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# REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

DECEMBER, 1839.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 3, 1839.*

The undersigned respectfully submits to Congress the following report on the finances, in obedience to the "act supplementary to the act to establish the Treasury Department."

It is gratifying to be able to state, notwithstanding the embarrassments of the present year, that the revenues of the General Government have been increased, the expenditures diminished, and most of the Treasury notes redeemed.

## REVENUE AND MEANS FOR 1839, EXCLUSIVE OF TRUSTS AND THE POST OFFICE.

The balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1839, which could be considered available for general purposes was.....\$2,466,961 95

The data on which this computation rests are in the table annexed, (A.) The receipts from customs, the first three quarters, as appearing on the Register's books, are.....\$18,328,393 50

This includes about two millions and three-fourths collected last year in Treasury notes, but not carried on his books till 1839. From this cause the actual receipts in this year will, to that extent, appear larger than they ought.

Receipts from lands the first three quarters, including also some collected last year in Treasury notes..... 5,417,286 31

Miscellaneous receipts..... 125,208 78

Estimated receipts for the fourth quarter from all those sources..... 5,700,000 00

Receipts on some of the debts against banks not available on 1st January, 1839, but since paid..... 1,322,686 00

From the third issue of Treasury notes under the act of March 2, 1839..... 3,857,276 21

Aggregate means.....\$37,217,812 75

## EXPENDITURES FOR 1839, EXCLUSIVE OF THE POST OFFICE AND TRUSTS.

Civil, foreign, and miscellaneous, for the first three quarters	\$3,649,508	23
Military, for the first three quarters.....	10,791,799	21
Naval, for the first three quarters.....	4,713,701	57
Estimate for all, during the fourth quarter.....	5,600,000	00
Funded debt for the year.....	14,658	98

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24,769,667 99

Redemption of Treasury notes in the first three quarters, interest as well as principal.....	9,891,759	83
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This includes two millions and three fourths paid in for duties and lands last year, but not carried on the Register's books till 1839. From this cause the expenditures on that account will appear larger by that amount than they actually have been within those quarters.

Estimated amount of notes redeemed in the fourth quarter	1,000,000	00
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Aggregate payments.....35,661,427 82

Leaving an available balance of money in the Treasury on the 31st of December, 1839, of.....	1,556,384	93
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\$37,217,812 75

General exhibits of the receipts and expenditures in 1838 are presented in the table annexed, (B.)

The funds computed, to be not available nor applicable to public purposes at the commencement and at the close of the present year, can be seen in the table before mentioned, (A.)

Details of the expenditures in the first three quarters of 1839 are also given in the subjoined statement, (C.)

## PUBLIC DEBT AND TREASURY NOTES.

The condition of the small remains of the funded debt has not materially altered since the last annual report. A statement of it, with the several payments made within the year is herewith exhibited, (D.)

Though incommoded by repeated pressures in the money market and suspensions of specie payment by the banks within the last three years, the interest and all the principal due on that debt, as well as on Treasury notes, have been punctually paid in specie whenever desired. A detailed statement of the issue and redemption of Treasury notes during 1839 is annexed, (E.)

Not more than one fourth of a million of the first and second emissions, and two millions and a half of the third, will probably remain outstanding at the close of the year. The former emissions have been for some months redeemable, but the last one does not begin to be till March, 1840, except as previously offered in payment of public dues. The aggregate of two millions and three fourths of principal is therefore all that is computed will be unpaid of nearly twenty millions, which were issued since October, 1837, in consequence of indulgences granted to the

merchants on their bonds, and the banks on their deposit debts. At no time has the amount of notes outstanding been allowed to exceed ten millions, and the present very reduced aggregate unredeemed is less than the sums still owing from the banks that suspended specie payments in 1837, and from the Pennsylvania Bank of the United States on its bond due in September next; and might with ease have been paid during the present year had the money been received on those claims.

#### EXPORTS AND IMPORTS WITHIN THE COMMERCIAL YEAR 1839.

The exports during the year ending September 30, 1839, are computed to have been \$118,359,004. This is \$9,872,388 more than those in the year 1838.

Of the whole exports only \$17,408,000 were of foreign origin; and of the excess in exports over 1838, only about five millions were domestic produce.

The imports during the same year were about \$157,609,560, being the very large excess of \$43,892,156 over those during the previous year. This may be a solution of a portion of the pressure in the money market. The difference between the imports and exports, being \$39,250,556 in favor of the former, is larger than in any year, except three, since 1789, and is much larger than any difference in the valuation of the same articles with the profits in the foreign trade added. It must, therefore, except so far as reduced by an unusual quantity of goods consigned here from abroad, and yet in store unsold, be a very decisive evidence of an increased indebtedness by this country to other nations. And except so far as this new indebtedness may consist of stocks sold and the proceeds returned here in merchandise, it must furnish another proof of one immediate cause of the present pecuniary pressure.

The history of our commerce during the twenty years from 1818 to 1838, presents a singular change in the last half of that period, which tends strongly to illustrate the correctness of these suggestions. During the first half of it the excess of imports over exports was only about seventy-five millions of dollars, or in the proportion of nearly seven millions and a half annually on an average.

But during the last ten years of it the excess was nearly two hundred and twelve millions, or over twenty millions annually; and thus more than two hundred and fifty per cent. greater than it had been. Supposing that the seven and a half millions were composed principally of the fair profits and difference in valuation, the excess over that rate in the last ten years must constitute a debt, either mercantile, State, or corporate. It equals nearly one hundred and thirty-seven millions before 1839. The debt thus computed to have been created abroad, by stocks and otherwise, within that period, will, with the amount of previous indebtedness, form an aggregate quite as large as has been estimated by many from other data.

Further particulars, possessing a general interest and relating to this subject during the last six years, are exhibited in the statement annexed, (F.) Additional information of some importance concerning our exports and imports from the commencement of the Government to 1838, inclusive,



has been prepared, and is subjoined in other tables, (G and H.) These tables are intended to be in a form convenient for reference, and are calculated, by easy as well as extensive comparisons, to throw new light on several subjects of commerce and other branches of industry connected with the finances. They exhibit not only the whole exports and imports in each year, but the consumption of the latter; and the changes in the whole aggregate value of each principal article, whether exported or imported, and the progress of our foreign trade to and from each State separately, as far back as is practicable, and to and from each country of much commercial importance abroad. A few of the most striking results are condensed in a note, (I.)

#### ESTIMATE OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR 1840.

For reasons hereafter to be explained, the receipts into the Treasury the ensuing year cannot be estimated so high as in 1839.

From the best information possessed by this Department, it is computed that the aggregate of them available for public purposes will not exceed \$18,600,000, viz: from

Customs .....	\$15,000,000 00
Lands .....	3,500,000 00
Miscellaneous .....	100,000 00

Add to these the balance available and applicable to other purposes, which it is supposed will be in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1840.....	1,556,385 00
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The efficient means in that year will then amount, in the aggregate to .....	20,156,385 00
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If Congress should make appropriations to the extent desired by the different Departments, the expenditures for 1840, independent of the redemption of Treasury notes, are estimated at.....	20,000,000 00
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Including all the Treasury notes to be redeemed, the aggregate expenditure would be about.....	22,750,000 00
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This would leave a deficit in the Treasury at the close of the year, amounting to.....	2,593,615 00
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But there will be due from the United States Bank, in September next, on its fourth bond, about.....	2,526,576 00
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The principal now due on the Treasurer's deposits in other banks, which suspended specie payments in 1837, is .....	1,149,904 00
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Should all these claims be collected in 1840, they would prevent a deficiency, and leave an available balance in the Treasury of nearly .....	1,082,865 00
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It is not, however, considered prudent to rely exclusively on the collection of these debts.

One mode, then, of obviating any difficulty from that circumstance, will be to reduce the aggregate of new appropriations, by postponing some and lessening others, so that the means probably available will be

sufficient to meet all calls upon the Treasury, and leave in it an average balance of about two millions.

It is believed, for reasons enumerated hereafter, that such a reduction is possible without essential injury to any useful object, and that this balance is the smallest which is adequate to secure promptitude and good faith in public payments so heavy in amount as ours, so unexpected at times in the demands for them, and so dispersed over a wide territory. If the appropriations are not thus reduced it will be wise to provide seasonably in some other way for the amounts of the contingent deficiency, and of such a balance.

According to the opinions of the different Departments as to the sums of money proper for each, and which constitute the basis of the estimates submitted to Congress, the new appropriations required for the next year will equal the sum of..... \$18,280,600 55

Viz:

Civil, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous.....	\$4,981,344 19
Military services, pensions, &c.....	8,213,610 74
Naval service.....	<u>5,085,645 62</u>

For further particulars as to these, see the annual estimates herewith submitted, (J.) Besides these, the permanent appropriations which, by existing laws and the modification of them recommended, first become chargeable on the Treasury in 1840, amount to \$1,586,000. They are in the War Department \$1,236,000; in the Navy, \$340,000; and public debt, \$10,000. The principal on Treasury notes falling due will be about \$2,750,000 more. The appropriations already made and chargeable, which will remain uncalled for at the end of the present year, are estimated by the different Departments at the further sum of \$11,827,371; though that is considered by the undersigned as likely to be about two millions too small. Of these they compute that nearly \$8,270,793 will be required, in order to accomplish the objects contemplated by them. It is proposed to apply \$3,014,711 to the service of the ensuing year without reappropriation; and the residue of about \$541,866; not being required in order to accomplish these objects, will go to the surplus fund. It therefore follows, if all the new appropriations called for are made, that the whole charge upon the Treasury in 1840, exclusive of the Treasury notes outstanding, will amount at least to \$31,152,106, of which, as previously observed, it is computed that \$20,000,000 will be expended within that year for ordinary purposes, or two millions and three-fourths more, including the redemption of Treasury notes. From these statements it must be perceived that our condition in relation to the deposit of another instalment of public money with the States remains much the same as at the close of the year 1838. Consequently, the views then expressed by the Department have continued to govern its course.

This state of the finances renders it also unnecessary to submit any remarks upon the impolicy of providing for the additional deposit or distribution of surpluses not likely to occur, or for any donation of the

proceeds of the public lands, while they are all needed to defray the ordinary expenses of the General Government.

Besides the further objection to some of these measures arising from their apparent conflict with constitutional principles, it must be manifest that if the proceeds of the lands should be given away when needed to discharge the appropriations, the deficiency must be made up by the unpleasant alternative of a resort to loans or increased taxation.

#### EXPLANATIONS CONCERNING THE ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS.

The estimates of receipts from duties and lands during the next year have been made lower than for 1839; for the following reasons:

A further reduction of certain duties, amounting to nearly \$800,000, will take place after the close of the present year. It likewise happens that subsequent to a large importation and a fall of prices in articles exported, as in 1839, the amount of imports often declines for one or two years. After 1825, it declined uninterruptedly for six years.

The contractions and expansions of our paper currency have at times proved another striking indication of the reduction and increase in importations. Without dwelling here on the intimate connection between them as cause and effect, by means of the foreign exchanges, and the necessity, after overtrading and overissues by the banks, of drawing on them and adjusting large balances in specie, it may be observed that a diminution in the circulation of paper has been going on for several months. Hence a diminution in the imports has already commenced, and is confidently expected to continue for some time.

The country is also supposed to be supplied with foreign merchandise in greater abundance than it was a year ago. This will lead not only to a reduced demand for the importation of more goods, but to a greater export of what is already here to other and better markets, and thus by increased drawbacks, as well as diminished imports, materially lessen the net receipts from customs.

The price of some of our principal articles of export being lower, the same quantity will likewise furnish less ability to make purchases abroad; and where the quantity is larger, the commercial embarrassments both there and here will tend to prevent buying, on either side of the Atlantic, much beyond what is needed for early consumption. The greatly increased liabilities on the part of many corporations and States, for the payments of interest and dividends on their stocks owned by foreigners, will still more sensibly affect the revenue. Those payments must require millions of exports either in produce or specie, which will lead to no returns in additional imports. It is believed that within a few years past an annual tax or drain on this country has thus been created, equal to twelve or thirteen millions of dollars.

This is a new and important element, besides overbanking and overtrading, to disturb the industry, the commerce, and finances of the Union. Its rapid growth has been accelerated by the distribution of the surplus in deposit among the States, tempting them in several instances to new and unprofitable enterprises, and stimulating delusive hopes of still further distributions. Its influence for evil has been aggravated by a

few other causes, some of them temporary in duration and limited in extent, but others diffused in a degree over considerable portions of the civilized world, and presenting some singular anomalies, in credit, currency, and trade. But without enlarging on the consideration of them here, the following conclusions may be regarded as inevitable.

Should the States not speedily suspend more of their undertakings which are unproductive, but, by new loans or otherwise, find means to employ armies of laborers in consuming rather than raising crops, and should prices thus continue in many cases to be unnaturally inflated, as they have been of late years in the face of a contracting currency, the effect of it on our finances will be still more to lessen exports, and consequently the prosperity and revenue of our foreign trade. It will also impede the sale of the public lands, by diverting labor from the soil to works which, for some time, must be wholly without profit. Circumstances like those, with the scarcity of money and high rate of interest abroad produced by them and other occurrences not necessary to be now repeated, have already diminished the income in the present year below what it otherwise would have been, and will probably manifest their power much more in the year to come.

The estimates for revenue from lands have been reduced the most in proportion, because, besides the diminution of sales which will probably be caused by the present and prospective scarcity of money and fall of the prices of produce, the amount received from them during the present year has, as was anticipated by the Department, been much increased by the temporary influence of the late preemption law.

The unusual quantity of land newly advertised during the year 1839, and the consequent large receipts connected with that cause and the preemptions, are circumstances not likely to recur in 1840. It is believed, therefore, that the low estimates submitted as to lands will prove sufficiently high, unless a graduation bill should pass. The effect of such a bill, judging from reason and from analogy to the graduated prices, under which lands are now selling, on account of the Chickasaw Indians, at Pontotoc, much more freely than elsewhere within the same State, would be to add considerably to the revenue for a few years.

#### EXPLANATIONS OF THE ESTIMATES AS TO EXPENDITURES AND OF SOME FURTHER REDUCTIONS IN THEM.

The estimates of expenditure for ordinary purposes in 1840 are in the aggregate about five millions less than what it is computed will be spent in 1839. This great reduction has been proposed, although the expenses of 1839 will be quite six millions less than those of 1838; and those of 1838 were somewhat less than the expenses of the previous year.

The various items of new appropriations asked for are, as usual, in the amounts requested by the different Departments having charge of the different subjects. If any omissions or miscalculations occur in them, they must, therefore, happen from inadvertence by those officers best acquainted with the business within their own peculiar province.

But, in the present condition of the country and the finances, it is not expected that much necessity will arise, either in the opinion of those

Departments or of Congress, to make important additions to the sums now requested. On the contrary, it is confidently hoped that some reductions from them can be effected without material injury to any great national interests.

It is difficult in a young, growing, and enterprising community, to restrict public expenditures within reasonable limits. Certain exigencies also occasionally occur requiring extraordinary sacrifices. When patriotism and honor demand large pecuniary contributions, the latter are richly repaid by their tendency to impart vigor and security to the former. But an expenditure of twenty millions for ordinary purposes, though much reduced from the aggregate during a few years past, is believed by the undersigned to be more, instead of less, than sound policy justifies, while the present unusual embarrassment in moneyed affairs shall continue. Indeed, strong doubts exist if it be not more than the real necessities of the General Government usually require. The reasons for this conclusion are briefly these: It is true that such an expenditure, equalling only a dollar and a fourth per head of our population, is not a very large one to sustain a confederacy with such widely extended duties as this. If reduced to the amount of imposts, which are the whole real burden, and if compared with the taxes elsewhere, equalling sometimes fifteen dollars per head, under political institutions of different forms and less frugality, the pressure from that source here would seem to be remarkably light.

But it should be remembered that the people of the United States are obliged to defray a large amount of other public expenses, imposed upon them by State authorities, and, at the same time, that their forms of government, among various excellences, have been preferred particularly for their economy. Hence the true question with them in respect to expenditures is, not how large burdens can be borne, but how much can be dispensed with. It is not what is splendid, but what is useful and necessary; not how much can be collected from them without suffering, but how much can be left with them, both of money and power, and insure all the benefits of the social system.

As the interests and wishes of the people formed the Government, they should control it.

Considering these circumstances, and the severe simplicity and frugality befitting a republic, what amount of public expenses is necessary?

In 1831, it was calculated that the ordinary expenses of the General Government need not exceed fifteen millions of dollars. The undersigned expressed an opinion four or five years afterward, that sixteen or seventeen millions would then be sufficient; and he still believes that, notwithstanding the continued increase of our population and wealth, they might with prudence be limited to eighteen millions in 1840, and, perhaps, after the expiration of most of the present pensions and the removal of the rest of the Indians, be for some time diminished still lower.

Indeed, in point of fact, so recently as 1834 and 1835 the whole yearly expenses were only seventeen and eighteen millions, independent of the public debt. Though the amount has since been increased by wars, pensions, Indian removals, and other peculiar causes, deemed at

the time, in most cases, sufficient to justify the appropriations by large and often unanimous votes in Congress, yet a reduction has been going on during 1838 and 1839, and all the ordinary expenditures would not in the present year, but for the pension list and Indian disbursements, exceed the smallest sum last mentioned. The whole increase, however, has not been confined to these two items, nor could the whole reduction safely be, which, in the opinion of the undersigned, sound economy appears to require.

In the inquiry as to the amount of expenditure which should be considered necessary, light may sometimes be obtained by adverting to the increase of population and wealth. Looking to those, if the expenditure, independent of the public debt, was reasonable in magnitude during the first eight years of our present Government, the sum of seventeen or eighteen millions annually would not now be greatly disproportionate, nor probably be found either much deficient or very unnecessary. It would be nearly five times the average amount about half a century ago, while our population, since that time, has undoubtedly increased more than four-fold, and our wealth and resources have probably increased in a ratio still larger. The last remark, however, is a matter of inference from various data more or less accurate in themselves: such as the average importations, which have only doubled in the last forty or fifty years; the foreign tonnage, which has increased but in a like ratio; the exports of domestic produce, which have quadrupled since 1792; and the whole tonnage, including domestic as well as foreign, which has also quadrupled and become more than proportionally efficient by introducing into it over eight hundred steam vessels.

Other data, less accurate but not less sure indications of a still larger increase in wealth, are to be found in the vast extension of agriculture, manufactures, the mechanic arts, and various useful applications of steam, as well as in opening roads and canals; building up flourishing cities, enlarging our territory, diffusing practical education, and multiplying, by ways too numerous for repetition, the comforts, advantages, and powers of a great and prosperous people.

