33
Beef and pork - - - - -	do. 787	2	15 74
Hams and other bacon - - -	do. 17,525	3	219 45
Butter - - - - -	do. 2,514	5	125 70
Saltpetre, refined - - - - -	do. 61,517	3	1,845 51
Vitriol, oil of - - - - -	do. 46,097	3	1,382 91
Camphor, crude - - - - -	do. 49,677	8	3,974 16
Salts, Epsom - - - - -	do. 159,402	4	6,376 08
Glauber - - - - -	do. 186	2	3 72
Spices—Cayenne pepper - -	do. 107	15	16 05
ginger - - - - -	do. 1,414	2	28 28
mace - - - - -	do. 7,132	100	7,132 00
nutmegs - - - - -	do. 39,426	60	23,655 60
cloves - - - - -	do. 8,720	25	2,180 00
pepper, black - - - - -	do. 1,473,402	8	117,872 16
pimento - - - - -	do. 1,094,851	6	65,691 06
cassia - - - - -	do. 279,160	6	16,749 60
Tobacco, manufactured, &c. -	do. 639	10	63 90
Snuff - - - - -	do. 5,212	12	625 44
Indigo - - - - -	do. 378,322	15	56,748 30
Cotton - - - - -	do. 517,681	3	15,530 43
Gunpowder - - - - -	do. 49,035	8	3,922 80
Brisles - - - - -	do. 176,513	3	5,295 39
Glue - - - - -	do. 48,359	5	2,417 95
Paints—ochre, dry - - - -	do. 501,576	1	5,015 76
in oil - - - - -	do. 17,650	14	264 75

Explanatory Statements and Notes—Continued.

6. All other articles.			Quantity.	Rate of duty.	Duties.
				Cents.	
Paints, white and red lead	-	pounds	2,194,603	3	\$65,838 09
white and red lead	-	do.	1,509,045	4	60,361 80
whiting	-	do.	290,022	1	2,900 22
Lead, bar, sheet, and pig	-	do.	1,137,809	1	11,378 09
bar, sheet, and pig	-	do.	1,330,622	2	26,612 64
shot	-	do.	286,596	2	5,731 92
shot	-	do.	79,007	3½	2,765 25
Cables, tarred	-	do.	68,140	4	2,725 60
Cordage, tarred	-	do.	447,544	4	17,901 76
untarred	-	do.	1,046	4	41 84
untarred	-	do.	28,335	5	1,416 75
Twine, packthread, &c.	-	do.	34,499	4	1,379 96
Twine, packthread, &c.	-	do.	200,188	5	10,009 40
Corks	-	do.	44,067	12	5,288 04
Copper, rods and bolts	-	do.	3,015	4	120 60
nails and spikes	-	do.	311	4	12 44
Iron muskets	-	No.	2,499	150	3,748 50
rifles	-	do.	2	150	3 00
wire, not above No. 18	-	pounds	449,318	5	22,465 90
above No. 18	-	do.	279,193	9	25,122 51
tacks, brads, &c. not above 16 oz. per 1000	-	M.	31,462	5	1,573 10
above 16 oz.	-	do.	3,659	5	182 95
nails	-	pounds	247,121	4	9,884 84
nails	-	do.	157,677	5	7,883 85
spikes	-	do.	33,282	3	998 46
spikes	-	do.	31,379	4	1,255 16
chain cables	-	do.	271,268	3	8,138 04
millsaws	-	No.	1,274	100	1,274 00
anchors	-	pounds	107,458	2	2,025 20
anvils	-	do.	211,753	2	4,235 06
hammers and sledges	-	do.	25,625	2½	640 62
castings, vessels	-	do.	428,369	1½	6,425 52
other	-	do.	404,859	1	4,048 59
round and brazier's rods	-	do.	10,124	3	303 72
nail rods, &c.	-	do.	9,629	3	288 87
slit and hoop, &c.	-	do.	1,652,216	3	49,566 48
castings	-	cwt.	10,639	75	7,979 25
sheet and hoop	-	do.	12,620	250	31,550 00
pig	-	do.	12,588	50	6,294 00
bar, rolled	-	do.	58,287	150	87,430 50
hammered	-	do.	37,979	75	28,484 25
hammered	-	do.	356,250	90	320,625 00
Steel	-	do.	19,851	100	19,851 00
Hemp	-	do.	78,830	175	137,952 50
Hemp	-	do.	219	150	328 50
Alum	-	do.	55	200	110 00
Copperas	-	do.	7,806	100	7,806 00
Copperas	-	do.	1,410	200	2,820 00
Flour (wheat)	-	do.	418	50	209 00
Coal	-	bushels	398,342	5	19,917 10
Coal	-	do.	422,461	6	25,347 66
Wheat	-	do.	570	25	142 50
Oats	-	do.	21	10	2 10
Potatoes	-	do.	7,223	10	722 30
Paper, folio and 4to post	-	pounds	5,710	20	1,142 00
foolscap, drawing, &c.	-	do.	109,863	17	18,676 71
printing, copperplate, &c.	-	do.	448	10	115 85
sheathing, binder's, &c.	-	do.	34,778	3	1,043 34
all other	-	do.	9,201	15	1,390 15

