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REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

DECEMBER, 1831.

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

I. OF THE PUBLIC REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES.

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

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

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

Viz.

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

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

Viz.

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

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

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

Viz.

| | | |
|--|---|---------------|
| Customs | - | 17,354,291 58 |
| Lands (G) | - | 2,479,658 90 |
| Bank dividends (H) | - | 490,000 00 |
| Incidental receipts (H) | - | 111,987 26 |
| And the indemnity under the Danish convention | - | 217,739 95 |

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

(Including indemnity under the Danish
convention.)

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

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

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

Viz.

| | | |
|--|---|--------------|
| Civil list, foreign inter- course, and miscella- neous | - | 2,507,614 44 |
|--|---|--------------|

| | | |
|---|---|--------------|
| Military service, includ- ing fortifications, ord- nance, Indian affairs, arming the militia and internal improve- ments | - | 5,649,017 22 |
|---|---|--------------|

| | | |
|--|---|--------------|
| Naval service, including the gradual improve- ment of the navy | - | 3,019,667 85 |
|--|---|--------------|

| | | |
|-------------|---|--------------|
| Public debt | - | 9,983,479 46 |
|-------------|---|--------------|

The expenditures for the fourth quarter,
including \$6,205,810 21 on account
of the public debt, are estimated, on
data furnished by the respective de-
partments, at - - - 9,807,422 28

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

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

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

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

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

II. OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The payments on account of the public debt, during the first three quarters of the year, have amounted, as has been already stated, to - - - - \$9,983,479 46

Viz.

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|
| On account of principal - - - | 8,891,049 97 |
| And of interest - - - | 1,092,429 49 |

And it is estimated that the payments to be made in the 4th quarter of the year will amount to - - - 6,205,810 21

Viz.

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|
| On account of principal - - - | 5,908,810 21 |
| And of interest - - - | 297,000 00 |

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

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

Of the amount disbursed for the debt, \$10,000,000 were applied from the appropriation made for the year under the 2d section of the sinking fund act of 1817, and the remaining \$5,189,289 67 were applied with the sanction of the President, under the authority of the 1st section of the act of 24th May, 1830.

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

1. Of the funded debt.

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

2. Of the unfunded debt, (exclusive of \$228.64 converted into 3 per cent. stock.

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

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

1. Funded debt.

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

2. Unfunded debt.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

From all the information which the department has been able to obtain, the receipts into the Treasury during the year 1832 may be estimated at

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

The expenditures for the year 1832, for all objects other than the public debt, are estimated at

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

Which, being deducted from the estimated receipts, will leave a balance of

- - - - - \$16,734,797 84

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

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

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

- - - - - 24,322,235 18

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

- - - - - 16,734,797 84

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The undersigned is not insensible to the embarrassments attending such

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

All which is respectfully submitted.

LOUIS McLANE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
December 7, 1831.

A.

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

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

C.

A STATEMENT exhibiting the amount of American and foreign tonnage employed in the foreign trade of the United States during the year ending on the 31st day of December, 1830.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|------------------|
| American tonnage in foreign trade | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Tons. 870,299 |
| Foreign tonnage in foreign trade | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 134,419 |
| Total tonnage employed in the foreign trade of the United States | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | <u>1,004,718</u> |
| Proportion of foreign tonnage to the whole amount of tonnage employed in the foreign trade of the United States | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 13.37 to 100. |

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

T. L. SMITH, Register.

B.

A STATEMENT exhibiting the values and quantities, respectively, of merchandise on which duties actually accrued during the year 1830, (consisting of the difference between articles paying duty imported, and those entitled to drawback re-exported ;) and, also, of the nett revenue which accrued that year from duties on merchandise, tonnage, passports, and clearances.

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

Explanatory Statements and Notes.