But such general considerations, though beneficial in comparative examinations, are usually better tests of the ability to pay than of the propriety of the expenses themselves. A scrutiny into the principal items of the latter, and their amounts at this time, compared with those from forty to fifty years ago, will aid much, in connection with the considerations before mentioned, in forming a more accurate judgment on the propriety and necessity of most of the present expenditures. It will show what branches have since sprung into being, and what, from their character, should or should not be longer continued.

Some suggestions were submitted on this subject in the last annual report, and its importance must be the excuse for adding more on this occasion. The expenditures nominally connected with foreign intercourse have increased least. Those connected with the War Department have increased most. The civil and miscellaneous charges continue comparatively moderate. But several of our heaviest burdens, such as the Navy, the pensions, Indian disbursements, and a class consisting of light-houses, fortifications, roads, and improvements in harbors and rivers,

have augmented very largely since the first eight years of the Government. Some of them have increased more than fifty-fold.

On a careful examination it will be seen that various vindications, more or less plausible, have been made for these additions at different periods; but they cannot be now applicable for the continuance of them all.

Thus, the enlargement of our naval expenses from less than half a million yearly before 1795, to more than six millions now, was in some degree justified, from time to time, as an efficient aid to foreign intercourse with semi-barbarous people, and for the protection of our commerce and citizens against injustice or rapine, whether in remotest Asia or nearer quarters of the globe. The increase of pensions from only forty or fifty thousand dollars yearly at first, and only eighty thousand as late as 1811, to nearly four millions now, was defended on various grounds. But in most cases it was considered less as a liberal charity than as a payment of the revolutionary debt to a patriotic soldiery who advanced arduous services in the field rather than money, and endured sufferings in the establishment of our liberties which a grateful posterity should endeavor to remunerate. The Indian expenditures, enlarged from a few thousands to three or four millions of dollars, have been regarded as the most efficacious means of improving permanently the condition of the aborigines, as wisely extending the boundaries of civilization over the new States; and, in a fiscal view, as profitable advances of money soon to be fully repaid by the sales of lands to which the Indian title has thus been amicably extinguished. The other group of items, for forts, light-houses, roads, harbors, and rivers, some entirely new, and the whole augmented from fifty thousand dollars to three and four millions, have, on several occasions, and to a proper extent, been considered as prudent precautions for national defence and useful aids to the extension and security of commerce. Some expenses of smaller magnitude may have swollen quite as fast as these; others with less rapidity; and others still have been wholly created since 1797. Part of them have apparently become a permanent charge on the Treasury, and part undoubtedly may be, as others have been, properly discontinued. But, without time now to go into the consideration of details as to any except those four enumerated classes, it may be added that these are, when united, nearly quadruple all the other ordinary expenditures; and either of those four classes alone amounts yearly to a sum about equal to all the other ordinary expenditures, and more than the whole of every kind, except the public debt, each year, from 1789 to 1797.

The precise periods when the greatest increases happened, and the ratio of them, have not kept a uniform pace with the progress of population and wealth. In many respects the ratio has not been nearly so great during the last ten or twenty years as in some previous terms. Thus, the whole expenses of the Government in 1793, with the exception before mentioned, were about three millions yearly; and in 1818, after the lapse of a quarter of a century, had increased, though in a period of peace, to fifteen millions of dollars, or five-fold, while our population in that period had only doubled. But, during the next sixteen or seventeen years, as in 1834 and 1835, the expenses had enlarged not twenty-five per cent., while our population had advanced at least sixty-six per cent.

During the present year, though in intermediate periods, chiefly from Indian wars and removals, considerably higher, they will not exceed the amount in 1818 more than sixty-six per cent., while our population has since increased more than eighty-four per cent. Again, take the progress in the ordinary civil expenses, which include those of the executive, legislative, and judicial departments, miscellaneous and foreign intercourse: all of them united were but a little over half a million of dollars in 1793, while in 1818 they had increased to nearly four millions, or eight hundred per cent., though our population had augmented only one hundred per cent.

But since the last date, that class of expenditures has not enlarged forty per cent., having been not over five millions and a half in either 1837, 1838, or probably 1839, while our population has advanced eighty-four per cent., or more than double that rate. All can thus perceive where, when, and in what, the greatest increases have occurred; the principal reasons, whether sufficient or otherwise, assigned for several of them, and the ample opportunity which still exists for further retrenchments, so far as the public interests are supposed by Congress to require them, in any or all of these large burdens on the public Treasury.

As some encouragement to hope for a continued reduction in several of them, without injury to any of the important establishments of the country, it may be observed, that portions of these items of expense, and several smaller ones, must cease forever with the temporary occasion for them, and others will not, when once completed, require renewal soon, if ever. Such are numerous special donations and grants, durable public buildings of all kinds, dry-docks, improvements at navy yards, forts, arsenals, and arms, roads and harbors constructed, obstructions in rivers removed, the manufacture of weights and measures, the survey of the coast, much of the removal of the Indians, the extinguishment of Indian titles, and most of the existing pensions. But unpleasant as is the task of reduction, it may also become necessary to go further and diminish on a general *pro rata* scale or otherwise, the compensation to all officers, civil and military, executive, judicial, and legislative. It is surely much better to do this, so far as the public exigencies may require and justice sanction, than to expose the Treasury to bankruptcy by continuing to make appropriations beyond the certain means provided for the payment of them, or to resort, in a period of peace, to the spendthrift and suicidal policy of effecting permanent loans to defray ordinary expenditures. Peace is the time to pay rather than incur debts; and it would be wiser for any nation even to hoard during peace than to borrow largely, and thus encumber still more those energies and resources which are naturally crippled by war, but whose whole vigor is so conducive to its success.

The preceding remarks are applicable to ordinary expenditures. But for extraordinary ones such as, within a few years past, the expensive removal of the Creeks and Cherokees, the Black Hawk and Florida wars, while equal caution may well be exercised in deciding on their necessity, yet when once that is admitted, less objection exists to temporary measures for relief, like Treasury notes or short loans, provided a permanent increase of taxation is not likely to be required in the end.

In voting for extraordinary charges, as well as in sanctioning, from



sympathy or justice, unexpected appropriations towards large private claims and interesting local objects, it often happens that heavy payments are imposed on the Treasury for purposes not contemplated in the ordinary estimates.

And the obvious propriety of generally making at the same time some new provision of means adequate to the discharge of such additional burdens is sometimes unfortunately overlooked. But, when acting on these or other cases, if Congress cannot, consistently with its views of duty to the country, adopt the course suggested, and restrict the amount of appropriations, whether ordinary or extraordinary, to the certain current revenue, the only remaining courses which seem defensible are these: either to provide for recalling portions of the public money now deposited with the States, or establish an adequate system of direct taxation, or at once resort to the contingent power contemplated in the existing laws concerning the tariff when changes become necessary for purposes of revenue, and restore the duty on several articles of luxury now free.

#### ON SOME PERMANENT SAFEGUARD UNDER FLUCTUATIONS IN RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Much has at times been wisely done by Congress to supply means for meeting unexpected deficiencies. But all legal provisions heretofore adopted for that purpose having expired, our financial operations will be constantly exposed to danger unless some permanent safeguard under contingencies is established.

These circumstances must constitute an apology for once more explaining some of the grounds in favor of such a measure, and earnestly asking speedy legislation concerning it.

The principal sources of our present revenue are sensibly affected by fluctuations not only in commercial prosperity, but in the crops, the banking policy, and credit systems of even foreign nations. The influence of these causes seems to become yearly more changeable and more uncertain in its extent.

Numerous illustrations in support of these views have been referred to in former reports. Some of them show a sudden and great falling off in the regular receipts, though during peace, as the duties in 1816, from nine millions in one quarter to only three in the next; and as the sales of public lands, from twenty-four millions in 1836, or an amount over half of all received in the previous forty years, to less than three millions in 1838. But the returns from the districts in some States, during the last two years, present additional facts equally striking on this subject.

In Michigan, for instance, the sales of public lands in 1836 exceeded five millions of dollars. They fell in 1838 to only \$154,284; and in Mississippi, where in 1835 and 1836 they exceeded three millions each year, they fell in 1838 to only \$96,636. As before intimated, a portion of such extraordinary fluctuations results from the vacillating character of the sources from which our revenue is derived. But most of them are evils inseparable from the periodical contractions and expansions incident to the present defective system of banking, in a country so full

of enterprise as ours, with such freedom in pursuits, such facilities of intercourse, and such strong temptations to rash speculation.

The fluctuations, however, are not confined to the receipts. The expenditures which may be sanctioned by Congress annually are very uncertain in their amount, as well as doubtful in the proportion of them which will be called for within the year, or in any particular portion of it.

All these, and similar considerations in favor of some permanent provision on this subject, apply with still greater force than they have heretofore. The available balance in the Treasury to facilitate its operations is much smaller than has formerly been usual. The receipts on the debts still due from banks, after two previous disappointments as to some of them, must be regarded with increased doubt; and if they should be paid within the coming year, the outstanding Treasury notes become redeemable in the first half of it, and must be discharged some months before the bond of the United States Bank falls due in September.

The introduction of steam in voyages across the Atlantic, besides the great revolution it must produce in other respects, will so expedite orders and imports as to produce a sensible departure from the former more uniform periods of laying in stocks of certain kinds of merchandise in advance, and must thus add to the irregularity in our receipts from imports, as well as to the uncertainty in previously estimating their amount.

The practice of incurring expenses in certain cases, sometimes legislative and sometimes military or of a different character, in anticipation of appropriations, and occasioned by unexpected necessities or unusual delays, seems to be increasing. It augments the risk of a temporary deficiency because large sums thus become payable in a mass, and forthwith, from the Treasury, when most of the members of Congress, at the time of making the appropriations, expect that the burden will be spread somewhat equally over the whole of the ensuing year.

Why then should not a constant safeguard, or some permanent remedy under such irregularities, be provided? The omission to do this can hardly be considered the true check on extravagant expenditure, as that check would seem to consist rather in a forbearance to make unnecessary appropriations, than in a refusal to provide ample means for paying with promptitude under all probable contingencies what has already been appropriated, and has thus received the deliberate sanction of Congress. The national pride, no less than its honor and credit, appears to be concerned in adopting some measure on this subject, stable, efficient, creditable to free institutions, and possessing a paramount influence to preserve unspotted the public faith.

The States now possess, separately, quite as deep an interest in such an arrangement as the General Government, since a blow on the credit of the latter would, like an electric shock, be felt through the whole of them, and inevitably depreciate still more their immense amounts of stocks.

It is hoped that an actual failure to furnish means to make prompt payment, under all contingencies, and thus producing the very violation of good faith so much to be deprecated, will not be necessary to awaken

its guardians to the urgent importance of some such remedial provision—a measure without which, in the shape of an investment or large balance on hand, or authority given to postpone certain classes of appropriation when the revenue proves insufficient for the whole, or some power to borrow money, or issue, on interest, when necessary, drafts or exchequer bills, no financial system in any enlightened country has been, or can be, long administered with safety and honor.

In our system the provision on this subject was very uniform and permanent, till the extinguishment of the national debt in 1835. Previous to that time, a large balance beyond the expenses for ordinary purposes was generally collected, and being kept on hand till near the close of the year, so as to assist in any contingency, was then, if not thus wanted, applied towards the payment of the debt.

After that time, the first resort in the event of fluctuations was temporary, and consisted of the accidental and unexpected accumulation which immediately followed. When parts of that accumulation were expended, and the residue was divided among the States, instead of being invested and held to meet deficiencies, the recall of it, as fast as needed for the latter purpose, was still sanctioned by Congress, and constituted the next permanent remedy. But this power of recall was afterward taken from the Treasury Department, and instead of it the payment of one instalment was postponed, and a very limited authority given to issue Treasury notes for aid in any contingency. That authority also expired in June last, and while in force contained requisitions immediately to receive those notes in payments when offered, and at the same time preventing the reissue of them, which proved to be exceedingly inconvenient and hazardous; which have already rendered two additional acts of Congress necessary, and which, in a moneyed crisis like the present, not only endangers all fiscal operations, but would have stopped some of the most important of them, if not obviated in a degree by seasonable arrangements made in anticipation of difficulty.

The Department, therefore, is now without any resort, temporary or permanent, in case of material deficiencies; and considering all the circumstances before mentioned, with the dangerous liability in law to have the whole of the outstanding Treasury notes paid in at any moment for public dues, without a power remaining to issue others in their stead; considering also the present revulsions in the commercial world, which affect so seriously the receipts from both duties and lands; considering the disasters which are befalling the banks and rendering our collected funds in some cases wholly unavailable, and the advances necessary to be soon made for the large payments of pensions, and Treasury notes falling due in March, the earliest attention to new legislation on this subject seems highly prudent; if not indispensable for the effectual security of the public credit.

#### THE MANNER OF KEEPING THE PUBLIC MONEY, WITH THE PROPER GUARDS AGAINST LOSSES.

During the present year, the public money has been kept in the following manner: Where suitable banks could be obtained, in conformity to

the act of June 23, 1836, it has been placed in them, in general deposite. When such could not be obtained, and the amounts were likely to be permanently large, or were not collected by any public officer, the money has been placed in banks, in special deposite, either in the modified form, as explained last year, or under particular stipulations in writing. In other cases, where it was small in amount, or likely to be wanted immediately for public use, it has remained with those collecting it till drawn for.

Only two banks are now employed as general depositories, under the act of June, 1836. Their names, and the amount of public money in each subject to draft at the last returns, are annexed, (K.)

A tabular statement is also appended, which shows the condition of those banks and the reasons for the discontinuance of three of that class since the last session of Congress, (L.)

In respect to the system at present in use, it is not proposed to add much to the comments which have been submitted on its defects in former reports. The failures among the banks within the last few months have again strongly illustrated those defects.

Without further legislation, this system cannot be made, and it certainly is not now, the most safe and convenient one, whether Congress intend to continue a system of banks, or adopt one independent of banks, or employ a mixed one composed of both. But it is a system forced on the Department by the peculiarities of the existing laws and the present condition of our banking institutions. It is believed to be the best one possible, consistent with them. Under the present arrangements no eventual losses are supposed to have been sustained which are properly attributable to this mode of keeping the public money. Any small ones, which are likely to happen, appear to be the result of the usual risks incident to the mere collection and disbursement of the money, without reference to the manner of keeping it, and these kinds of risks are inseparable from any system heretofore in force on this subject, whether consisting of a United States Bank, or State banks, or either of those mixed with individual officers.

An exclusive use of bank corporations for collecting and disbursing as well as keeping all the public money, could alone dispense with the employment of individual officers for the two former purposes, which has prevailed from the foundation of the Government. Such an innovation has been proposed by some, and more especially in the large seaports. But it would create a radical change in the whole theory of all our collection laws. It would subject the Government, in most of its fiscal concerns, to an entire and humiliating dependence on moneyed corporations. And should the latter, though increased so much in power, not aspire more to misuse it, yet a wider door would thus be opened to sinister influences as well as to great fiscal derangements and ultimate losses. Recent events have evinced the dangers of these so strikingly as to justify all in being more mistrustful, and to render the further consideration of such a plan unnecessary.

The chief difficulty under the old systems need only be understood clearly to be duly appreciated. It has not been in making large payments or large transfers, when using for deposite either the State banks

or the United States Bank. Receivers and collectors have also in many places effected payments with promptitude and to great amounts, and almost every trouble in transfers by them would be obviated by the authority heretofore asked for the Treasurer, to receive money for lands in advance at points mutually convenient to the purchaser and the Treasurer. But the greatest defect in any former system, connected with this disturbing subject, has always been of a different character. It consists in a want of an absolute prohibition to employ the public money for any private purpose whatever, and in the want of severe penalties to enforce such a prohibition, and of other adequate checks and guards possessing a preventive operation on both the minds and acts of officers sufficiently powerful to diminish defalcations.

This defect has exposed the Treasury to constant losses from the foundation of the Government, and under all systems hitherto in use. It can be effectually remedied by no official regulations, as these have neither the extent, respect, nor force of laws, but only by such new legislation, both penal and prohibitory, as has been repeatedly recommended by this Department, and as experience in most other countries has shown to be indispensable to check peculations in the most effective manner.

The correctness of the statement as to the existence of these losses under all systems and all administrations of them which have prevailed since the present form of Government went into operation, has been shown generally from official records in reports made to Congress within the last two years, and it will appear more in detail in a reply, soon to be presented, to a resolution of the House of Representatives, calling for particulars concerning defaults in "each Administration," from 1789 to 1837.

It is not proposed to enter here into minute particulars concerning the results as contained and exhibited in that reply. But a few general statements from them will throw light on the topic under consideration.

Losses appear to have occurred from defaults among officers in every "Administration," or presidential term, from the formation of the present Government. Thus, among disbursing officers, they are found in every term since 1789; among collecting officers, in each since 1793; and among deposit officers, or banks, in all since 1817.

The largest amount of loss from each class within the period described, has been by deposit officers, consisting of banks, and including, as the resolution requires, the depreciation on such of their notes as were taken for public dues. The loss by this class, at the lowest estimate, has exceeded six millions and a half of dollars; and, adopting a computation made by a committee of the House of Representatives in 1832, would equal thirty-five millions. The next largest amount of loss, as ascertained and computed by the proper bureaus, has been by disbursing officers, and has been a little under five millions. And the least loss has been by collecting officers, not much exceeding two millions. The aggregate of all these losses, taking the lowest estimate for banks, is about thirteen millions and a half. If, in connection with this subject, were considered the losses in collecting the revenue by the non-payment

of bonds for duties on which credit was given to merchants; something over seven and a half millions of dollars must be added, increasing the aggregate to more than twenty-one millions. The proportionate losses by these classes have been thus: Those by the banks and by the duty-bonds amount to more than two-thirds of the whole. The losses, either by the banks alone or the merchants' bonds alone, have been nearly as great as by both disbursing and collecting officers united; and either is more than three-fold as great as by collectors and receivers; and several millions more than by them not only from 1789 to 1837, but from 1789 down to the present moment.