Explanatory Statements and Notes—Continued.

6. All other articles.		Quantity.	Rate of duty.	Duties.
			Cents.	
Books printed previous to 1775	vols.	1,607	4	\$64 28
printed in other languages than English, except Latin or Greek	do.	37,186	4	1,487 44
Latin or Greek, bound	pounds	2,441	15	366 15
do. in boards	do.	1,560	13	202 80
all other, bound	do.	6,968	30	2,090 40
do. in boards	do.	19,580	26	5,090 80
Glass, cut, and not specified	do.	18,149	3	544 47
other articles	do.	382,497	2	7,649 94
apothecaries' vials, not above 4 oz.	gross	2,602	100	2,602 00
do. not above 8 oz.	do.	287	125	358 75
bottles, not above 1 quart	do.	4,637	144	6,677 28
do. do. 1 do.	do.	5,376	200	10,752 00
do. do. 2 do.	do.	228	250	570 00
do. do. 4 do.	do.	35	300	105 00
demijohns	number	10,630	25	2,657 50
window, not above 8 by 10 inches	100sq. ft.	119	250	297 50
do. do. 8 by 10 do.	do.	217	300	651 00
do. do. 10 by 12 do.	do.	416	275	1,144 00
do. do. 10 by 12 do.	do.	222	350	777 00
do. above 10 by 12 do.	do.	700	325	2,275 00
do. do. 10 by 12 do.	do.	793	400	3,172 00
uncut, in plates, &c.	do.	121	400	484 00
Fish, dried or smoked	quintals	1,480	100	1,480 00
salmon, pickled	barrels	1,703	200	3,406 00
mackerel, do.	do.	763	150	1,144 50
all other, do.	do.	632	100	632 00
Shoes and slippers, silk	pairs	936	30	280 80
prunella	do.	496	25	124 00
leather, men and women's, &c.	do.	1,936	25	484 00
children's	do.	193	15	28 95
Boots and bootees	do.	206	150	309 00
Segars	M.	10,456	250	26,140 00
Playing cards	packs	6,630	30	1,989 00
				1,879,287 21
Deduct exportations over importations, viz:				
Duck, Russia	2,602 pieces, at 200 cents	\$5,204 00		
Raven's	7,456 pieces, at 125 cents	9,320 00		
Sheeting, brown Russia	12,375 pieces, at 160 cents	19,799 60		
white Russia	170 pieces, at 250 cents	425 00		
Candles, wax	2,270 pounds, at 6 cents	136 20		
Soap	145,121 pounds, at 3 cents	4,353 63		
Cinnamon	6,165 pounds, at 25 cents	1,541 25		
Cordage, tarred, and cables	299,961 pounds, at 3 cents	8,998 83		
				49,778 51
Carried to statement B				1,829,508 70
Spermaceti candles, imported	111 pounds, at 8 cents			8 88
exported	111 pounds, at 8 cents			8 88
				0 00

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

*Register's Office, March 8, 1826.*JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

C.

STATEMENT exhibiting the amount of American and foreign tonnage employed in the foreign trade of the United States during the year ending on the 31st day of December, 1824.

American tonnage in foreign trade	-	-	-	Tons 845,758
Foreign tonnage in foreign trade	-	-	-	90,666
Total tonnage employed in the foreign trade of the United States				<u>936,424</u>
Proportion of foreign tonnage to the whole amount of tonnage employed in the foreign trade of the United States.				<u>- 9.6 to 100</u>

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Register's Office, March 8, 1826.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

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