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Wines—Madeira | | | | 149,988 | gallons at 50 cents | \$74,994 00 |
| Sherry | | | | 39,466 | do. 50 do. | 19,733 00 |
| Red of France and Spain | | | | 757,442 | do. 10 do. | 75,744 20 |
| Other of France and Spain | | | | 1,305,675 | do. 15 do. | 195,851 25 |
| Sicily | | | | 45,046 | do. 30 do. | 13,513 80 |
| Claret, &c., bottled | | | | 35,742 | do. 30 do. | 10,722 60 |
| Other in casks | | | | 333,235 | do. 30 do. | 99,970 50 |
| | | | | <u>2,666,594</u> | av. 18.39 | <u>490,529 35</u> |
| 2. Spirits—from grain | | | | 459,490 | gallons at 57 cents | 261,909 30 |
| 1st proof | | | | 7,439 | do. 60 do. | 4,463 40 |
| 2d do. | | | | 20,030 | do. 63 do. | 12,618 90 |
| 3d do. | | | | 887 | do. 67 do. | 594 29 |
| 4th do. | | | | 6,660 | do. 75 do. | 4,995 00 |
| 5th do. | | | | 96,944 | do. 53 do. | 51,380 32 |
| Other materials, 1st & 2d proof | | | | 347,412 | do. 57 do. | 198,024 84 |
| 3d proof | | | | 156,626 | do. 63 do. | 98,674 38 |
| 4th do. | | | | | | |
| | | | | <u>1,095,488</u> | | <u>632,660 43</u> |
| Exported other | | | | | | |
| spirits at 48 cents | | | | 135 | | 64 80 |
| do. 72 | | | | 11,129 | | 8,012 88 |
| do. 85 | | | | 5,061 | | 4,301 85 |
| | | | | <u>16,325</u> | | <u>12,379 53</u> |
| | | | | <u>1,079,163</u> | av. 57.47 | <u>620,280 90</u> |
| 3. Teas—Bohea | | | | 148,935 | pounds at 12 cents | 17,871 00 |
| Souchong | | | | 1,607,222 | do. 25 do. | 401,805 50 |
| Hyson skin, &c. | | | | 1,314,229 | do. 28 do. | 367,984 12 |
| Hyson and young hyson | | | | 2,812,646 | do. 40 do. | 1,125,058 40 |
| Imperial, gunpowder, &c. | | | | 273,246 | do. 50 do. | 136,623 00 |
| Extra duty on teas imported from other | | | | | | |
| places than China | | | | | | 470 88 |
| | | | | <u>6,156,268</u> | | <u>2,049,812 97</u> |
| Exported hyson skin, &c. | | | | 14,460 | do. 38 do. | 5,494 80 |
| | | | | <u>6,141,808</u> | average 33.28 | <u>2,044,318 10</u> |
| 4. Sugars—brown, &c. | | | | 89,507,714 | pounds at 3 cents | 2,685,231 42 |
| White, clayed, &c. | | | | 6,879,644 | do. 4 do. | 275,185 76 |
| | | | | <u>96,387,358</u> | average 3.07 | <u>2,960,417 18</u> |
| 5. Salt—Imported, bushels | | | | | 4,387,510 at 20 cents | 877,502 00 |
| Exported | | | | 100,268 | | |
| Bounties and allowances reduced | | | | | | |
| into bushels, at 20 cents per | | | | | | |
| bushel | | | | <u>1,031,232</u> | 1,131,500 at 20 cents | 226,300 00 |
| | | | | | 3,256,010 at 20 cents | 651,202 00 |

Explanatory Statements and Notes—Continued.

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

Explanatory Statements and Notes—Continued.