The particular losses in each presidential term being also desired by the resolution, they have been ascertained; and as they furnish a striking solution of some of the general causes of those losses, the periods in which the largest and some of the smallest ones happened among each class of public agents may be usefully designated here. Among the banks the largest losses were from 1813 to 1817, then consisting entirely of depreciation on notes taken; and next from 1821 to 1824, consisting then chiefly of deposits; while from 1829 to 1833, and from 1833 to 1837, they were smaller than in any period since 1813. Among disbursing officers, looking to the amount disbursed, the largest losses were from 1821 to 1825, next from 1817 to 1821, and next from 1809 to 1813; and they were smaller from 1829 to 1833, and 1833 to 1837, than in any other term whatever, except from 1789 to 1793. The loss on each \$100 from 1829 to 1833 was only nineteen cents, and from 1833 to 1837 only twenty-six cents; while in some previous terms it was as high as two dollars and sixteen cents. In this class the most numerous losses, compared with all in office, were from 1817 to 1821, next from 1821 to 1825, and next from 1813 to 1817. The smallest proportion in this respect, except during the first two terms under the Constitution, was from 1829 to 1833; and except those and the third term, the next smallest was from 1833 to 1837.

Among collecting officers, if looking to the amounts collected, the largest losses were from 1797 to 1801, next from 1809 to 1813, next from 1817 to 1821, and next from 1805 to 1809. The most numerous defaults, compared with the whole number of that class in office, were from 1809 to 1813, next from 1805 to 1809, next from 1821 to 1825, next from 1817 to 1821, and next from 1825 to 1828. The ratio of them from 1829 to 1833, and 1833 to 1837, was not one-fourth as large as in some of the periods just enumerated. Indeed it was less than in any previous terms from the foundation of the Government, except four, and the number of such defaulters was less than in any presidential term since 1804.

The accounts of the Post Office establishment being kept separately, and its officers acting in the capacities both of collecting and disbursing, are not included in the above results, but will be given in the special report in distinct tables.

On a careful review of these data it must be obvious, that in the absence of any penal prohibition to use the public money for private purposes, and of other adequate securities against misconduct, the increased losses during some of the terms mentioned must have hap-

pened more from the strong temptations to misuse the money, combined with the calamities incident to war, extraordinary expansions and contractions in the currency, and great speculations and convulsions in trade, than from any peculiar rapacity among those then in public trust; or any special neglect on the part of those who were then either accounting officers or possessed of the power to appoint and remove unfaithful agents.

Thus in 1831, 1832, and 1833; prosperous but not speculating years, in the interior scarcely a single loss is supposed to have happened among receivers, though some were then reported for suit on previous defaults; and the same may be said of collectors then and in 1835, prosperous but not speculating years, on the seaboard. But in more calamitous periods of trade, like 1797 and 1798, 1808 to 1813, 1818 to 1821, and 1837, sometimes succeeding others of rash speculation, the defaults multiplied among collectors as well as disbursing agents. So, in similar periods in the interior, like 1818 to 1821, and 1836 and 1837, they increased among the receivers and the banks much in a ratio with the inordinate thirst for hazardous investments and the overwhelming disasters which ensued from them and overissues of paper money.

Another very strong illustration of this is to be found in the periods of the greatest losses on merchants' bonds, compared with the whole amount of duties collected. These losses were the highest from 1825 to 1829 of any term since the commencement of the Government, doubtless in a great measure growing out of the excessive mercantile speculations and failures of that period; and the next largest were from 1821 to 1825, resulting probably from like causes; while from 1829 to 1833, a period of comparative regularity in trade, the loss was smaller than in any other term since 1809, and less than even from 1793 to 1797, and 1797 to 1801.

On the other topic, as to the feasibility and utility of additional checks and penalties against defalcations, the illustrations referred to, as drawn from examples abroad, are these: Out of twenty-seven Governments in respect to which accurate statements have been obtained, and which include almost every important civilized country in the world, twenty-six seem to prohibit any private use of the public money, either by collecting or disbursing agents. In six cases only do the deposit agents appear to be allowed the use of public funds, and that is only when those agents are banks, and the money is placed with them in general deposit. In a great majority of these Governments the employment of public funds for private purposes by any agents whatever is not only prohibited but punished by severe penalties, such as imprisonment, or the galleys, the penitentiary, and in some instances death. More minute checks and guards also are introduced in most of them, and less is left to discretion or regulation, even in monarchies, than here.

That course of making full and explicit statutory provisions on all these important points, and duly restricting executive discretion, so liable to degenerate into tyranny, has heretofore been repeatedly urged by the undersigned, from a regard as well to correct political principles as to an increase of the public security and a diminution of the difficulties and responsibilities he has of late years been compelled to pass through,

in a period of such immense collections and disbursements, accompanied by so severe revulsions in commerce and such harassing bank suspensions.

Dwelling no longer now on this topic, he is convinced, not only that the measures for greater security in the collection and disbursement of the public money, but the other provisions heretofore recommended, in the establishment of an independent Treasury for keeping and transferring it, should be early adopted. Prominently among these last is the separation between the banks and the principal fiscal operations of the Government. That would be likely to produce many advantages, which have been explained so fully on former occasions that only a few of them need here be adverted to, and this very briefly. It would render a bankruptcy of the Treasury impossible by a wide if not general suspension of specie payments. To the loss, vexation, and discredit of this, the Government has already been more than once subjected, and a United States Bank, judging from experience abroad and analogy at home, would form no more effectual guarantee against it than State banks during periods of extraordinary convulsions in trade, if administered under the present imperfect system of banking; or, in other words, under similar defective charters, and occasionally similar false banking principles. Such a separation would relieve both the banks and the Government from any further exposure to mutual importunities, embarrassments, and criminations. Both, and doubtless beneficially to both, would be left more to their own resources and less to dependence on each other's favor, whether instigated by cupidity on the one hand or political ambition on the other. Instead of increasing, it would diminish executive power; for the latter would be stripped of all bank influence, and be allowed in its stead neither the use nor possession of the public money except under agents not selected by itself alone, as in case of the banks; little increased in number, guarded by additional securities, and forbidden by the severest penalties to use a dollar of it for any private purpose. It would tend to check improvident paper issues, that in some degree deteriorate the exchangeable value of specie itself, as well as of paper, and it would secure the best possible currency in the present state of the Constitution and laws. In fine, it would remove all inducements to hoard what could not be used for profit, to delay payment of what could not be otherwise employed, to augment taxes or tariffs for deposits that can yield no emoluments, and to indulge in reproaches or suffer inconveniences, as banks now do, at being deprived, by public drafts, of funds which, under the proposed system, would only add to the risk and responsibility of the depositary instead of his gains, and would therefore be gladly parted with.

CONDITION OF BANKING INSTITUTIONS GENERALLY, AND THE KIND OF  
MONEY RECEIVABLE FOR PUBLIC DUES.

The condition of the banking institutions generally in the United States is always a topic of some financial interest. But it now possesses less with the General Government than it did when the connection between them was more intimate and extensive.

It is regretted that space remains on this occasion for but little more



concerning their condition than a reference to the special report which will soon be submitted from the last authentic returns that can be obtained.

In the mean time, however, it may be inferred from returns not very numerous, and from some general data, that since the 1st of January last the circulation of those banks now paying specie has probably, on an average, been curtailed quite one-third, or between sixteen and twenty millions; that the circulation of most of the others had not been increased at the time of their late suspension; that the aggregate amount of specie in all of them is not reduced more than eight or ten millions; and that, since the fall in foreign exchange, these institutions, with a few exceptions originating in gross departures from correct banking principles by embarking in trade, and by making large investments and long loans, often not to business men nor for common business purposes, are as able as ever to sustain specie payments, provided they felt disposed to exercise their former forbearance and indulgences towards each other, and the community towards them. It is a source of much satisfaction to add that the recent suspension has caused far less embarrassment, delay, and probable loss to the Treasury, whether by deposits in banks or the possession of their notes, than have occurred heretofore on similar occasions.

Two reasons exist for this. The banks have of late been employed and their notes taken to a less extent than was before customary, and the suspensions among them have been less general by not reaching, it is computed, over one-third of the whole number in the United States, though including, perhaps, more than half of the whole banking capital. Of those suspending, fortunately only three or four held any considerable amounts of public money deposited with them since 1837; and they, as well as the rest now in public employ, have made commendable exertions to meet with fidelity their engagements to the Treasury.

The admonitions, however, which the late suspension has given in respect to the importance of some new legal provisions connected with the keeping of the public money, have not been slight, and have already been sufficiently noticed.

They appear to be equally strong in favor of some new legislation or additional regulations as to the kind of currency which should be received for public dues.

In relation to this last point the Constitution and laws are now explicit enough concerning what constitutes money.

But the practices under them in receiving other things than gold and silver as money, or rather as a currency or substitute for money, have continued so long and been at times so loose as to create much danger and difficulty. The views of the Department on all portions of this subject were so fully explained to Congress on previous occasions, and more particularly in September, 1837, as to render it unnecessary to repeat them here.

But some illustrations and confirmations of those views, contained in the transactions of the present year, are new, and are as follows:

In sundry instances banks, as well as individuals, holding the Treasurer's drafts, have insisted on specie in payment, and refused to accept the current notes of specie-paying banks.

This they had an undoubted right to do, and thus the idea has been strongly corroborated that, however much both public and fiscal convenience may be promoted by the use of a paper currency for either large or distant payments, yet the receipt of anything short of specie, or the notes not only of specie-paying banks, but such as are convertible into specie on the spot, and at par, can never effectually protect the public credit. The practical importance of this question under our present system will be the more obvious when it is understood that near twenty millions of the twenty-five expended this year for ordinary purposes, have been or will be paid by drafts drawn directly on collectors and receivers, and must therefore be met, not only by them, but in specie or its equivalent. It seems impossible also, that eventual embarrassment and occasional losses by bank failures and suspensions should be obviated, if anything but specie is long kept on hand by public agents of any description. Nor can any system operate as a check on overissues by banks, restrain the tendency to gambling speculations, and aid gradually in improving the currency of the country, as well as preserve in purity the true constitutional standard of value, unless the notes received are speedily paid over for public debts when acceptable to creditors, and, at brief intervals, any of them left on hand are returned for specie to the institutions that issued them.

It appears that the effect which such a course would produce on the currency at large, by permanently withdrawing specie either from banks or from circulation would, in ordinary times, be much less than many persons have apprehended. In the collection and payment of the above twenty millions by collectors and receivers, the whole amount on hand with all of them, at any one time, has seldom exceeded one million and a half.

At New York city, where near two thirds of the customs of the whole Union are collected, and where the gross receipts this year will exceed fifteen millions of dollars, the amount on hand at any one time has not averaged half a million of dollars.

As an illustration of the system of drawing for this money speedily, it may be added that the amount left at the close of each week subject to drafts has seldom equalled one-twentieth of a million.

At the recent suspension of specie payments most of the funds in the custom-houses were composed of bank notes; but nearly half of those in the land offices consisted of specie. Though the notes on hand were issued by banks paying specie and in good credit at the time they were taken, yet even a part of them, suddenly becoming irredeemable, has caused some inconvenience, several protests, and a few injurious delays, with both receivers and collectors. At the former suspension, as specie was the only currency then allowed to be taken by receivers, most of these difficulties were obviated with them, and were confined chiefly to the deposit banks and large collectors. The great amount of specie which the receivers then possessed contributed much also to the general relief of the Treasury, and especially furnished most opportune means for making legal as well as satisfactory payments of the heavy Indian annuities soon afterward falling due in the West.

Some considerations were intended to be next presented on the perma-

ment deficiency apprehended as likely to happen in the revenue after 1841, under the operation of the present tariff. But the length to which this communication has already extended, and the doubt whether Congress may deem it advisable to legislate so long beforehand in anticipation of an event which possibly, but not probably, may be avoided, have induced the Department to postpone for the present any particular remarks on a topic involving considerations of so difficult and agitating a character.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Some of the leading changes which this Department during the last five years has thought proper to urge as material in connection with the finances may, before closing, be summarily and perhaps usefully condensed, and presented together to the consideration of Congress.

They are as follows:

A new organization of the Treasury Department in such respects as to insure a more appropriate division of labor, a stricter accountability, and a closer supervision over the collection of the revenue by officers exclusively devoted to it.

An increase of the checks and securities against defaults in all officers, whether collecting, keeping, or disbursing public money, and more especially by prohibiting its use for private purposes under severe penalties.

Some provident fund, to be formed when any occasional and accidental surplus happens to be in the Treasury, (but never designedly raising one by taxation,) which shall be employed to meet contingencies and fluctuations instead of our being compelled frequently to resort to loans or increased taxes; and, in the absence of such a fund, a permanent authority to be given for the procurement of means, when needed, under unexpected deficiencies.

A reduction in the ordinary expenditures, so as for several years not to exceed seventeen or eighteen millions of dollars annually, unless when the revenue is abundant the great national works which it is intended to complete in any event should be hastened more, and when the revenue is smaller, be proportionably retarded.

The passage of occasional preëmption and graduation laws as to the public lands, under judicious limitations concerning the quantity sold in any one case, and for the prevention of frauds and partialities.

To reduce the tariff, whenever the amount of revenue justifies the measure; and always regulate its provisions with a paramount regard to finance, discouraging articles of luxury, and encouraging useful and necessary ones only as incidental objects in tariff legislation.

In connection with this policy of protecting freedom of trade, to resist monopolies and exclusive privileges, whether in banking or commerce.

The exclusion of small bank notes from circulation, so as to enlarge the quantity of specie within the country, increase the use of it, and especially of gold for common purposes, and thus protect as well the banks against runs or panics as the laboring classes from losses and depreciations incident to every paper currency like ours, not founded on a specie basis as broad as the paper itself. And finally the rapid

extinguishment of any national debt, and the creation of no new one of a permanent description in peace.

A prominent feature in the policy which has thus been recommended as to our fiscal affairs, has been to leave to State legislation all matters of doubtful jurisdiction, as well as all clearly of a domestic and State character, whether connected with the revenue or the currency, the exchanges, or commerce, or some other exciting interests of the country less intermingled with the immediate business of this Department. The undersigned takes pleasure in acknowledging that several of those enumerated measures did not originate with him; yet they have all received his earnest official support, and he is gratified that steps have already been taken by Congress insuring in part the success of some of them.

The rest, as well as those, are again respectfully commended to favorable consideration, hoping that the scrutiny of longer discussion and reflection may have satisfied its members that the full adoption of them all would promote the durable prosperity of the finances, and at the same time be in harmony with the Constitution, and favorable to most of the great interests of the country.

In respect to several remaining matters connected with the numerous duties devolved on this Department, it is proposed to postpone the consideration of most of them to special reports to Congress, and separate communications to suitable committees.

Among the latter is a mass of questions, chiefly connected with the public lands and the custom-house establishment. Among the former are the state of the light-houses; the progress in the survey of the coast; the manufacture of weights and measures; the condition of the Mint and its branches; the situation of our trade with the British provinces and West Indies; the disposition made of our deposits with the several States; and various other subjects of minor importance.

In a note annexed (M) are explained briefly a few topics still different, and some of them more urgent in their character, such as the exclusive employment of one of the present comptrollers as a commissioner of the customs; a revision of the number and compensation of officers in the customs, and especially their pay during the past year; the requirement of official security from district attorneys; a change in the commencement of the fiscal year, making also the commercial the same as the calendar year; appropriating in certain cases for five quarters, and keeping and publishing all accounts and returns by quarters as well as years; new provisions concerning papers in whale ships and in vessels on the coast of Africa; a declaratory act as to the duties on silks and worsteds; and the further extension of the laws for the relief of insolvent debtors.

Within the present year, the business as to the French indemnity has been closed by distributing the additional interest obtained on the first four instalments. The sixth payment due from the Kingdom of Naples has also been received and divided among the claimants.

The annual exhibit of the condition and business of the General Land Office usually accompanies this report, but, from its length and importance, it will be presented separately in a few days. The very success-

ful progress made in bringing up the arrears of business, and in the dispatch of the enormous amount of current duties devolved on that office by the unprecedented sales in 1835 and 1836, deserves special notice. It has enabled the Commissioner to dispense with the employment of nineteen of his former clerks. Disagreeable and embarrassing as the discontinuance of official services usually is, a strong sense of its propriety in an economical view has led to the measure on this occasion without any special direction by Congress. It is also again urged as a proper topic for legislation, and without which it cannot be effected, that the number and consequently the expense of the old land offices be reduced, by uniting several with others adjoining, where the quantity of business has become much lessened. A similar course as to some of the collection districts on the sea-board has before been recommended, and is still considered worthy the attention of Congress. In all these, as well as in larger savings, economy is undoubtedly true wisdom.

Respectfully,

LEVI WOODBURY,

*Secretary of the Treasury.*

*To the SPEAKER of the House of Representatives.*

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## LIST OF DOCUMENTS

### ANNEXED TO THE REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

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- A. Available funds in the Treasury 1st January, 1839.
- B. Receipts and expenditures for 1838.
- C. Expenditures of first three quarters of 1839.
- D. Payments of public debt to 20th November, 1839.
- E. Issue and payment of Treasury notes from 1st January to 20th November, 1839.
- F. Exports and imports in 1839.
- G. and H. Exports and imports from 1789 to 1839—consumption of foreign goods, and value of principal articles imported and exported.
- I. Note on the above tables.
- J. Annual estimates.
- K. Names of general deposit banks, and amounts to the credit of Treasurer therein.
- L. Condition of general deposit banks at last returns—names and reasons of discontinuance since last session.
- M. Note on some miscellaneous topics.

## A.

*Statement of funds available for general purposes on the 1st of January, 1839.*

The gross balance in the Treasury, at that date, exclusive of post office money, was, according to the books of the Register of the Treasury .....\$36,891,196 94

Of this sum there were deposited with the several States, under the act of 23d June, 1836, and not available for the public service until new directions are given by Congress.....\$28,101,644 99

There were held by the Treasury in trust, for indemnities, &c., about..... 500,000 00

There were, of funds which had been unavailable for a long period, being principally balances due from banks employed as depositories, which had failed previous to 1837..... 1,100,000 00

Debts due, by the Treasurer's statement, from banks which failed in 1837, and which had not paid the balances due, by the sum of..... 2,472,590 00

Portion of balance in the Mint and its branches, which cannot be drawn out without much inconvenience..... 500,000 00

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32,674,234 99

Leaving a balance apparently available on 1st Jan., 1839. 4,216,961 95

But the aggregate of warrants outstanding on that day, the amount of which is to be deducted from the balance in the Treasurer's hands, was larger on the 1st January, 1839, than at the commencement of each of the four years preceding 1837, by at least..... 1,750,000 00

As these warrants were deducted from the appropriations to which they were chargeable, it is proper to deduct this excess of these warrants from the amount of what would otherwise have been available means. Computing this excess at the above sum, the effective available balance, on the 1st of January, 1839, was... 2,466,961 95

The aggregate of unavailable funds in the Treasury on the first day of January, 1840, will probably remain about the same amount, excepting that the sums due from deposit banks which became defaulters in 1837 will be diminished to about..... \$1,150,000 00

## B.

*Receipts and Expenditures of the United States for the year 1838.*

Balance in the Treasury on the 1st January, 1838.....\$37,327,252 69

## RECEIPTS.

Customs .....	\$16,158,800 36	
Lands .....	3,081,939 47	
Second and third instalments due from the Bank of the United States.....	4,542,102 22	
Miscellaneous items .....	369,813 29	
Treasury notes .....	12,716,820 86	
Trust funds .....	2,149,906 40	
	<hr/>	\$39,019,382 60
		<hr/>
		76,346,635 29

## EXPENDITURES.

Civil, miscellaneous, and foreign inter- course .....	\$5,666,702 68	
Military .....	19,936,311 57	
Naval .....	5,941,381 94	
Public debt .....	2,217 08	
Treasury notes redeemed, including in- terest .....	5,603,503 19	
Trust funds .....	2,305,321 89	
	<hr/>	39,455,438 35
		<hr/>

Balance on the 1st January, 1839.....\$36,891,196 94

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

REGISTER'S OFFICE, *November 27, 1839.*

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

## C.

*Statement of Expenditures of the United States, exclusive of the Trust Funds,  
from 1st of January to 30th of September, 1839.*

## CIVIL, MISCELLANEOUS, AND FOREIGN INTERCOURSE.

Legislature .....	\$403,710	02
Executive Departments.....	639,492	01
Officers and clerks of the Mint and branches ..	48,800	00
Surveyors and their clerks.....	35,853	65
Secretary to sign patents for public lands.....	1,125	00
Commissioner of Public Buildings, Wash- ington .....	1,725	00
Governments in Territories of the United States .....	104,306	61
Judiciary.....	358,212	82
	<hr/>	\$1,593,225 11
Payment of sundry annuities, per acts of Congress .....	899	58
Mint establishment.....	78,700	00
• Support and maintenance of light-houses.....	279,514	88
Building light-houses.....	189,094	23
Surveying the public lands.....	80,676	13
Surveying the coast of the United States..	64,995	78
Registers and receivers of land offices....	658	97
Keepers of the public archives in Florida.....	750	00
Repayment for lands erroneously sold....	14,238	01
Marine hospital establishment.....	90,114	06
Marine hospital at New Orleans.....	24,015	00
Repairing marine hospital at Charleston....	2,000	00
Roads and canals within State of Indiana....	18,530	00
Roads and canals within State of Arkansas..	21,740	00
Encouragement of learning within the State of Illinois.....	23,400	00
Public Buildings, &c., in Washington.....	297,032	52
Penitentiary in the District of Columbia..	10,689	40
Completing the Alexandria canal.....	40,000	00
Relief of the several corporate cities in the District of Columbia.....	55,749	77
Building custom-houses and warehouses..	193,246	56
Documentary History of the Revolution....	5,602	00
Relief of sundry individuals.....	31,046	28
Payment for horses, &c. ....	24,437	46
Relief of certain inhabitants of East Florida.	83,992	58
Additional compensation to collectors, &c. .	65,839	28
Debentures and other charges.....	11,091	20
Patent fund.....	27,979	22
Sixth census.....	2,000	00

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Expenses incident to the issuing of Treasury notes .....	\$480	54	
Miscellaneous .....	25,023	05	
Refunding duties .....	74,557	99	
Documents ordered by the Senate .....	15,000	00	
			\$1,853,094 49
Salaries of Ministers of the United States .....	46,780	00	
Salaries of Secretaries of Legation .....	8,501	22	
Salaries of Chargés d'Affaires .....	47,561	02	
Salary of dragoman to Turkey, and contingent expenses of the legation .....	2,583	12	
Outfits of Ministers .....	9,000	00	
Outfits of Chargés d'Affaires .....	4,500	00	
Relief of certain diplomatic agents .....	11,755	57	
Contingent expenses of missions abroad .....	15,299	23	
Contingent expenses of foreign intercourse .....	5,770	63	
Salaries of consuls at London and Paris .....	3,000	00	
Relief and protection of American seamen .....	30,816	69	
Allowance for clerk-hire, &c., in the office of the American consul at London .....	2,270	29	
Intercourse with Barbary Powers .....	10,178	00	
Interpreters, guards, &c., consulates in the Turkish dominions .....	5,000	00	
Expenses of commission under the convention with the Queen of Spain .....	52	86	
Expenses of commission under the convention with the King of the Two Sicilies .....	120	00	
			203,188 63

## MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

Pay of the Army .....	\$774,394	83	
Subsistence of officers .....	289,444	64	
Subsistence department .....	493,537	69	
Quartermaster's department .....	146,848	59	
Incidental expenses of the Quartermaster's department .....	115,970	04	
Transportation of officers' baggage .....	49,758	51	
Transportation of the Army .....	124,366	58	
Forage .....	66,991	80	
Purchasing department .....	517,577	96	
Payments in lieu of clothing for discharged soldiers .....	29,302	93	
Clothing for officers' servants .....	17,340	74	
Two months' extra pay to reenlisted soldiers, and expenses of recruiting .....	37,088	90	
Medical and hospital department .....	24,364	04	
Contingencies of the Army .....	1,933	33	
Arrearages prior to July, 1815 .....	1,992	30	
Invalid and half-pay pensions .....	160,535	29	

Pensions to widows and orphans, (payable through the Third Auditor's office).....	\$5,235 78
Pensions to widows and orphans, per act of 4th July, 1836.....	381,532 95
Revolutionary pensions, per act 18th March, 1818.....	355,472 91
Revolutionary claims, per act 15th May, 1828.....	62,591 40
Revolutionary pensions, per act 7th June, 1832.....	789,012 78
Two years' pensions to widows and orphans, per act July, 1838.....	1,036,051 78
Virginia claims, per act 5th July, 1832....	4,875 50
Unclaimed pensions, 6th April, 1838.....	59,393 94

*West Point Academy.*

Pay of officers, cadets, and musicians....	54,418 00
Subsistence of officers and cadets.....	30,700 00
Forage for officers' horses.....	1,227 00
Clothing for officers' servants.....	255 00
Expenses of the board of visitors.....	2,000 00
Miscellaneous and incidental expenses....	731 50
Repairs and improvements, and expenses of buildings, grounds, &c.....	7,221 60
Pay of adjutants and quartermasters' clerks.....	475 00
Increase and expenses of the library....	1,000 00
Department of philosophy.....	600 00
Department of mathematics.....	97 54
Department of chemistry.....	827 50
Department of drawing.....	285 00
Department of tactics.....	360 00
Department of artillery.....	275 00
Two fire engines with hose complete.....	1,900 00
Arsenals.....	165,238 11
Purchase of land at the Allegany and Watertown arsenals.....	3,500 00
Arming and equipping militia.....	227,423 50
Accoutrements and arms for infantry, cavalry, militia, &c.....	44,538 56
Ordnance service.....	68,011 93
Ordnance, ordnance stores, and supplies..	39,110 70
Purchase of light field artillery.....	11,389 82
Expenses of preparing drawings for a uniform system of artillery.....	1,000 00
National armories.....	288,722 67
Blacksmith's shop, &c., at Watertown, Massachusetts.....	6,500 00
New machinery at Springfield armory....	5,000 00
Barracks, quarters, &c.....	73,632 11
Barracks and quarters on western frontiers	70,975 22

Barracks at Baton Rouge.....	\$242 64
Barracks and other buildings at Sackett's Harbor.....	9,000 00
Barracks and other buildings at Plattsburg.....	6,200 00
Purchase of gunpowder.....	1,521 16
Elevating machines for barbette and case-ment carriages.....	3,500 00
Armament of fortifications.....	128,669 84
Repairs and contingencies of fortifications.....	4,764 56
Incidental expenses of fortifications and purchase of lands, &c.....	28,128 30
Fort Adams.....	48,059 39
Fort Niagara.....	10,360 00
Fort Delaware.....	4,200 00
Fort Caswell.....	7,000 00
Fort Schuyler, New York.....	58,000 00
Fort Warren, Massachusetts.....	87,500 00
Fort Pulaski, Georgia.....	62,060 00
Fort on Foster's bank, Florida.....	21,500 00
Fort McHenry, Redoubt Wood, and Cov-ington Battery, Maryland.....	15,485 00
Fort Monroe, Virginia.....	63,185 74
Repairing and rebuilding the old fort at Oswego, and construction of barrack, 1839.....	6,739 28
Preservation of Castle Island, and repairs of Fort Independence.....	49,930 00
Repairs of Castle Williams and Fort Co-lumbus, and officers' quarters at New York.....	2,000 00
Fortifications at Charleston and preserva-tion of the site of Fort Moultrie.....	92,232 41
Repairs of Fort Marion, and sea-wall at St. Augustine.....	18,515 68
Repairs of the old fort at the Barrancas, Pensacola.....	34,880 00
Fortification at New London harbor, Con-necticut.....	7,000 00
Protection of the northern frontier, &c.....	62,326 14
Preventing and suppressing Indian hostili-ties.....	24,966 04
Forage for dragoons, and volunteer officers, &c.....	350,643 87
Freight on transportation into Florida or Cherokee country.....	127,530 51
Wagons, carts, &c.....	71,792 14
Hire of corps of mechanics.....	143,399 36
Subsistence of militia, volunteers, and friendly Indians.....	20,443 60
Transportation of supplies, &c.....	195,003 46

Miscellaneous and contingent charges....	\$123,806 04
Pay of four thousand volunteers for 1838, including arrearages for 1837.....	123,282 53
Purchase, &c., of three small vessels to cruise along the coast of Florida, 1839.....	22,700 00
Paying three companies of Indian militia.....	788 64
Selection of sites for marine hospitals on the Mississippi, Ohio, and Lake Erie.....	387 25
Surveys of a military character, and for the defence of the Atlantic, &c.....	4,827 04
Breakwater at the mouth of Delaware Bay.....	71,504 75
Breakwater at Stamford's ledge, Portland, Maine.....	11,680 00
Breakwater at Church's Cove harbor, in the town of Little Compton.....	7,041 00
Breakwater at Sandy Bay.....	10,000 00
Breakwater and pier at the harbor of Bur- lington, Vermont.....	27,020 00
Breakwater on pier at the mouth of St. Joseph.....	21,586 00
Breakwater in the harbor at Plattsburg.....	13,750 00
Breakwater at Hyannis harbor, Massachu- setts.....	5,933 00
Constructing two piers and improving the navigation at the mouth of Vermilion river, Ohio.....	10,777 00
Pier at the entrance of Kennebunk river.....	1,867 50
Pier and mole at Oswego.....	18,962 45
Pier at the northern extremity of Lake Win- nebago, Wisconsin.....	500 00
Improving the harbor at Saybrook, Con- necticut.....	6,460 00
Improving the harbor of Presque Isle, Pennsylvania.....	13,954 00
Improving the harbor of Chicago, Illinois.....	15,000 00
Improving the harbor at the mouth of Bass river, Massachusetts, 1839.....	6,935 00
Improving the harbor of Westport.....	2,300 00
Improving the harbor at the mouth of Sal- mon river, on Lake Ontario.....	17,237 67
Improving the harbor of Black river, New York.....	11,200 50
Improving the harbor of Cattaraugus creek, Lake Erie.....	12,208 00
Improving the entrance of White Hall har- bor, Lake Champlain.....	6,830 00
Improving the harbor of Portland, on Lake Erie.....	17,052 00
Improving the harbor of New Castle.....	2,000 00

Improving the harbor of Wilmington, Delaware .....	\$2,000 00
Improving the harbor of Mobile .....	30,037 00
Improving the harbor of Cleveland .....	15,062 00
Improving the harbor at the mouth of the river Raisin .....	7,500 00
Preservation of Rainsford Island, in the harbor of Boston .....	5,230 00
A sea-wall to preserve Fairweather Island, near Black Rock harbor .....	2,995 90
Works at Buffalo harbor .....	1,733 00
Preservation of the harbor of Provincetown .....	4,358 48
Protection and improvement of Little Egg harbor .....	5,297 00
Removing sand bar in the harbor of New Bedford .....	5,881 37
Deepening the harbor at Baltimore .....	10,000 00
Construction of a harbor at Michigan City .....	27,424 00
Deepening the straight channel of East Pass, at Appalachicola .....	9,900 00
Rebuilding lights on Brandywine shoals .....	6,547 00
Deepening channel between the islands of North and South Hero, near St. Albans, Lake Champlain .....	1,250 00
Mound or sea-wall between Lake Erie and Buffalo creek .....	12,571 00
Works at the mouth of Genesee river .....	10,210 00
Opening a passage between Beaufort and Pamlico Sound, and improving New river, &c. ....	12,500 00
A light-house on Flynn's knoll, near Sandy Hook .....	25,000 00
Removing light-house on Goat Island .....	8,706 75
Improving the navigation of Cape Fear river, North Carolina .....	14,000 00
Improving the navigation of Hudson river .....	46,353 17
Improving the navigation of Cumberland river, Tennessee .....	8,000 00
Improving the navigation of the Ohio between Pittsburg and the falls .....	24,000 00
Improving the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers from Louisville to New Orleans .....	34,560 63
Improving the Mississippi river above the mouth of the Ohio, and the Missouri river .....	22,000 00
Improving the navigation of the Arkansas river .....	17,451 76
Improving the inland channel between the St. Mary's and St. John's, Florida .....	7,341 00

Improving the navigation of the natural channels of the northern and southern entrances of the Dismal Swamp canal..	\$9,700 00
Increasing the depth of water in the mouth of the Mississippi river .....	4,950 00
Improving the navigation of Neenah and Wisconsin rivers, and connecting them with a navigable canal .....	2,000 00
Removing obstructions from the Savannah river .....	8,535 00
Removing obstructions from Huron river, Ohio .....	750 00
Removing obstructions from Grand river, Ohio .....	2,852 00
Removing obstructions from Ashtabula creek .....	1,600 00
Removing obstructions from Conneaut creek .....	2,100 00
Removing obstructions at the mouth of Suwanee river .....	4,500 00
Survey of Rock river, &c. ....	1,000 00
Survey of Yellow river, Florida, with the view of removing raft .....	500 00
Survey of Red Cedar river, in Iowa Territory .....	1,500 00
Survey of roads and canals .....	484 98
Cumberland road in Ohio and west of Zanesville .....	45,100 00
Cumberland road in Indiana .....	13,000 00
Cumberland road in Illinois .....	85,000 00
Repairing road from Jacksonville to Tallahassee .....	500 00
Mail route and post road through the Creek country .....	400 00
Road from Fort Howard to northern boundary of Illinois .....	5,000 00
Construction of a bridge, &c., between Prairie du Chien and Dubuque .....	10,000 00
Road from Milwaukee, by way of Madison, to Mississippi river opposite Dubuque ..	10,000 00
Road from Fort Howard to Fort Crawford .....	5,000 00
Repairing road, &c., from St. Augustine to Picolata .....	7,323 00
Military road from the Mississippi to the Red river .....	39,700 00
Road from Sauk harbor, on Lake Michigan, to Dehonnee, on Wisconsin river .....	5,000 00
Road from Fond du Lac, on Lake Winnebago, to the Wisconsin river .....	5,000 00

Road from Dubuque to the northern boundary of Missouri.....	\$20,000 00
Road from Burlington towards the Indian agency on the Des Moines.....	5,000 00
Road from Burlington to De Haques.....	2,500 00
Civilization of Indians.....	5,930 00
Pay of superintendents of Indian affairs and Indian agents.....	7,404 26
Pay of sub-agents.....	4,700 00
Pay of interpreters.....	5,455 00
Presents to Indians.....	2,034 89
Provisions to Indians.....	5,275 00
Buildings and repairs.....	2,650 00
Contingencies of Indian department.....	24,646 85
Fulfilling treaties with Pottawatomies.....	18,164 92
Fulfilling treaties with Pottawatomies of Indiana.....	15,000 00
Fulfilling treaties with Pottawatomies of Huron.....	400 00
Fulfilling treaties with Pottawatomies of the Prairie.....	16,000 00
Fulfilling treaties with Pottawatomies of Wabash.....	20,000 00
Fulfilling treaties with Creeks.....	9,432 63
Fulfilling treaties with Six Nations, New York.....	4,500 00
Fulfilling treaties with Senecas, New York.....	6,000 00
Fulfilling treaties with Sacs and Foxes.....	10,450 00
Fulfilling treaties with Ottoes and Missouri- rias.....	3,850 00
Fulfilling treaties with Omahas.....	3,000 00
Fulfilling treaties with Iowas.....	16,470 00
Fulfilling treaties with Choctaws.....	46,935 75
Fulfilling treaties with Sacs and Foxes, Iowas, Sioux, Ottoes, and Missouri- rias.....	1,617 50
Fulfilling treaties with Wyandots.....	6,480 00
Fulfilling treaties with Ottowas.....	5,431 88
Fulfilling treaties with Wyandots, Munsees, and Delawares.....	1,000 00
Fulfilling treaties with Miamies.....	89,221 12
Fulfilling treaties with Chippewas, Ottowas, and Pottawatomies.....	38,602 30
Fulfilling treaties with Menomonies.....	31,110 00
Fulfilling treaties with Winnebagoes.....	54,780 00
Fulfilling treaties with Chippewas.....	250 00
Fulfilling treaties with Christian Indians.....	400 00
Fulfilling treaties with Chippewas of Mis- sissippi.....	10,206 27
Fulfilling treaties with Chippewas of Saga- naw.....	5,340 00

Fulfilling treaties with Chippewas, Menomones, Winnebagoes, and New York Indians	\$750 00
Fulfilling treaties with Kansas	4,080 00
Fulfilling treaties with Osages	800 00
Fulfilling treaties with Delawares	8,180 00
Fulfilling treaties with Chickasaws	3,235 50
Fulfilling treaties with Quapaws	3,202 50
Fulfilling treaties with Cherokees	4,360 00
Fulfilling treaties with Ottowas and Chippewas	53,885 00
Fulfilling treaties with Sioux of Mississippi	21,412 32
Fulfilling treaties with Yancton and Santee Sioux	3,760 00
Fulfilling treaties with Sacs and Foxes of Missouri	3,291 24
Fulfilling treaties with Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi	47,348 00
Fulfilling treaties with Kickapoos	5,500 00
Fulfilling treaties with Kaskaskias and Peorias	3,000 00
Fulfilling treaties with Piankeshaws	800 00
Fulfilling treaties with Weas	3,000 00
Fulfilling treaties with Suwanees	6,340 00
Fulfilling treaties with Senecas and Shawnees	1,640 00
Fulfilling treaties with Senecas	1,940 00
Fulfilling treaties with Pawnees	4,600 00
Fulfilling treaties with Caddoes	10,000 00
Fulfilling treaties with Eel Rivers	1,100 00
Subscription to Indian Biography	900 00
Mission of A. P. Chouteau among the wild Indians, &c., west	9,237 58
Expenses of delegations of Iowas, Yancton Sioux, Sacs and Foxes, of 1837	85 00
Holding treaties with the Osages	850 67
Holding treaties with the Creeks	200 89
Holding treaties with Wyandots of Ohio	700 00
Expenses of a delegation of Seneca Indians	394 62
Expenses of a party of Sacs and Foxes in 1838	221 50
Expenses attending the negotiation of the treaty with Senecas and other bands of New York Indians	702 00
Salary of a clerk in the office of superintendent of Indian affairs south of the Mississippi	500 00
Temporary subsistence of Indians west, and expenses attending distribution of the same under the direction of Secretary of War	25,000 00