| 6. All other articles. | Quantity. | Rate of duty. | Duties. |
|--|------------|---------------|------------|
| Cordage, cables - - - - - pounds | 878 | Cts. 4 | \$35 12 |
| untarred - - - - - do. | 44,610 | 5 | 2,230 50 |
| Twine and packthread - - - - - do. | 386,043 | 5 | 19,302 15 |
| Corks - - - - - do. | 120,651 | 12 | 14,478 12 |
| Copper, rods and bolts - - - - - do. | 15,800 | 4 | 632 00 |
| Fire-arms, muskets - - - - - No. | 2,422 | 150 | 3,633 00 |
| rifles - - - - - do. | 8 | 250 | 20 00 |
| Iron wire, not above No. 14 - - - - - pounds | 290,032 | 6 | 17,401 92 |
| above No. 14 - - - - - do. | 226,388 | 10 | 22,638 80 |
| tacks, &c. not above 16 oz. per M. - - - - - M. | 13,818 | 5 | 690 99 |
| above 16 oz. - - - - - pounds | 2,058 | 5 | 102 90 |
| nails - - - - - do. | 657,921 | 5 | 32,896 05 |
| spikes - - - - - do. | 37,184 | 4 | 1,487 39 |
| chain cables - - - - - do. | 680,320 | 3 | 20,409 60 |
| mill cranks - - - - - do. | 2,829 | 4 | 113 16 |
| mill saws - - - - - No. | 4,100 | 100 | 4,100 00 |
| anchors - - - - - pounds | 26,362 | 2 | 527 24 |
| anvils - - - - - do. | 818,955 | 2 | 16,379 10 |
| hammers - - - - - do. | 79,452 | 2½ | 1,986 30 |
| castings, vessels of - - - - - do. | 805,209 | 1½ | 12,078 13 |
| other - - - - - do. | 702,079 | 1 | 7,020 79 |
| round and braziers' rods - - - - - do. | 354,314 | 3½ | 12,400 99 |
| nail and spike rods - - - - - do. | 33,217 | 3½ | 1,162 60 |
| sheet and hoop - - - - - do. | 2,229,849 | 3½ | 78,044 72 |
| in pigs - - - - - cwt. | 27,392 | 62½ | 17,120 00 |
| bar and bolt, hammered - - - - - pounds | 45,927,240 | 1 | 459,272 40 |
| rolled - - - - - cwt. | 153,718 | 185 | 284,378 30 |
| Steel - - - - - do. | 21,715 | 150 | 32,569 50 |
| Hemp - - - - - do. | 2,242 | 250 | 5,605 00 |
| Do. - - - - - do. | 21,581 | 275 | 59,347 75 |
| Flax - - - - - do. | 2,531 | 225 | 5,694 75 |
| Wool - - - - - pounds | 1,035,557 | 4 | 41,422 28 |
| Wheat flour - - - - - cwt. | 236 | 50 | 118 00 |
| Coal - - - - - bushels | 1,567,309 | 6 | 94,038 54 |
| Wheat - - - - - do. | 470 | 25 | 117 50 |
| Oats - - - - - do. | 2,081 | 10 | 208 10 |
| Potatoes - - - - - do. | 21,463 | 10 | 2,146 30 |
| Paper, folio and 4to post - - - - - pounds | 27,176 | 20 | 5,435 20 |
| printing - - - - - do. | 3,296 | 10 | 329 60 |
| sheathing - - - - - do. | 10,648 | 3 | 319 44 |
| all other - - - - - do. | 34,485 | 15 | 5,172 75 |
| Books, printed previous to 1775 - - - - - vols. | 279 | 4 | 11 16 |
| printed in other languages than Latin, &c. - - - - - do. | 102,850 | 4 | 4,114 00 |
| Latin and Greek, bound - - - - - pounds | 5,243 | 15 | 786 45 |
| boards - - - - - do. | 3,557 | 13 | 462 41 |
| all other, bound - - - - - do. | 13,084 | 30 | 3,925 20 |
| boards - - - - - do. | 75,903 | 26 | 19,734 78 |
| Glass ware, cut and not specified - - - - - do. | 11,153 | 3 | 334 59 |
| other articles of - - - - - do. | 708,958 | 2 | 14,179 16 |
| vials, not above 6 oz. - - - - - gross | 834 | 175 | 1,459 50 |
| 8 oz. - - - - - do. | 129 | 125 | 161 25 |
| bottles, not above 1 quart - - - - - do. | 12,244 | 200 | 24,488 00 |
| 2 " - - - - - do. | 53 | 250 | 132 50 |
| 1 gallon - - - - - do. | 12 | 300 | 36 00 |
| demijohns - - - - - No. | 38,418 | 25 | 9,604 50 |
| window, not above 8 by 10 inches - - - - - 100 sq. ft. | 35 | 300 | 105 00 |
| 10 by 12 do. - - - - - do. | 110 | 350 | 385 00 |
| 10 by 15 do. - - - - - do. | 307 | 400 | 1,228 00 |
| above 10 by 15 do. - - - - - do. | 1,407 | 500 | 7,035 00 |
| Slates, not above 6 by 12 inches - - - - - cwt. | 1,675 | 20 | 335 00 |
| 12 by 14 do. - - - - - do. | 7,669 | 25 | 1,917 25 |
| 14 by 16 do. - - - - - do. | 53,811 | 30 | 16,143 30 |