Commissioners to adjust claims under Choctaw treaty of 1830, per act of March 3, 1837.....	\$750 00
Expenses of removing and subsisting Creek Indians.....	2,610 24
Expenses of the delegation of Stockbridge, Munsee, and Seneca Indians.....	2,000 00
Holding treaty with the Seminole In- dians.....	3,353 00
Carrying into effect treaty with the Chippe- was of Saganaw, 1837, 1838.....	23,029 99
Carrying into effect treaty with the Chippe- was of Mississippi, 1837.....	7,352 04
Carrying into effect treaty with the Sioux of Mississippi, 1837.....	49,978 67
Carrying into effect treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, 1837.....	966 38
Carrying into effect treaty with the Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.....	4,130 76
Carrying into effect treaty with the Winne- bagoes.....	35,306 26
Carrying into effect treaty with the Oneidas at Green Bay.....	30,250 00
Carrying into effect treaty with the Ottowas and Chippewas.....	372 63
Sales of the reserves of Creek Indians under treaty of 1832.....	707 00
Objects specified in third article of treaty with the Cherokee's, of 1838, per act of June 12, 1838.....	963,397 06
Removal and subsistence of Indians.....	31,613 35
Education of Indian youths.....	664 00
Transportation and incidental expenses of Indian department.....	2,148 85
Payments to Miamies on ratification of third article of treaty of November 6, 1838..	60,000 00
Payment of claims provided for in fourth and fifth articles of Miami treaty of No- vember 6, 1838.....	9,412 00
Payment of the first ten annual instalments to Miamies, per third article of treaty of November 6, 1838.....	12,568 00
Expenses of examining Miami claims, ac- crued since October 23, 1834.....	1,200 00
Expenses of removal and subsistence of Pottawatomies of Indiana.....	11,000 00
Payment of expenses of investigating frauds on the Creek reservation, 1839.....	560 00
Payment of 5 per cent. interest for one year on \$350,000, per act.....	17,500 00

Payment of claims of the McIntosh party, per fifth article of Creek treaty, 1838...	\$21,103 33
Payments for improvements on missionary reservations, per fourth article of treaty of December, 1835, with the Cherokees...	9,306 87
Payment of the purchase money for forty acres of land, per first article of treaty of 1839 with the Chippewas of Saganaw...	320 00
Expenses of negotiating treaty of 1839 with the Chippewas of Saganaw.....	125 00
Payment of annuity to Osages, per second article of treaty of January 11, 1839...	19,199 64
Support of two blacksmiths' establishments, &c., for Osages.....	1,000 00
Cows, calves, hogs, ploughs, &c., for Osages...	7,300 00
Expenses of a commissioner to examine and settle claims for Osage depredations.....	2,000 00
Payment of purchase money for Osage re- servations.....	43,520 00
Reimbursement of annuity deducted from Osage Indians in 1835.....	3,000 00
Reimbursement of annuity deducted from Clermont band of Osages in 1829.....	3,000 00
Payment of one year's interest on \$157,000, at 5 per cent., to Iowa Indians.....	7,850 00
Building ten houses for Iowa chiefs.....	2,000 00
Completing survey under treaty with the Delawares, and expenses of locating Miamies and Winnebagoes.....	500 00
Purchase of five sections of land from Wa- pan-se-tra, Pottawatomies' chief, by the Executive.....	4,000 00
Expenses of holding a treaty with the Stock- bridge Indians.....	800 00
Employment of physicians to vaccinate In- dians.....	1,500 00
Twelve maps, showing the position of the lands of each Indian tribe, for use of War Department and United States Senate...	151 00
Expenses of surveying and marking bound- aries between the Indian tribes west of the Mississippi.....	3,928 00
Relief of James Baker, per act.....	200 00
Relief of Ellen Schmuck, per act June 28, 1836.....	360 00
Relief of Benjamin H. Macall, per act...	210 00
Relief of Thomas J. Triplett.....	1,137 00
Relief of N. S. Colquhoun, per act March 3, 1839.....	687 50

Relief of the legal representatives of Michael Fenwick, per act March 3, 1839...	\$7,000 00
Relief of Joseph Jackson, per act.....	115 60
Relief of the levy court of Calvert county, Maryland.....	3,000 00
Relief of Joseph M. Hernandez, per act March 3, 1839.....	5,009 80
Relief of James Thomas, per act July 2, 1836.....	17,546 70
Relief of sundry citizens for Indian depredations, per act June 30, 1834.....	1,370 00
Relief of A. J. Pickett and George W. Gayle, per act March 3, 1839.....	198 00
Relief of Henry Grady, per act March 3, 1839.....	506 00
Relief of William Clark, per act March 3, 1839.....	24 00
Relief of Thomas Sinnard, per act March 3, 1839.....	570 24
Relief of William Traverse, per act March 3, 1839.....	228 00
Relief of Francis Gardiner, per act March 1, 1839.....	341 00
Relief of Irad and Datus Kelly, per act March 3, 1839.....	125 75
Relief of the administrator of Henry Gratiot, per act March 3, 1839.....	1,413 70
Relief of E. H. Williams, administrator of Dr. Hazel W. Crouch.....	240 00
Relief of Ann S. Heilman, per act June 22, 1838.....	360 00
New dies to renew the medal made in honor of Brigadier General Daniel Morgan, per act March 3, 1837.....	702 50

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 11,885,385 55

From which deduct the following repayments:

Pay and subsistence.....	\$8,406 47
Bounties and premiums....	36 00
Repairs, &c., of the arsenal at Charleston.....	84 26
Purchase of lands, &c., at Mount Vernon arsenal....	1,834 56
Tennessee volunteers, mustered into service by General Gaines, April, 1836, and proclamation of Gov. Cannon, April 28, 1836...	59 20

One month's pay, &c., to volunteers, &c., of Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, &c. . . .	\$1,198 66.
New machinery at Harper's Ferry armory.....	11,672 77
Fortifications, (old acc't)...	20 00.
Fort Calhoun.....	1,414 06.
Fort at Grand Terre.....	1,805 08.
More perfect defence of the frontier.....	390 35
Transportation of 4,000 volunteers.....	52,320 78
Drafts lying over, &c., for services in Florida, &c. ....	48,047 61
Purchase of powder and other materials for cartridges, &c.	2,029 41
Repressing hostilities of Seminole Indians.....	49,664 50
Volunteers, and an additional regiment of dragoons.....	20 00
Suppressing hostilities of Creek Indians.....	4,548 30
Removing the light-house at Old Point Comfort into Fortress Monroe.....	243 13
Light-house on pier at Oswego.	406 50
Improvement of Pascagoula river.....	182 45.
Survey of St. Francis, Black and White rivers.....	678 98.
Opening and constructing road from Tallahassee to Iola .....	220 00
Road from Memphis to Strong's, on the St. Francis river.....	1,654 17
Fulfilling treaties with Florida Indians.....	35,189 98
To aid certain Creek Indians to remove west of the Mississippi, per act 20th May 1836.....	400 00
Expenses of delegation, &c., per act 31st May, 1832..	25 00
Carrying into effect treaty with the Cherokees, per act 2d July, 1836.....	840,888 01
Arrearages of annuities for Cherokees .....	29,000 00

Indian annuities.....	\$445 89	
Relief of Robert Keyworth.	45 50	
Pay and subsistence of the mounted rangers.....	216 46.	
Road from Detroit to Saga- naw and Fort Gratiot...	4 52.	
Transportation of annuities, per act 28th February, 1834	95 42	
Annuities, per act 20th May, 1826, and 2d March, 1827	88 32	
Annuities, per act 4th June, 1832.....	250 00	
	<hr/> \$1,093,586 34	
		<hr/> 10,791,799 21

## NAVY ESTABLISHMENT.

Pay and subsistence of the Navy.....	\$1,680,591 52	
Pay of superintendents.....	45,948 53	
Provisions .....	356,637 97	
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c. ....	45,158 27	
Navy-yard at Portsmouth.....	23,230 00	
Navy-yard at Boston.....	19,700 00	
Navy-yard at New York.....	22,486 63	
Navy-yard at Philadelphia.....	495 36	
Navy-yard at Washington.....	26,957 88	
Navy-yard at Norfolk.....	58,410 93	
Navy-yard at Pensacola.....	51,758 80	
Survey of the May river from Tybee bar to Hunting Island.....	73 82	
Examination of the Mississippi and Saline rivers .....	863 43	
Magazine on Ellis's Island, in the harbor of New York.....	2,200 00	
Hospital at Boston.....	426 63	
Hospital at Brooklyn.....	23,125 04	
Hospital at Norfolk.....	1,500 00	
Hospital at Pensacola.....	22,030 14	
Ordnance and ordnance stores.....	11,873 44	
Gradual improvement of the Navy.....	384,239 11	
Repair of vessels in ordinary, and wear and tear of vessels in commission.....	1,109,267 32	
Contingent expenses of the Navy.....	324,998 67	
Contingent expenses not enumerated .....	421 60	
Rebuilding frigate Congress.....	8,224 64	
Building and equipping six vessels of war	289,791 59	
Agency on the coast of Africa for suppres- sion of slave trade.....	553 87	
Prize money for officers and crew of the private armed brig General Armstrong.	492 41.	

Expenses in relation to steam-engines and steamboats.....	\$3,006 44
Pay and subsistence of marine corps.....	126,781 01
Subsistence of non-commissioned officers serving on shore, marine corps.....	24,253 52
Medicines and hospital stores for marine corps.....	2,950 94
Fuel for marine corps.....	11,316 52
Contingent expenses for marine corps....	14,493 25
Transportation and recruiting for marine corps.....	4,831 75
Repairs of barracks for marine corps.....	3,775 30
Arranges to captains and subalterns, marine corps.....	7,241 88
Clothing for marine corps.....	31,067 41
Relief of Charles Blake, per act 28th June, 1836.....	180 00
Relief of Charles Rockwell, per act 3d March, 1839.....	719 27
Relief of Francis Mallaby, per act 3d March 1839.....	392 00
Relief of Spencer C. Gist, per act 3d March, 1839.....	804 72
Relief of Ezekiel Jones, per act 3d March, 1839.....	491 40
Relief of Dudley Walker, per act 2d March, 1839.....	158 52
Relief of Jarius Loomes, and heirs of James Bassett, per act 3d March, 1839.....	542 50
Conveying Schuylkill water to naval asylum, Philadelphia.....	4,889 72
	<hr/>
	4,749,353 75

From which deduct the following repayments, viz:

Gradual increase of the Navy.....	\$16,070 28
Rebuilding and equipping two sloops of war.....	4,599 66
Military stores for marine corps.....	776 51
Rebuilding the frigate Macedonian.....	3 56
Timber to rebuild Java and Cyane.....	4,581 86
Iron tanks.....	92 50
Contingencies for 1830.....	18 00
Completing and furnishing hospitals.....	390 85
Completing steam vessel at the navy-yard, Brooklyn.....	349 49

Naval magazines at Charles- ton and Brooklyn.....	\$776 80	
Surveying and exploring ex- pedition to Pacific ocean.....	5,193 57	
Arrears of contingencies.....	40 16	
Survey of the coast of the United States.....	486 00	
Contingent for 1831.....	263 94	
Relief of Samuel Sanderson.....	2,009 00	
	<hr/>	\$35,652 18
		<hr/> \$4,713,701 57

## PUBLIC DEBT.

Interest of the funded debt.....	34	
Interest and reimbursement of the domestic debt.....	\$1,000 00	
Paying certain parts of domestic debt.....	641 16	
Redemption of 3 per cent. stock.....	12 48	
Redemption of exchanged 4½ per cent. stock.....	3,000 00	
Redemption of 5 per cent. stock.....	10,000 00	
Reimbursement of Treasury notes, (old).....	5 00	
Reimbursement of Treasury notes issued per act 12th October, 1837.....	4,076,133 52	
Reimbursement of Treasury notes issued per act 21st May, 1838.....	5,461,212 18	
Interest of Treasury notes issued per act 12th October, 1837.....	92,786 44	
Interest of Treasury notes issued per act 21st May, 1838.....	261,627 69	
	<hr/>	9,906,418 81
		<hr/> <hr/> \$29,061,427 82

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

REGISTER'S OFFICE, *November 28, 1839.*T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

## D.

*Of the Public Debt.*

The payments on account of the (old) funded and unfunded debt since the 1st December, 1838, have been as follows:

1. On account of the principal and interest of the funded debt:

Principal.....	\$13,012 48
Interest.....	1,000 34
	<hr/>
	14,012 82
	<hr/> <hr/>
Leaving unclaimed and undischarged.....	311,508 01

Viz:

Principal .....	\$62,941 99
Interest .....	<u>248,566 02</u>

2. On account of the unfunded debt ..... \$646 16

Leaving the amount of certificates and notes payable on presentation..... \$36,267 24

Viz:

Certificates issued for claims during the revolutionary war, and registered prior to 1798.....	\$26,652 15
Treasury notes issued during the late war ...	5,295 00
Certificates of Mississippi stock.....	<u>4,320 09</u>

Debts of the corporate cities of the District of Columbia, assumed by the United States, viz:

Of the city of Washington .....	\$1,000,000 00
Alexandria .....	250,000 00
Georgetown .....	<u>250,000 00</u>
	<u>1,500,000 00</u>

The payments during the year 1839, on account of the interest and charges of this debt, amounted to..... \$76,374 77

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

REGISTER'S OFFICE, November 20, 1839.

T. L. SMITH, *Register*.

E.

*Statement of the issue and redemption of Treasury Notes from the 1st of January to the 20th of November, 1839.*

The Treasury notes issued during the period above mentioned, under the acts of the 21st of May, 1838, and 2d March, 1839, amounted to..... \$3,857,276 21

Amount redeemed during the same period:

1. Of notes issued under the act of the 12th October, 1837, there have been entered in the books of this office.....\$4,148,848 98.

And there are at present under examination by the accounting officers of the Treasury, notes which had been received in payment for duties and lands, amounting to..... 126,413 65

4,275,262 63

2. Of notes issued under the acts of 21st May, 1838, and 2d March, 1839, there have been entered in the books of this office.....5,845,979 18

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And there are at present under examination  
by the accounting officers of the Department.....

508,017 26

6,353,996 44

Total amount redeemed since the 1st January, 1839... \$10,629,259 07

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

REGISTER'S OFFICE, November 20, 1839.

T. L. SMITH, Register.

F.

*A statement exhibiting the value of Imports and Exports during the years 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, and 1839.*

Year ending 30th of September.	VALUE OF IMPORTS.			
	Free of duty.	Paying duty ad valorem.	Paying specific duties.	Total.
1834..	\$68,393,180	\$35,608,208	\$22,519,944	\$126,521,332
1835..	77,940,493	45,817,740	26,137,509	149,895,742
1836..	92,056,481	59,343,388	38,580,166	189,980,035
1837..	69,250,031	37,716,374	34,022,812	140,989,217
1838..	60,860,005	27,090,480	25,766,919	113,717,404
1839..	72,040,719	42,563,739	43,005,102	157,609,560

  

Year ending 30th of September.	VALUE OF EXPORTS.			Total Imports.
	Domestic produce.	Foreign merchandise.	Total Exports.	
1834..	\$81,024,162	\$23,312,811	\$104,336,973	\$126,521,332
1835..	101,189,082	20,504,495	121,693,577	149,895,742
1836..	106,916,680	21,746,360	128,663,040	189,980,035
1837..	95,564,414	21,854,962	117,419,376	140,989,217
1838..	96,033,821	12,452,795	108,486,616	113,717,404
1839..	100,951,004	17,408,000	118,359,004	157,609,560

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

REGISTER'S OFFICE, November 28, 1839.

T. L. SMITH, Register.

## G.

*Imports into the United States from the 1st of October, 1789, to the 30th of September, 1838.*

Years.	Total value of imports.	Value retained in the country for consumption.	ARTICLES.				
			Cotton manufactures.	Woollens.	Wines.	Spirits.	Teas.
	(a)	(b)	(c)				
1790	\$23,000,000	\$22,460,844	-	-	-	-	-
1791	29,200,000	28,687,959	-	-	\$836,121	\$1,859,975	\$352,509
1792	31,500,000	29,746,902	-	-	-	-	-
1793	31,100,000	28,990,428	-	-	-	-	-
1794	34,600,000	28,073,767	-	-	-	-	-
1795	69,756,268	61,266,796	-	-	-	-	-
1796	81,436,164	55,136,164	-	-	-	-	-
1797	75,379,406	48,379,406	-	-	-	-	-
1798	68,551,700	35,551,700	-	-	-	-	-
1799	79,069,148	33,546,148	-	-	-	-	-
1800	91,252,768	52,121,891	-	-	-	-	-
1801	111,363,511	64,720,790	-	-	-	-	-
1802	76,333,333	40,558,362	-	-	2,828,391	5,025,558	2,206,348
1803	64,666,666	51,072,594	-	-	2,204,702	5,508,026	2,963,977
1804	85,000,000	48,768,403	-	-	3,843,022	7,342,487	1,911,195
1805	120,600,000	67,420,981	-	-	-	*6,170,333	-
1806	129,410,000	69,126,764	-	-	-	*7,197,560	-
1807	138,500,000	78,856,442	-	-	-	*5,808,315	-
1808	56,990,000	43,992,586	-	-	-	*4,130,812	-
1809	59,400,000	38,602,469	-	-	-	*3,364,294	-
1810	85,400,000	61,008,705	-	-	-	*4,604,361	-
1811	53,400,000	37,377,210	-	-	-	*5,455,245	-
1812	77,030,000	68,534,873	-	-	-	*6,022,334	-
1813	22,005,000	19,157,155	-	-	-	-	-
1814	12,965,000	12,819,831	-	-	-	-	-
1815	113,041,274	106,457,924	-	-	-	-	-
1816	147,103,000	129,964,444	-	-	-	-	-
1817	99,250,000	79,891,931	-	-	-	-	-
1818	121,750,000	102,323,304	-	-	-	-	-
1819	87,125,000	67,959,317	-	-	-	-	-
1820	74,450,000	56,441,971	-	-	-	-	-
1821	62,585,724	41,283,236	\$7,788,514	\$7,238,954	1,873,464	1,804,798	1,322,636
1822	83,241,511	60,955,309	10,680,216	11,752,595	1,864,627	2,450,261	1,860,777
1823	77,579,267	50,035,645	8,869,482	7,953,451	1,291,542	1,791,419	2,361,245
1824	80,549,007	55,211,850	9,157,667	8,086,853	1,050,898	2,642,620	2,786,252
1825	96,340,075	63,749,432	12,509,516	10,876,873	1,826,263	3,135,210	3,728,935
1826	84,974,477	60,434,865	8,348,034	7,886,826	1,781,188	1,587,712	3,752,281
1827	79,484,068	56,084,932	9,316,153	8,231,515	1,621,035	1,651,436	1,714,882
1828	88,509,824	66,914,807	10,996,230	8,097,559	1,507,533	2,331,656	2,451,197
1829	74,492,527	57,834,049	8,362,017	6,558,235	1,564,562	1,447,914	2,060,457
1830	70,876,920	56,489,441	7,862,326	5,598,634	1,535,102	658,990	2,425,018
1831	103,191,124	83,157,598	16,090,224	12,668,028	1,673,058	1,037,737	1,418,037
1832	101,029,266	76,989,793	10,399,653	9,762,262	2,397,479	1,365,018	2,788,353
1833	108,118,311	88,295,576	13,262,509	7,660,449	2,601,455	1,537,226	5,484,603
1834	126,521,332	103,208,521	10,145,281	7,379,328	2,944,388	1,319,245	6,217,949
1835	149,895,742	129,391,247	15,367,585	10,023,520	3,750,608	1,632,681	4,522,806
1836	189,980,035	168,233,675	17,876,187	12,758,430	4,332,034	1,917,381	5,342,811
1837	140,989,217	119,134,255	11,150,841	4,243,548	4,105,741	1,470,802	5,902,054
1838	113,717,404	101,264,804	6,599,330	6,967,530	2,318,282	1,476,918	3,497,156

(a) For the early years, the aggregate of the value of imports does not appear on the official statement, and has been estimated at different amounts by different persons, and thus that column and the column as to the value of foreign merchandise consumed will not always correspond with former reports. But the difference will not be found so great, as to affect materially any general result.

(b) A greater portion of imports were exported before 1819, or during the long wars in Europe, as may be seen in the other table.

(c) The practice of making regular reports of the value and quantity of each article imported did not commence till 1821. Previous to that, therefore, only detached returns can be obtained for a few articles and a few years.

\* The value has been estimated agreeably to the prices current returned by collectors of the customs in their quarterly abstracts of exports for each year.

## STATEMENT G

Years.	ARTICLES—Continued.					
	Salt.	Molasses.	Iron and steel.	Crockery ware.	Silks.	Coffee.
1790			-	-	-	(a)
1791	\$185,047	\$1,438,921	-	-	-	\$580,712
1792	-	-	-	-	-	-
1793	-	-	-	-	-	-
1794	-	-	-	-	-	-
1795	-	-	-	-	-	-
1796	-	-	-	-	-	-
1797	-	-	-	-	-	-
1798	-	-	-	-	-	-
1799	-	-	-	-	-	-
1800	-	-	-	-	-	-
1801	-	-	-	-	-	-
1802	740,376	2,094,384	-	-	-	8,927,208
1803	815,895	2,109,357	-	-	-	3,851,718
1804	739,716	1,803,813	-	-	-	12,339,209
1805	-	-	-	-	-	-
1806	-	-	-	-	-	-
1807	-	-	-	-	-	-
1808	-	-	-	-	-	-
1809	-	-	-	-	-	-
1810	-	-	-	-	-	-
1811	-	-	-	-	-	-
1812	-	-	-	-	-	-
1813	-	-	-	-	-	-
1814	-	-	-	-	-	-
1815	-	-	-	-	-	-
1816	-	-	-	-	-	-
1817	-	-	-	-	-	-
1818	-	-	-	-	-	-
1819	-	-	-	-	-	-
1820	-	-	-	-	-	-
1821	609,021	1,719,227	\$3,212,861	\$629,032	\$4,486,924	4,489,970
1822	625,932	2,398,355	5,210,056	1,107,264	6,840,928	5,522,649
1823	740,866	2,634,222	5,083,351	1,095,126	6,718,444	7,098,119
1824	613,486	2,413,643	4,584,134	856,326	7,204,588	5,437,029
1825	589,125	2,547,715	5,820,517	1,011,826	10,299,743	5,250,828
1826	677,058	2,838,728	5,451,333	1,239,050	8,327,909	4,159,558
1827	535,201	2,818,982	6,002,206	1,091,757	6,712,015	4,464,391
1828	443,469	2,788,471	7,286,033	1,485,652	7,686,640	5,192,338
1829	714,618	1,484,104	5,752,925	1,229,817	7,192,698	4,588,585
1830	671,979	995,776	5,930,070	1,168,477	5,932,243	4,227,021
1831	535,138	2,432,488	7,192,979	1,516,435	11,117,946	6,317,666
1832	634,910	2,524,281	8,804,832	1,857,542	9,248,907	9,099,464
1833	996,418	2,867,986	7,742,763	1,669,336	9,498,366	10,567,299
1834	839,315	2,989,020	8,534,458	1,372,800	10,998,964	8,762,657
1835	665,097	3,074,172	8,965,889	1,697,682	16,677,547	10,715,466
1836	724,527	4,077,312	12,892,648	2,709,187	22,980,212	9,653,053
1837	862,617	3,444,701	11,119,548	1,823,401	14,352,823	8,657,760
1838	1,028,418	3,865,285	7,418,504	1,233,536	9,812,338	7,640,217

(a) The exports of coffee in 1802 equalled \$6,015,939; in 1803, \$2,338,462; and in 1804, \$12,185,948.—See, as to exports of other articles, 1 Commerce and Navigation, page 658, G. & S. Digest. The exports of sugar and teas were near half the imports, though below that proportion.

—Continued.

Years.	ARTICLES—Continued.					
	Sugar.	Spices.	Lead.	Linen.	Hemp.	Specie and Bullion.
1790						
1791	\$1,676,085		\$71,441			
1792						
1793						
1794						
1795						
1796						
1797						
1798						
1799						
1800						
1801						
1802	7,704,282		145,376			
1803	5,684,362		216,533			
1804	9,993,918		319,094			
1805						
1806						
1807						
1808						
1809						
1810						
1811						
1812						
1813						
1814						
1815						
1816						
1817						
1818						
1819						
1820						
1821	3,553,582	\$310,281	284,701	\$2,564,159	\$510,589	\$8,064,890
1822	5,034,429	505,340	266,441	6,840,928	1,054,764	3,369,846
1823	3,258,689	580,956	155,175	3,803,807	674,454	5,097,896
1824	5,165,800	369,140	107,494	3,046,920	241,107	6,473,095
1825	4,282,530	626,039	301,408	3,645,125	431,787	6,150,765
1826	5,311,631	594,568	265,409	2,720,565	551,757	6,880,966
1827	4,577,361	322,730	303,615	2,360,880	635,854	8,151,130
1828	3,546,736	432,504	298,544	2,471,352	1,075,243	7,489,741
1829	3,622,406	461,539	52,146	2,480,181	655,935	7,403,602
1830	4,636,342	457,723	20,395	2,485,053	200,338	8,155,964
1831	4,910,877	279,095	52,410	3,145,797	295,706	7,305,945
1832	2,933,688	306,013	124,631	3,391,503	866,865	5,907,504
1833	4,755,856	919,493	89,019	2,352,085	470,973	7,070,368
1834	5,538,097	496,562	183,762	301,502	514,743	17,911,633
1835	6,806,425	712,638	54,112	5,932,568	528,981	13,131,447
1836	12,514,718	1,028,039	37,521	8,271,213	815,558	13,400,881
1837	7,203,206	847,607	17,874	4,851,857	483,792	10,506,414
1838	7,586,825	438,258	10,494	3,583,340	512,506	17,747,116

## STATEMENT G

Years.	FROM					
	Great Britain and dependencies.	France and dependencies.	Spain and dependencies.	Netherlands and dependencies.	Sweden and dependencies.	Denmark and dependencies.
1790	-	-	-	-	-	-
1791	-	-	-	-	-	-
1792	-	-	-	-	-	-
1793	-	-	-	-	-	-
1794	-	-	-	-	-	-
1795	\$30,972,215	\$20,228,017	\$3,942,445	\$3,699,615	\$671,496	\$2,614,449
1796	41,127,345	19,043,114	3,863,366	4,857,934	751,323	3,283,787
1797	32,620,643	18,072,927	6,062,011	5,613,249	680,878	2,759,516
1798	23,753,241	17,868,102	9,447,490	6,538,209	319,243	1,343,206
1799	37,211,919	3,186,168	14,476,929	6,038,026	562,499	2,941,939
1800	42,577,590	9,644,323	16,071,918	7,132,627	474,656	1,376,509
1801	52,213,522	14,606,945	18,240,314	8,949,473	545,035	3,436,369
1802	-	-	-	-	-	-
1803	-	-	-	-	-	-
1804	-	-	-	-	-	-
1805	-	-	-	-	-	-
1806	-	-	-	-	-	-
1807	-	-	-	-	-	-
1808	-	-	-	-	-	-
1809	-	-	-	-	-	-
1810	-	-	-	-	-	-
1811	-	-	-	-	-	-
1812	-	-	-	-	-	-
1813	-	-	-	-	-	-
1814	-	-	-	-	-	-
1815	-	-	-	-	-	-
1816	-	-	-	-	-	-
1817	-	-	-	-	-	-
1818	-	-	-	-	-	-
1819	-	-	-	-	-	-
1820	-	-	-	-	-	-
1821	29,277,938	5,900,581	9,653,728	2,934,272	1,369,869	1,999,730
1822	39,527,829	7,059,342	12,376,841	2,708,162	1,544,907	2,535,406
1823	34,072,578	6,605,343	14,233,590	2,125,587	1,503,050	1,324,532
1824	32,732,340	8,120,763	16,577,156	2,355,525	1,101,750	2,110,666
1825	42,394,812	11,835,581	9,566,237	2,265,378	1,417,598	1,539,592
1826	32,212,356	9,588,896	9,623,420	2,174,181	1,292,182	2,117,164
1827	33,056,374	9,448,562	9,100,369	1,722,070	1,225,042	2,340,171
1828	35,591,484	10,287,505	8,167,546	1,990,431	1,946,783	2,374,069
1829	27,582,082	9,616,970	6,801,374	1,617,334	1,303,959	2,086,177
1830	26,804,984	8,240,885	8,373,681	1,356,765	1,398,640	1,671,218
1831	47,956,717	14,737,585	11,701,201	1,653,031	1,120,730	1,652,216
1832	42,406,924	12,754,615	10,863,290	2,358,474	1,150,804	1,182,708
1833	43,085,865	13,962,913	13,431,207	2,347,343	1,200,899	1,166,872
1834	52,679,298	17,557,245	13,527,464	2,127,886	1,126,541	1,684,368
1835	65,949,307	23,362,584	15,617,140	2,903,718	1,316,508	1,403,902
1836	86,022,915	37,036,235	19,345,690	3,861,514	1,299,603	1,874,340
1837	52,289,557	22,497,817	18,927,871	3,370,828	1,468,878	1,266,906
1838	49,051,181	18,087,149	15,971,394	2,194,238	900,790	1,644,865

—Continued.

Years.	FROM—Continued.					
	Portugal and dependencies.	China.	Hanse Towns.	Russia.	West Indies, generally.	Texas.
1790.	-	-	-	-	-	-
1791.	-	-	-	-	-	-
1792.	-	-	-	-	-	-
1793.	-	-	-	-	-	-
1794.	-	-	-	-	-	-
1795.	\$2,223,777	\$1,144,103	\$1,663,433	\$1,168,715	\$85,186	-
1796.	2,128,326	2,459,410	2,176,486	1,382,978	13,050	-
1797.	2,138,305	2,319,964	2,755,677	1,418,418	52,898	-
1798.	1,421,346	2,309,304	3,738,763	1,067,152	16,873	-
1799.	1,314,984	3,219,262	6,928,511	2,274,913	101,397	-
1800.	1,295,736	4,613,463	4,998,975	1,524,995	26,937	-
1801.	1,418,434	4,558,356	4,686,757	1,672,059	4,711	-
1802.	-	-	-	-	-	-
1803.	-	-	-	-	-	-
1804.	-	-	-	-	-	-
1805.	-	-	-	-	-	-
1806.	-	-	-	-	-	-
1807.	-	-	-	-	-	-
1808.	-	-	-	-	-	-
1809.	-	-	-	-	-	-
1810.	-	-	-	-	-	-
1811.	-	-	-	-	-	-
1812.	-	-	-	-	-	-
1813.	-	-	-	-	-	-
1814.	-	-	-	-	-	-
1815.	-	-	-	-	-	-
1816.	-	-	-	-	-	-
1817.	-	-	-	-	-	-
1818.	-	-	-	-	-	-
1819.	-	-	-	-	-	-
1820.	-	-	-	-	-	-
1821.	748,423	3,111,951	990,165	1,852,199	3,727	-
1822.	881,290	5,242,556	1,578,757	3,307,328	1,590	-
1823.	533,635	6,511,425	1,981,026	2,258,777	7,123	-
1824.	601,722	5,618,502	2,527,830	2,209,663	188	-
1825.	733,443	7,533,115	2,739,526	2,067,110	9,579	-
1826.	765,203	7,422,186	2,816,545	2,617,169	120	-
1827.	659,001	3,617,183	1,638,558	2,086,077	167	-
1828.	433,555	5,339,108	2,644,392	2,788,362	1,860	-
1829.	687,869	4,680,847	2,274,275	2,218,995	3,314	-
1830.	471,643	3,878,141	1,873,278	1,621,899	7,386	-
1831.	397,550	3,083,205	3,493,301	1,608,328	10,691	-
1832.	485,264	5,344,907	2,865,096	3,251,852	12,740	-
1833.	555,137	7,541,570	2,227,726	2,772,550	-	-
1834.	699,122	7,892,327	3,355,856	2,595,840	-	-
1835.	1,125,713	5,987,187	3,841,943	2,395,245	-	-
1836.	672,670	7,324,816	4,994,820	2,778,554	4,460	-
1837.	928,291	8,965,337	5,642,221	2,816,116	2,183	\$163,384
1838.	725,058	4,764,356	2,847,358	1,898,396	217	165,718

## STATEMENT G

Years.	FROM—Continued.					
	Mexico.	Colombia.	Central America.	Brazil.	Argentine Republic.	Chili.
1790	-	-	-	-	-	-
1791	-	-	-	-	-	-
1792	-	-	-	-	-	-
1793	-	-	-	-	-	-
1794	-	-	-	-	-	-
1795	-	-	-	-	-	-
1796	-	-	-	-	-	-
1797	-	-	-	-	-	-
1798	-	-	-	-	-	-
1799	-	-	-	-	-	-
1800	-	-	-	-	-	-
1801	-	-	-	-	-	-
1802	-	-	-	-	-	-
1803	-	-	-	-	-	-
1804	-	-	-	-	-	-
1805	-	-	-	-	-	-
1806	-	-	-	-	-	-
1807	-	-	-	-	-	-
1808	-	-	-	-	-	-
1809	-	-	-	-	-	-
1810	-	-	-	-	-	-
1811	-	-	-	-	-	-
1812	-	-	-	-	-	-
1813	-	-	-	-	-	-
1814	-	-	-	-	-	-
1815	-	-	-	-	-	-
1816	-	-	-	-	-	-
1817	-	-	-	-	-	-
1818	-	-	-	-	-	-
1819	-	-	-	-	-	-
1820	-	-	-	-	-	-
1821	-	-	-	\$605,126	-	-
1822	-	-	-	1,486,567	-	-
1823	-	-	-	1,214,810	-	-
1824	-	-	-	2,074,119	-	-
1825	\$4,044,647	\$1,837,050	\$56,789	2,156,707	\$749,771	\$229,509
1826	3,916,198	2,079,724	204,270	2,156,678	522,769	629,949
1827	5,231,867	1,550,248	251,342	2,060,971	80,065	184,693
1828	4,814,258	1,484,856	204,770	3,097,752	317,466	781,863
1829	5,026,761	1,255,310	311,931	2,535,467	912,114	416,118
1830	5,235,241	1,120,095	302,883	2,491,460	1,431,883	182,585
1831	5,166,745	1,207,154	198,504	2,375,829	928,103	413,758
1832	4,293,594	1,439,182	288,316	3,890,845	1,560,171	504,623
1833	5,452,818	1,524,622	267,746	5,089,693	1,377,117	334,130
1834	8,066,068	1,727,188	170,968	4,729,969	1,430,118	787,409
1835	9,490,446	1,662,764	215,450	5,574,466	878,618	917,095
1836	5,615,819	1,696,650	195,304	7,210,190	1,053,503	811,497
1837	5,654,002	1,567,345	163,402	4,991,893	989,442	1,180,156
1838	3,500,709	1,615,249	155,614	3,191,238	1,010,908	942,095

—Continued.