Explanatory Statements and Notes—Continued.

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

D.

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

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

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

STATEMENT D—Continued.

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REPORTS OF THE

1881.

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

1831.]

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

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

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, 28th November, 1831.

ELIJAH HAYWARD.

E.

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

From dividends on stock in the Bank of the United

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

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

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

F.

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

CIVIL, MISCELLANEOUS, AND FOREIGN INTERCOURSE.

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

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

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

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

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

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

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

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

From which deduct the following repayments:

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

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

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.

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

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

*From which deduct the following repay-
ments:*

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

PUBLIC DEBT.

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

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

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

G.

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

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

STATEMENT G—Continued.

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

REPORTS OF THE

1831.

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

STATEMENT G—Continued.

| Land offices. | State or Territory. | Lands sold. | Purchase money. | Am't received on acco't of lands sold prior to 1st July, 1820. | Amount received in cash. | Am't received in scrip. | | Aggregate receipts. | Amount of incidental expenses. | Amount paid into the Treasury from 1st Jan. to 30th Sept. 1831. |
|---------------------|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|--|--------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| | | Acres, hdlths. | Dolls. Cts. | Dolls. Cts. | Dolls. Cts. | Forfeited land scrip. | Military land scrip. | | | |
| Tallahassee - | Florida - | 25,126 79 | 31,696 63 | - | 31,496 63 | 200 00 | - | 31,696 63 | 1,911 40 | 31,422 13 |
| St. Augustine - | do. - | 438 00 | 547 50 | - | 547 50 | - | - | 547 50 | 253 03 | - |
| Total for Territory | - | 25,564 79 | 32,244 13 | - | 32,044 13 | 200 00 | - | 32,244 13 | 2,164 43 | 31,422 13 |
| Grand total | - | 2,029,508 59 | 2,621,460 15 | 128,833 02 | 2,550,469 54 | 82,957 64 | 116,865 97 | 2,750,293 17 | 94,807 55 | 2,479,658 90 |

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, November 28, 1831,

ELIJAH HAYWARD.

H.

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

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

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Register's Office, December 4, 1831.

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

I.

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

CIVIL, MISCELLANEOUS, AND FOREIGN INTERCOURSE.

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

Governments in the Territories of the United

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

Awards under the first article of the treaty of

Ghent

\$281 76

255,096 13

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

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

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

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

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

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

*From which deduct the following repay-
ments:*

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

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.

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

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

From which deduct the following repayments:

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

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

PUBLIC DEBT.

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Interest on the funded debt - | 1,102,263 70 |
| Redemption of the 5 per cent. stock of 1817 | 4,000,000 00 |
| Redemption of the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. stock, per act 24th May, 1824 - | 3,260,475 99 |
| Redemption of the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. stock, per act 26th May, 1824 - | 91,188 92 |
| Redemption of exchanged $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. stock of 1825 - | 1,539,336 16 |
| Reimbursement of Treasury notes - | 8 00 |
| Certain parts of domestic debt - | 40 90 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 9,993,313 67 |

From which deduct the following repayment:

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

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

T. L. SMITH, Register.

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

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

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office*, November 29, 1831.

T. L. SMITH, *Register*.

L.

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

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

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

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

M.

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

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

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

† \$53 paid in the same quarter.

STATEMENT M—Continued.

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

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

*Register's Office, December 6, 1831.*T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,

November 30, 1831.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

All which is respectfully submitted.