Years.	INTO					
	Maine. (a)	New Hampshire.	Vermont.	Massachusetts.	Rhode Island.	Connecticut.
1790	-	-	-	-	-	-
1791	-	\$163,500	-	\$5,951,500	\$225,750	\$160,000
1792	-	-	-	-	-	-
1793	-	-	-	-	-	-
1794	-	-	-	-	-	-
1795	-	-	-	-	-	-
1796	-	-	-	-	-	-
1797	-	-	-	-	-	-
1798	-	-	-	-	-	-
1799	-	-	-	-	-	-
1800	-	-	-	-	-	-
1801	-	-	-	-	-	-
1802	-	-	-	-	-	-
1803	-	-	-	-	-	-
1804	-	-	-	-	-	-
1805	-	-	-	-	-	-
1806	-	-	-	-	-	-
1807	-	-	-	-	-	-
1808	-	-	-	-	-	-
1809	-	-	-	-	-	-
1810	-	-	-	-	-	-
1811	-	-	-	-	-	-
1812	-	-	-	-	-	-
1813	-	-	-	-	-	-
1814	-	-	-	-	-	-
1815	-	-	-	-	-	-
1816	-	-	-	-	-	-
1817	-	-	-	-	-	-
1818	-	-	-	-	-	-
1819	-	-	-	-	-	-
1820	-	-	-	-	-	-
1821	\$980,294	350,021	\$15,987	14,826,732	1,032,968	312,090
1822	943,775	330,052	60,897	18,337,320	1,884,144	507,094
1823	891,644	371,770	62,242	17,607,160	1,412,953	456,643
1824	768,443	245,513	161,854	15,378,758	1,388,336	581,510
1825	1,169,940	331,244	109,021	15,845,141	907,906	704,478
1826	1,245,235	348,609	228,650	17,063,482	1,185,934	736,194
1827	1,333,390	302,211	144,078	13,370,564	1,241,828	630,004
1828	1,246,809	299,849	177,539	15,070,444	1,128,226	485,174
1829	742,781	179,889	205,392	12,520,744	423,811	309,538
1830	572,666	130,828	140,059	10,453,544	488,756	269,583
1831	941,407	146,205	166,206	14,269,056	562,161	405,066
1832	1,123,326	115,171	214,672	18,118,900	657,969	437,715
1833	1,380,308	167,754	523,260	19,940,911	1,042,286	352,014
1834	1,060,121	118,695	322,806	17,672,129	427,024	385,720
1835	883,389	71,514	217,853	19,800,373	597,713	439,502
1836	930,086	64,354	456,846	25,681,462	555,199	468,163
1837	801,404	81,834	342,449	19,975,667	523,610	318,849
1838	899,142	169,985	258,417	13,300,925	656,613	343,331

(a) The value of articles paying ad valorem rates of duty in 1791 amounted to about two-thirds of the imports, and consisted of cottons, woollens, linens, silks, hemp, iron, crockery-ware, &c. The value of the specific articles has been estimated by adding one-third to the ad valorem. They consisted of spirits, molasses, coffee, sugar, twine, salt, teas, &c. The ad valorem articles imported into each State are taken from actual returns; the others are apportioned among the States, by estimate, in a like ratio.



## STATEMENT G

Years.	into—Continued.					
	New York.	New Jersey.	Pennsylvania.	Delaware.	Maryland.	District of Columbia.
1790						
1791	\$10,739,250	\$2,500	\$11,950,000	\$64,500	\$6,018,500	
1792						
1793						
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1820						
1821	23,629,246	17,606	8,158,922	80,997	4,070,842	\$398,984
1822	35,445,628	103,190	11,874,170	216,969	4,792,486	470,613
1823	29,421,349	5,933	13,696,770	60,124	4,946,179	275,083
1824	36,113,723	637,518	11,865,531	12,080	4,551,442	379,958
1825	49,639,174	27,688	15,041,797	18,693	4,751,815	277,297
1826	38,115,630	48,004	13,551,779	10,009	4,928,569	269,630
1827	38,719,644	338,497	11,212,935	6,993	4,405,708	327,623
1828	41,927,792	706,872	12,884,408	15,260	5,629,694	181,665
1829	34,743,307	786,247	10,100,152	24,179	4,804,135	205,921
1830	35,624,070	13,444	8,702,122	26,574	4,523,866	168,550
1831	57,077,417		12,124,083	21,656	4,826,577	193,555
1832	53,214,402	70,460	10,678,358	23,653	4,629,303	188,047
1833	55,918,449	170	10,451,250	9,043	5,437,057	150,046
1834	73,188,594	4,492	10,479,268	185,943	4,647,483	196,254
1835	88,191,305	18,932	12,389,937	10,611	5,647,153	111,195
1836	118,253,416	24,263	15,068,233	107,063	7,131,867	111,419
1837	79,301,722	69,152	11,680,111	66,841	7,857,033	102,225
1838	68,453,206	1,700	9,360,371	1,348	5,701,869	122,748

—Continued.

Years.	INTO—Continued.					
	Virginia.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	Georgia.	Louisiana.	Mississippi.
1790						
1791	\$6,461,750	\$355,500	\$4,516,250	\$858,000		
1792						
1793						
1794						
1795						
1796						
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1820						
1821	1,078,490	200,673	3,007,113	1,002,684	\$3,379,717	
1822	864,162	258,761	2,283,586	989,591	3,817,238	
1823	681,810	183,958	2,419,101	670,705	4,283,125	
1824	639,787	465,836	2,166,185	551,888	4,539,769	
1825	553,562	311,308	1,892,297	343,356	4,290,034	
1826	635,438	367,545	1,534,483	330,993	4,167,521	
1827	431,765	276,791	1,434,106	312,609	4,531,645	
1828	375,238	268,615	1,242,048	308,669	6,217,881	
1829	395,352	283,347	1,139,618	380,293	6,857,209	
1830	405,739	221,992	1,054,619	282,346	7,599,083	
1831	488,522	196,356	1,238,163	399,940	9,766,693	
1832	553,639	215,184	1,213,725	253,417	8,871,653	
1833	690,391	198,758	1,517,705	318,990	9,590,505	
1834	837,325	222,472	1,787,267	546,802	13,781,809	
1835	691,255	241,981	1,891,805	393,049	17,519,814	
1836	1,106,814	197,116	2,801,361	573,222	15,117,649	\$5,650
1837	813,823	271,623	2,510,860	774,349	14,020,012	
1838	577,142	290,405	2,318,791	776,068	9,496,808	

## STATEMENT G.

Years.	INTO—Continued.						
	Alabama.	Ohio.	Michigan.	Tennessee.	Kentucky.	Missouri.	Florida.
1790	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1791	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1792	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1793	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1794	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1795	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1796	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1797	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1798	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1799	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1801	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1802	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1803	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1804	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1805	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1806	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1807	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1808	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1809	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1810	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1811	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1812	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1813	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1814	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1815	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1816	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1817	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1818	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1819	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1820	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1821	-	\$12	\$29,076	-	-	-	\$13,270
1822	\$36,421	190	18,377	-	-	-	6,877
1823	125,770	161	2,159	-	-	-	4,808
1824	91,604	-	1,886	-	-	-	6,986
1825	113,411	-	5,695	-	-	-	3,218
1826	179,554	-	10,628	-	-	-	16,590
1827	201,909	-	3,774	-	-	-	257,994
1828	171,909	-	3,440	-	-	-	168,292
1829	233,720	293	2,957	-	-	-	153,642
1830	144,823	162	21,315	-	-	-	32,689
1831	224,435	617	27,299	-	-	-	115,710
1832	107,787	12,392	22,646	-	-	-	306,845
1833	265,918	8,353	63,876	-	-	\$5,881	85,386
1834	395,361	19,767	106,202	-	-	-	135,798
1835	525,955	9,808	130,629	\$13,796	-	-	98,173
1836	651,618	10,960	502,287	36,015	-	3,227	121,745
1837	609,385	17,747	490,784	27,401	\$17,782	-	305,514
1838	524,548	12,895	256,662	527	8,932	15,921	168,690

H.—Exports of the United States, commencing on the 1st of October, 1789, and ending on the 30th of September, 1838.

Years.	VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.			VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.		
	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Cotton. (a)	Tobacco. (b)	Manufac- tures.
1790	\$20,205,156	\$19,666,000	\$539,156	\$42,285	\$4,349,567	-
1791	19,012,041	18,500,000	512,041	52,000	3,481,616	-
1792	20,753,098	19,000,000	1,753,098	51,470	-	-
1793	26,109,572	24,000,000	2,109,572	160,000	-	-
1794	33,026,233	26,500,000	6,526,233	500,000	-	-
1795	47,989,472	39,500,000	8,489,472	2,250,000	-	-
1796	67,064,097	40,764,097	26,300,000	2,200,000	-	-
1797	56,850,206	29,850,026	27,000,000	1,250,000	-	-
1798	61,527,097	28,527,097	33,000,000	3,500,000	-	-
1799	78,665,522	33,142,522	45,523,000	4,100,000	-	-
1800	70,971,780	31,840,903	39,130,877	5,000,000	-	-
1801	94,115,925	47,473,204	46,642,721	9,100,000	-	-
1802	72,483,160	36,708,189	35,774,971	5,250,000	6,220,000	-
1803	55,800,033	42,205,961	13,594,072	7,920,000	6,209,000	\$1,355,000
1804	77,699,074	41,467,477	36,231,597	7,650,000	6,000,000	2,100,000
1805	95,566,021	42,387,002	53,179,019	9,445,500	6,341,000	2,445,000
1806	101,536,963	41,253,727	60,283,236	8,332,000	6,572,000	2,963,000
1807	108,343,150	48,699,592	59,643,558	14,232,000	5,476,000	2,309,000
1808	22,430,960	9,433,546	12,997,414	2,221,000	833,090	411,000
1809	52,203,231	31,405,700	20,797,531	8,815,000	3,774,000	1,711,000
1810	66,757,974	42,366,679	24,391,295	15,108,000	5,048,000	2,174,000
1811	61,316,831	45,294,041	16,022,790	9,652,000	2,150,000	2,818,000
1812	38,527,236	30,032,109	8,495,127	3,080,000	1,514,000	1,655,000
1813	27,855,997	25,008,152	2,847,845	2,324,000	319,000	435,000
1814	6,927,441	6,782,272	145,169	2,683,000	232,000	274,600
1815	52,557,753	45,974,403	6,583,350	17,529,000	8,235,000	2,051,000
1816	81,920,452	64,781,896	17,138,556	24,106,000	12,809,000	2,331,000
1817	87,671,569	68,313,500	19,358,069	22,628,000	9,320,000	2,551,000
1818	93,281,133	73,854,437	19,426,696	31,334,258	9,867,429	2,777,000
1819	70,142,521	50,976,838	19,165,683	21,081,679	7,636,970	2,245,000
1820	69,691,669	51,683,640	18,008,029	22,308,667	7,968,600	2,443,000
1821	64,974,382	43,671,894	21,302,488	20,157,484	5,648,962	2,752,631
1822	72,160,387	49,874,185	22,286,202	24,035,058	6,222,838	3,121,030
1823	74,699,030	47,155,408	27,543,622	20,445,520	6,282,672	3,139,598
1824	75,986,657	50,649,500	25,337,157	21,947,401	4,855,566	4,841,383
1825	99,535,388	66,944,745	32,590,643	36,846,649	6,115,623	5,729,797
1826	77,595,322	53,055,710	24,539,612	25,025,214	5,347,208	5,495,130
1827	82,324,827	58,921,691	23,403,136	29,359,545	6,816,146	5,536,651
1828	72,264,686	50,669,669	21,595,017	22,487,229	5,480,707	5,548,354
1829	72,358,671	55,700,193	16,658,478	26,575,311	5,185,370	5,412,320
1830	73,849,508	59,462,029	14,387,479	29,674,883	5,833,112	5,320,980
1831	81,310,583	61,277,057	20,033,526	25,289,492	4,892,388	5,086,890
1832	87,176,943	63,137,470	24,039,473	31,724,682	5,999,769	5,050,633
1833	90,140,433	70,317,698	19,822,735	36,191,105	5,755,968	6,557,080
1834	104,336,973	81,034,162	23,312,811	49,448,402	6,595,305	6,247,893
1835	121,693,577	101,189,032	20,504,495	64,661,302	8,250,577	7,694,073
1836	128,663,040	106,916,680	21,746,360	71,284,925	10,058,640	6,107,528
1837	117,419,376	95,564,414	21,854,962	63,240,102	5,795,647	7,136,997
1838	108,486,616	96,033,821	12,452,795	61,556,811	7,392,029	8,397,078

(a) Not till 1803 were exports regularly distinguished in the returns as to the quantity and value of the different articles.

(b) Tobacco exports, before the Revolution, reached nearly 100,000,000 pounds, and the average since is about the same. The hogshhead has increased in weight from 500 pounds to 1,000 and 1,200 pounds. The price per pound has averaged from 5 to 7 cents, though sometimes as high as 15 cents. About one-fourth of exports to Holland, one-fifth to England, one-sixth to Hanse Towns. More tobacco has since been grown elsewhere, and especially in Europe, when supplies from here were interrupted by the Revolution, and cotton here took extra labor and capital.

## STATEMENT H

Years.	VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES—Continued.					
	Specie and Bullion.	Flour.	Lumber.	Rice.	Pork, Hogs, &c.	Fish.
1790		\$4,591,293	\$1,263,534	\$1,753,796	\$242,308	\$941,696
1791		3,408,245	966,060	1,136,599	381,910	1,130,364
1792		4,163,543				
1793		6,845,164				
1794		5,845,929				
1795		7,746,974				
1796		9,115,689				
1797		4,800,543				
1798		4,614,247				
1799		4,997,926				
1800		6,517,459				
1801		11,300,051				
1802		8,012,799				
1803		9,310,000	2,800,000	2,455,000	1,890,000	2,120,000
1804		7,100,000	2,540,000	2,350,000	1,990,000	3,040,000
1805		8,325,000	2,607,000	1,705,000	1,190,000	2,406,000
1806		6,867,000	2,495,000	2,617,000	1,096,000	2,516,000
1807		10,753,000	2,637,000	2,307,000	1,157,000	2,198,000
1808		1,936,000	723,000	221,000	398,000	721,000
1809		5,944,000	1,843,000	2,104,000	1,001,000	1,405,000
1810		6,846,000	2,537,000	2,626,000	907,000	1,917,000
1811		14,662,000	3,195,000	2,387,000	1,002,000	1,405,000
1812		13,687,000	1,638,000	1,544,000	604,000	738,000
1813		13,591,000	636,000	3,021,000	457,000	291,000
1814		1,734,000	258,000	230,000	176,000	178,000
1815		6,901,912	1,835,000	2,785,000	498,000	702,000
1816		7,290,530	4,004,000	3,555,000	719,000	1,156,000
1817		17,751,376	3,196,000	2,378,880	537,000	1,328,000
1818		11,576,970	2,598,000	3,262,697	754,000	1,398,000
1819		6,005,280	2,466,000	2,142,644	1,009,000	1,461,000
1820		5,296,664	3,203,000	1,714,923	1,179,000	1,502,000
1821	\$10,478,059	4,298,043	1,512,808	1,494,307	1,354,116	973,591
1822	10,810,180	5,103,280	1,307,670	1,563,482	1,357,899	915,838
1823	6,372,987	4,962,373	1,335,600	1,820,985	1,291,322	1,004,800
1824	7,014,522	5,759,176	1,734,586	1,882,982	1,489,051	1,136,704
1825	8,797,055	4,212,127	1,717,571	1,925,245	1,832,679	1,078,773
1826	4,663,795	4,121,466	2,011,694	1,917,445	1,892,429	924,922
1827	8,014,880	4,434,881	1,697,170	2,343,908	1,555,698	987,447
1828	8,243,476	4,283,669	1,821,906	2,620,696	1,495,830	1,066,663
1829	4,924,020	5,000,023	1,680,403	2,514,370	1,493,629	968,068
1830	2,178,773	6,132,129	1,836,014	1,986,824	1,315,245	756,677
1831	9,014,931	10,461,728	1,964,195	2,016,267	1,501,644	929,834
1832	5,656,340	4,974,121	2,096,707	2,152,361	1,928,196	1,056,721
1833	2,611,701	5,642,602	2,569,493	2,774,418	2,151,558	990,290
1834	2,076,758	4,560,379	2,435,314	2,122,292	1,796,001	863,674
1835	6,477,775	4,394,777	3,323,057	2,210,331	1,776,732	1,008,534
1836	4,321,336	3,572,599	2,860,691	2,548,750	1,383,344	967,890
1837	5,976,249	2,987,269	3,155,992	2,309,279	1,299,796	769,840
1838	3,513,565	3,603,299	3,116,196	1,721,819	1,312,346	819,003

—Continued.

Years.	VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES—CON.			EXPORTED FROM			
	Beef, Cattle, &c.	Butter and Cheese.	Skins and Furs.	Maine.	New Hamp- shire.	Vermont.	Massachu- setts (a)
1790	\$400,233	\$57,417	\$93,524	-	-	-	-
1791	492,105	100,148	1,285	-	\$142,859	-	\$2,519,651
1792	-	-	-	-	181,413	-	2,888,104
1793	-	-	-	-	198,204	-	3,755,347
1794	-	-	-	-	153,860	-	5,292,441
1795	-	-	-	-	229,427	-	7,117,907
1796	-	-	-	-	378,161	-	9,949,345
1797	-	-	-	-	275,840	-	7,502,047
1798	-	-	-	-	361,453	-	8,639,252
1799	-	-	-	-	361,789	\$20,480	11,421,591
1800	-	-	-	-	431,836	57,041	11,326,876
1801	-	-	-	-	555,055	57,267	14,870,556
1802	-	-	-	-	565,394	31,479	13,492,632
1803	1,145,000	585,000	500,000	-	494,620	117,450	8,768,566
1804	1,520,000	490,000	956,000	-	716,091	191,725	16,894,378
1805	1,545,000	415,000	967,000	-	608,408	169,402	19,435,657
1806	1,360,000	481,000	841,000	-	795,263	193,775	21,199,243
1807	1,108,000	490,000	852,000	-	680,022	204,385	20,112,125
1808	265,000	196,000	161,000	-	125,059	108,772	5,128,322
1809	425,000	264,000	332,000	-	286,505	175,782	12,142,293
1810	747,000	318,000	177,000	-	234,650	432,631	13,013,048
1811	1,195,000	395,000	314,000	-	368,863	571,104	11,235,465
1812	524,000	329,000	123,000	-	203,401	138,647	6,583,338
1813	539,000	95,000	58,000	-	29,996	-	1,807,923
1814	241,000	59,000	22,000	-	37,387	-	1,133,799
1815	407,000	242,000	409,000	-	109,782	161,002	5,280,083
1816	738,000	223,000	553,000	-	140,293	892,594	10,136,439
1817	845,000	213,000	688,000	-	197,424	913,201	11,927,997
1818	648,000	195,000	808,000	-	130,648	240,069	11,998,156
1819	598,000	297,000	481,000	-	157,919	585,596	11,399,913
1820	858,000	302,000	575,000	\$1,108,031	240,800	395,869	11,008,922
1821	698,323	190,287	766,205	1,040,848	260,765	263,330	12,484,691
1822	844,534	221,041	501,302	1,036,642	199,699	257,694	12,598,525
1823	739,461	192,778	672,917	895,501	237,705	236,140	13,683,239
1824	707,299	204,205	661,455	900,195	185,383	208,258	10,434,328
1825	930,465	247,787	524,692	1,031,127	198,680	396,166	11,432,987
1826	733,430	207,765	582,473	1,052,575	167,075	884,202	10,098,862
1827	772,636	184,049	441,690	1,070,134	177,398	1,259,441	10,424,383
1828	719,961	176,354	626,235	1,019,517	124,433	239,610	9,025,785
1829	674,955	176,205	526,507	737,832	105,740	808,079	8,254,937
1830	717,683	142,370	641,760	670,522	96,184	658,256	7,213,194
1831	829,982	264,796	750,938	805,573	111,222	925,127	7,733,763
1832	774,087	290,820	691,909	981,443	115,582	349,820	11,993,768
1833	958,076	258,452	841,933	1,019,831	155,258	377,399	9,683,122
1834	755,219	190,099	797,844	834,167	80,870	334,372	10,148,820
1835	638,761	164,809	759,953	1,059,367	81,681	328,151	10,043,790
1836	699,166	114,033	653,662	850,986	15,520	188,165	10,384,346
1837	585,146	96,176	651,908	955,952	34,641	138,693	9,728,190
1838	528,231	148,191	636,945	935,532	74,670	132,650	9,104,862

(a) The largest exports from most of the Northern States formerly consisted of foreign goods, lumber, fish, &c. The exports from each State for each year, from 1790 to 1810, distinguishing those of foreign origin, may be seen in Statement I, Commerce and Navigation, page 926-928.