ELIJAH HAYWARD.

Hon. LOUIS McLANE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

A.

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

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

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

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, *November 30, 1831.*

ELIJAH HAYWARD.

1831.]

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

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B.

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

| Land offices in the | Lands sold. | Purchase money. | Am't received on account of lands sold prior to 1st July, 1820. | Am't received in cash. | Am't received in scrip. | | Aggregate receipts. | Am't paid in to the Treasury. |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|---|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| | | | | | Forfeited land scrip. | Military land scrip. | | |
| | Acres. hds.ths. | Dolls. Cts. | Dolls. Cts. | Dolls. Cts. | Dolls. Cts. | Dolls. Cts. | Dolls. Cts. | Dolls. Cts. |
| State of Ohio for 1830 | 156,392 70 | 195,501 78 | 1,662 44 | 150,947 61 | 42,049 94 | 4,166 67 | 197,164 22 | 144,510 84 |
| Indiana do. | 476,351 85 | 598,115 55 | 1,438 54 | 586,392 59 | 13,161 50 | - | 599,554 09 | 627,181 75 |
| Illinois do. | 316,451 71 | 395,678 34 | 729 52 | 389,180 46 | 7,227 40 | - | 396,407 86 | 396,204 31 |
| Missouri do. | 214,917 44 | 269,138 26 | 315 25 | 265,508 46 | 3,945 05 | - | 269,453 51 | 224,609 03 |
| Alabama do. | 373,203 73 | 477,346 06 | 1,872 27 | 441,923 04 | 36,789 29 | 500 00 | 479,218 33 | 475,471 71 |
| Mississippi do. | 198,439 67 | 135,689 06 | 614 06 | 128,210 18 | 8,092 94 | - | 136,303 12 | 148,254 07 |
| Louisiana do. | 74,647 70 | 95,602 68 | 34 77 | 95,235 29 | 402 16 | - | 95,637 45 | 76,730 50 |
| Territory of Michigan do. | 147,061 55 | 183,912 04 | 129 43 | 178,707 85 | 5,333 62 | - | 184,041 47 | 178,516 65 |
| Arkansas do. | 2,648 95 | 3,311 19 | - | 3,311 19 | - | - | 3,311 19 | 1,833 53 |
| Florida do. | 59,618 49 | 79,137 98 | - | 68,137 98 | 11,000 00 | - | 79,137 98 | 56,043 75 |
| Total for 1830 | 1,929,733 79 | 2,433,432 94 | 6,796 28 | 2,307,560 65 | 128,001 90 | 4,666 67 | 2,440,229 22 | 2,329,356 14 |
| State of Ohio 1st and 2d quarters 1831 | 135,425 71 | 170,790 73 | 7,409 63 | 119,733 86 | 18,467 05 | 39,999 44 | 178,200 36 | 97,230 36 |
| Indiana do. | 210,796 65 | 264,962 35 | 11,552 40 | 233,589 88 | 6,306 27 | 36,618 60 | 276,514 75 | 239,088 32 |
| Illinois do. | 154,137 06 | 192,674 20 | 1,728 57 | 176,762 88 | 5,561 56 | 12,078 33 | 194,402 77 | 185,732 88 |
| Missouri do. | 102,148 65 | 127,851 45 | 3,207 26 | 130,120 39 | 938 34 | - | 131,058 73 | 142,547 85 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|--------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| Alabama | do. | 301,854 53 | 428,440 56 | 61,698 50 | 475,707 22 | 14,431 84 | - | 490,139 06 | 334,589 03 |
| Mississippi | do. | 80,424 92 | 100,530 55 | 9,827 72 | 98,487 17 | 11,871 10 | - | 110,358 27 | 82,828 24 |
| Louisiana | do. | 32,106 68 | 40,133 30 | - | 39,631 55 | 501 75 | - | 40,133 30 | 55,020 93 |
| Territory of Michigan | do. | 174,714 02 | 219,289 05 | 900 94 | 217,203 08 | 2,986 91 | - | 220,189 99 | 152,945 96 |
| Arkansas | do. | 7,860 03 | 9,825 09 | - | 9,825 09 | - | - | 9,825 09 | - |
| Florida | do. | 16,993 60 | 21,242 02 | - | 21,042 02 | 200 00 | - | 21,242 02 | 26,104 13 |
| Total 1st and 2d quarters 1831 | | 1,216,461 85 | 1,575,739 30 | 96,325 04 | 1,522,103 14 | 61,264 82 | 88,696 37 | 1,672,064 34 | 1,316,087 73 |
| State of Ohio 3d quarter 1831 | - | 106,873 59 | 139,322 15 | 7,882 73 | 127,459 30 | 8,096 91 | 11,618 67 | 147,204 88 | 125,228 15 |
| Indiana | do. | 151,263 40 | 189,435 20 | 5,138 04 | 185,487 78 | 2,310 46 | 6,775 00 | 194,573 21 | 181,857 18 |
| Illinois | do. | 98,801 53 | 124,361 64 | 2,503 81 | 113,415 99 | 3,703 53 | 9,745 93 | 126,865 45 | 112,802 56 |
| Missouri | do. | 94,463 73 | 121,524 90 | 851 15 | 121,956 81 | 419 24 | - | 122,376 05 | 112,778 65 |
| Alabama | do. | 207,886 62 | 274,178 30 | 13,102 13 | 283,013 78 | 4,266 64 | - | 287,280 43 | 401,103 86 |
| Mississippi | do. | 50,720 44 | 67,366 18 | 1,534 35 | 66,540 24 | 2,360 29 | - | 68,900 53 | 74,052 69 |
| Louisiana | do. | 12,172 95 | 15,216 19 | 920 62 | 15,601 06 | 535 75 | - | 16,136 81 | 11,900 00 |
| Territory of Michigan | do. | 78,320 34 | 98,350 49 | 575 15 | 98,925 64 | - | - | 98,925 64 | 135,430 08 |
| Arkansas | do. | 3,970 95 | 4,963 69 | - | 4,963 69 | - | - | 4,963 69 | 3,100 00 |
| Florida | do. | 8,571 19 | 11,002 11 | - | 11,002 11 | - | - | 11,002 11 | 5,318 00 |
| Total 3d quarter 1831 | | 813,044 74 | 1,045,720 85 | 32,507 98 | 1,028,366 40 | 21,692 82 | 28,169 60 | 1,078,228 83 | 1,163,571 17 |

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, November 30, 1831.

ELIJAH HAYWARD.

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

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

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, November 30, 1831.

ELIJAH HAYWARD.

D.

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

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

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, November 30, 1831.

ELIJAH HAYWARD.

E.

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

| Class. | Nature of the arrears. | No. of clerks. |
|---------|---|----------------|
| First. | Posting the accounts of the sales of the public lands, examining the certificates thereof, and preparing them for patenting; auditing the accounts of the receivers of public moneys; and opening tract books for lands in the several districts | 6 |
| Second. | Completing separate and general indexes of the patents issued for purchased lands, and for military bounties for services during the last war | 15 |
| Third. | Examining the papers, and issuing patents for private claims, on the cases now in the office; making indexes to the several reports of the names of the original and present claimants; and accurately transcribing the reports of the several boards of commissioners | 12 |
| Fourth. | Examining the papers, and issuing patents for lands located under warrants issued by the State of Virginia for services during the revolutionary war, and making the necessary indexes to the warrant books | 3 |
| Fifth. | Upon the first of January next, it is expected that there will be in this office about 35,000 certificates for lands sold by the United States requiring patents. The writing, recording, examining, and transmitting of thirty-five thousand patents of lands sold, together with making general and separate indexes to the records thereof | 16 |
| Sixth. | The comparison of the quarterly accounts of the surveyors general, with the surveys returned, and adjusting the same, and completing the maps required for the use of the Senate of the United States | 3 |
| Total | | 55 |

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, November 30, 1831.

ELIJAH HAYWARD.

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TO

REPORTS OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

ON THE

FINANCES, THE PUBLIC DEPOSITES, AND THE CURRENCY OF THE
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