## STATEMENT H

Years.	EXPORTED FROM—Continued.						
	Rhode Isl- and.	Connecticut	New York.	New Jersey.	Pennsylvania.	Delaware.	Maryland.
1790							
1791	\$470,131	\$710,353	\$2,505,465	\$26,988	\$3,436,093	\$119,879	\$2,239,691
1792	698,109	879,753	2,535,790	23,406	3,820,662	133,972	2,623,808
1793	616,432	770,255	2,932,370	54,179	6,958,836	93,559	3,665,056
1794	954,599	812,765	5,442,183	58,154	6,643,092	207,985	5,686,191
1795	1,222,917	819,465	10,304,581	130,814	11,518,260	158,041	5,811,380
1796	1,589,872	1,452,793	12,208,027	59,227	17,513,866	201,142	9,201,315
1797	975,530	814,506	13,308,064	18,161	11,446,291	98,929	9,811,799
1798	947,827	763,128	14,300,892	61,877	8,915,463	183,727	12,746,190
1799	1,055,273	1,143,818	18,719,527	9,722	12,431,967	297,065	16,299,609
1800	1,322,945	1,114,743	14,045,079	2,289	11,949,679	418,695	12,264,331
1801	1,832,773	1,446,216	19,851,136	25,406	17,438,193	662,042	12,767,530
1802	2,433,363	1,606,809	13,792,276	26,227	12,677,475	440,504	7,914,225
1803	1,275,596	1,248,571	10,818,987	21,311	7,525,710	428,153	5,085,062
1804	1,735,671	1,516,110	16,081,281	24,829	11,030,157	697,396	9,151,939
1805	2,572,049	1,443,727	23,482,943	20,743	13,762,252	358,383	10,859,480
1806	2,091,835	1,715,828	21,762,845	33,867	17,574,702	500,106	14,580,905
1807	1,657,564	1,624,727	26,357,963	41,186	16,864,744	229,275	14,298,984
1808	242,034	413,691	5,606,058	20,799	4,013,330	108,735	2,721,106
1809	1,284,532	666,513	12,581,562	319,175	9,049,241	138,036	6,627,326
1810	1,331,576	768,643	17,242,330	430,267	10,993,398	120,342	6,489,018
1811	1,571,424	1,032,354	12,266,215	1,871	9,560,117	88,632	6,833,987
1812	755,137	720,805	8,961,922	4,186	5,973,750	29,744	5,885,979
1813	236,802	974,303	8,185,494	10,260	3,577,117	133,432	3,787,865
1814	472,434	1,043,136	209,670			14,914	248,434
1815	561,183	383,135	10,675,373	5,279	4,593,919	105,102	5,036,601
1816	612,794	593,806	19,690,031	9,746	7,196,246	56,217	7,338,767
1817	950,467	604,139	18,707,433	5,849	8,735,592	44,854	8,933,930
1818	1,027,291	577,564	17,872,261	25,957	8,759,402	31,525	7,570,734
1819	1,281,434	438,534	13,587,378	1,474	6,293,788	29,828	5,926,216
1820	1,072,762	421,931	13,163,244	20,531	5,743,549	89,493	6,609,364
1821	996,828	376,187	13,162,917	33,711	7,391,767	85,445	3,850,394
1822	862,363	485,312	17,100,482	83,551	9,047,802	168,592	4,536,796
1823	933,114	482,061	19,038,990	26,064	9,617,192	53,837	5,030,228
1824	872,899	575,852	22,897,134	28,989	9,364,893	18,964	4,863,233
1825	678,467	689,270	35,259,261	47,213	11,269,981	31,656	4,501,304
1826	781,540	708,893	21,947,791	37,965	8,331,722	35,195	4,010,748
1827	804,187	590,275	23,834,137	25,627	7,575,833	9,406	4,516,406
1828	722,126	521,545	22,777,649	1,892	6,051,480	29,395	4,334,422
1829	390,381	457,970	20,119,011	8,022	4,089,935	7,195	4,804,465
1830	278,950	389,511	19,697,983	8,324	4,291,793	52,258	3,791,482
1831	367,465	482,883	25,535,144	11,430	5,513,713	34,514	4,308,647
1832	534,459	430,466	26,000,945	61,794	3,516,066	16,242	4,499,918
1833	485,481	427,603	25,395,117	32,753	4,078,951	45,911	4,062,467
1834	501,626	422,416	25,512,014	8,131	3,989,746	51,945	4,168,245
1835	296,003	519,270	30,345,264	74,041	3,739,275	88,826	3,925,234
1836	228,420	438,199	28,920,438	62,809	3,971,555	74,981	3,675,475
1837	488,258	532,590	27,338,419	42,217	3,841,599	40,333	3,789,917
1838	291,257	543,610	23,008,471	28,010	3,477,151	36,844	4,524,575

—Continued.

Years.	EXPORTED FROM—Continued.						
	District of Columbia.	Virginia.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	Georgia.	Ohio.	Kentucky.
1790	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1791	-	\$3,130,865	\$524,548	\$2,693,268	\$491,250	-	-
1792	-	3,552,825	527,900	2,428,250	459,106	-	-
1793	-	2,987,098	365,414	3,191,867	520,955	-	-
1794	-	3,321,636	321,587	3,867,908	263,832	-	-
1795	-	3,490,041	492,161	5,998,492	695,986	-	-
1796	-	5,268,665	671,487	7,620,049	950,158	-	-
1797	-	4,908,713	540,901	6,505,118	644,307	-	-
1798	-	6,113,451	537,810	6,994,179	961,848	-	-
1799	-	6,292,986	485,291	8,729,015	1,396,759	-	-
1800	-	4,430,689	769,799	10,663,510	2,174,268	-	-
1801	\$894,467	5,655,574	874,884	14,304,045	1,755,939	-	-
1802	774,063	3,978,363	659,390	10,639,365	1,854,951	-	\$626,673
1803	1,444,994	6,100,708	952,614	7,811,108	2,370,875	-	-
1804	1,452,198	5,790,001	928,687	7,451,616	2,077,572	-	-
1805	1,320,215	5,606,620	779,903	9,066,625	2,394,846	-	-
1806	1,246,146	5,055,396	789,605	9,743,782	82,764	\$62,318	-
1807	1,446,378	4,761,234	745,162	10,912,564	3,744,845	28,889	-
1808	285,317	526,573	117,129	1,664,445	24,626	13,115	-
1809	703,415	2,894,125	322,994	3,247,341	1,032,108	3,850	-
1810	1,038,103	4,822,611	403,949	5,290,614	2,238,686	10,583	-
1811	2,063,251	4,822,307	797,976	4,861,279	2,568,866	-	-
1812	1,606,409	3,001,112	489,219	2,036,195	1,066,703	-	-
1813	1,387,493	1,819,722	797,358	2,968,484	1,094,595	-	-
1814	2,500	17,581	362,446	737,899	2,183,121	-	-
1815	1,965,626	6,676,976	1,013,942	6,675,129	4,172,319	-	-
1816	1,680,811	8,212,860	1,328,735	10,849,409	7,511,929	1,305	-
1817	1,768,658	5,621,422	956,580	10,372,613	8,790,714	7,749	-
1818	1,403,451	7,016,246	948,253	11,440,962	11,132,096	-	-
1819	991,351	4,392,391	647,736	8,250,790	6,310,434	410	-
1820	1,204,915	4,557,957	808,319	8,882,940	6,594,623	2,218	-
1821	898,103	3,079,209	400,944	7,200,511	6,014,310	-	-
1822	1,043,430	3,217,389	585,951	7,260,320	5,484,870	105	-
1823	801,295	4,006,788	482,417	6,898,814	4,293,666	-	-
1824	722,405	3,277,564	588,733	8,034,082	4,623,982	-	-
1825	758,367	4,129,520	553,390	11,056,742	4,222,833	-	-
1826	624,231	4,596,732	581,740	7,554,036	4,368,504	-	-
1827	1,182,142	4,657,938	449,237	8,322,561	4,261,555	-	-
1828	707,443	3,340,185	523,747	6,550,712	3,104,425	-	-
1829	928,097	3,787,431	564,506	8,175,586	4,981,376	2,004	-
1830	753,973	4,791,644	399,333	7,627,031	5,336,626	-	-
1831	1,220,975	4,150,475	341,140	6,575,201	3,959,813	14,728	-
1832	1,154,474	4,510,650	342,041	7,752,731	5,515,883	58,394	-
1833	1,002,816	4,467,587	433,035	8,434,325	6,270,040	225,544	-
1834	820,394	5,483,098	471,406	11,207,778	7,567,327	241,451	-
1835	517,639	6,064,063	319,327	11,338,016	8,890,674	97,201	-
1836	326,874	6,192,040	429,851	13,684,376	10,722,200	3,718	-
1837	469,209	3,702,714	551,795	11,220,161	8,935,041	132,844	-
1838	373,113	3,986,228	545,223	11,042,070	8,803,839	139,827	-



## STATEMENT H

Years.	EXPORTED FROM—Continued.						
	Tennessee.	Alabama.	Indiana.	Michigan.	Mississippi.	Louisiana.	Florida.
1790	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1791	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1792	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1793	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1794	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1795	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1796	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1797	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1898	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1799	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1801	-	-	\$29,430	-	\$1,095,412	-	-
1802	\$443,955	-	-	-	526,016	-	-
1803	-	-	33,214	\$210,392	1,099,702	-	-
1804	-	-	17,320	276,964	64,777	\$1,600,362	-
1805	-	-	-	313,223	-	3,371,545	-
1806	-	-	-	221,260	-	3,887,323	-
1807	-	-	-	311,947	701	4,320,555	-
1808	-	-	-	50,848	-	1,261,101	-
1809	-	-	-	136,114	305	541,924	-
1810	-	-	-	3,615	2,958	1,890,592	-
1811	-	-	-	21,629	1,441	2,650,050	-
1812	-	-	-	7,111	3,107	1,060,471	-
1813	-	-	-	-	-	1,045,153	-
1814	-	-	-	-	76,929	387,191	-
1815	-	-	-	37,119	2,573	5,102,610	-
1816	-	-	-	57,290	8,232	5,602,948	-
1817	-	-	-	108,115	-	9,024,812	-
1818	-	\$96,857	-	85,352	-	12,924,309	-
1819	-	50,906	-	27,745	-	9,768,753	-
1820	-	96,636	-	73,408	-	7,596,157	-
1821	-	108,960	-	53,290	-	7,272,172	-
1822	-	209,748	-	694	-	7,978,645	\$1,777
1823	-	200,387	-	1,010	-	7,779,072	1,510
1824	-	460,727	-	-	-	7,928,820	216
1825	-	692,635	-	-	-	12,582,924	2,865
1826	-	1,527,112	-	-	-	10,284,380	209
1827	-	1,376,364	-	1,320	-	11,728,997	57,486
1828	-	1,182,559	-	-	-	11,947,400	60,321
1829	-	1,693,958	-	-	-	12,386,060	56,086
1830	-	2,294,594	-	1,588	-	15,488,692	7,570
1831	-	2,413,894	-	12,392	-	16,761,989	30,495
1832	-	2,736,387	-	9,234	-	16,530,930	65,716
1833	-	4,527,961	-	9,054	-	18,941,373	64,805
1834	-	5,670,797	-	36,021	-	26,557,524	228,825
1835	-	7,574,692	-	64,830	-	36,270,823	61,710
1836	-	11,184,166	-	61,231	-	37,179,828	71,662
1837	-	9,671,401	-	69,790	304,831	35,338,697	90,084
1838	-	9,688,244	-	125,660	-	31,502,248	122,532

—Continued.

Years.	EXPORTED TO					
	Great Britain and dependencies.	France and dependencies.	Spain and dependencies.	Netherlands and dependencies.	Sweden and dependencies.	Denmark and dependencies.
1790	\$9,246,562	\$4,668,902	\$1,989,421	\$1,925,981	\$47,240	\$224,415
1791	7,953,418	4,298,762	1,301,286	1,634,825	21,866	277,273
1792	8,192,328	5,674,630	1,769,618	2,402,180	166,146	573,890
1793	8,431,239	7,050,498	2,237,950	3,169,536	310,427	870,508
1794	8,175,211	5,353,681	4,055,705	5,898,515	381,784	1,298,839
1795	9,218,540	12,653,635	4,714,864	2,884,817	894,852	1,962,261
1796	23,164,545	11,623,314	3,650,678	7,875,364	1,096,407	2,675,589
1797	9,212,335	12,449,076	6,632,352	9,384,896	898,315	2,637,309
1798	17,086,189	6,941,486	8,740,553	7,420,650	733,462	2,901,511
1799	26,546,987	2,780,504	17,421,402	5,851,503	733,597	4,348,839
1800	27,310,289	5,163,833	15,660,606	5,669,016	562,685	2,114,442
1801	42,132,032	11,261,751	13,610,816	6,922,372	232,208	1,581,186
1802	23,925,091	14,475,537	11,227,859	5,966,858	275,256	1,721,485
1803	25,369,073	8,245,013	4,533,539	5,523,423	265,470	1,892,895
1804	21,829,802	12,776,111	6,728,125	16,447,417	691,975	3,346,623
1805	23,047,386	21,072,747	12,672,768	17,835,216	406,043	4,037,454
1806	23,229,936	18,575,812	14,809,072	20,499,519	357,030	4,250,855
1807	31,015,623	19,196,589	18,224,720	17,590,043	1,422,388	4,529,317
1808	5,183,297	4,541,435	5,949,903	2,758,587	234,455	415,586
1809	8,105,839	15,043	10,318,034	1,313,270	9,085,517	4,317,394
1810	16,555,488	137,630	14,941,942	174,078	7,902,001	10,546,535
1811	21,881,555	2,317,876	12,572,888	-	1,664,178	444,898
1812	10,270,969	3,158,884	9,287,850	30,747	2,136,995	137,250
1813	2,422	4,277,650	10,113,436	29,160	2,608,322	-
1814	10,710	494,626	4,374,572	27,581	1,357,139	-
1815	21,589,868	8,727,637	6,230,960	4,580,858	1,021,695	682,742
1816	39,184,558	12,138,135	8,589,718	5,609,524	760,352	1,340,652
1817	43,468,242	12,434,818	8,423,936	5,785,318	542,723	2,090,224
1818	46,717,832	14,490,589	7,556,913	7,215,477	465,316	1,729,348
1819	29,741,739	11,042,201	8,108,259	4,830,114	554,135	2,040,732
1820	28,893,915	9,111,215	6,840,024	7,688,336	646,866	2,469,638
1821	26,522,572	6,474,718	7,218,265	6,092,061	777,407	2,327,882
1822	30,041,337	7,075,332	8,438,212	5,801,839	921,434	2,434,046
1823	27,571,060	9,568,924	10,963,398	7,767,075	558,291	1,955,071
1824	28,027,845	10,552,304	15,367,278	3,617,389	569,428	2,183,252
1825	44,217,525	11,891,326	5,840,720	5,895,499	569,550	2,701,088
1826	28,980,020	12,106,429	6,687,351	4,794,070	358,380	2,412,875
1827	32,870,465	13,565,356	7,321,991	3,826,674	850,877	2,404,822
1828	27,020,209	12,098,341	7,204,627	3,083,359	1,106,954	3,348,167
1829	28,071,084	12,832,304	6,888,094	4,622,120	957,948	2,311,174
1830	31,647,881	11,806,238	6,049,051	4,562,437	961,729	2,014,085
1831	39,901,379	9,882,679	5,661,420	3,096,609	540,078	2,000,793
1832	37,268,556	13,244,698	6,399,193	6,035,466	515,140	2,007,551
1833	39,782,240	14,424,533	6,506,041	3,566,361	420,069	1,839,834
1834	50,797,650	16,111,442	6,296,556	4,578,739	494,741	1,857,114
1835	60,167,699	20,335,066	7,069,279	4,411,053	602,593	1,780,496
1836	64,487,550	21,441,200	8,081,668	4,799,157	700,386	2,122,469
1837	61,217,485	20,255,346	7,604,002	4,285,767	507,523	1,640,173
1738	58,843,392	16,252,413	7,684,006	3,772,206	355,852	1,299,927

## STATEMENT H

Years.	EXPORTED TO—Continued.					
	Portugal and dependencies.	China. (a.)	Hanse Towns.	Russia.	West Indies generally.	Texas.
1790	\$1,283,462	-	\$478,050	-	-	-
1791	1,039,696	-	426,269	\$3,570	\$59,434	-
1792	1,018,643	-	116,071	4,669	229,496	-
1793	997,590	-	1,805,884	-	399,559	-
1794	1,024,241	-	3,992,982	-	994,118	-
1795	764,285	\$1,023,242	9,655,524	66,221	1,543,348	-
1796	559,448	1,352,860	9,507,447	47,381	3,367,942	-
1797	474,014	387,310	9,589,858	3,450	1,508,044	-
1798	729,089	261,795	14,563,343	60,732	248,121	-
1799	857,751	595,249	17,144,400	46,030	92,020	-
1800	1,265,844	1,047,385	8,012,846	-	115,631	-
1801	1,718,759	1,374,506	10,516,197	9,136	372,932	-
1802	2,160,701	877,267	6,229,492	73,721	1,261,122	-
1803	2,305,548	172,495	3,279,732	-	1,704,404	-
1804	2,496,858	198,601	4,475,007	-	3,224,294	-
1805	2,105,409	322,075	3,232,508	71,372	3,496,947	-
1806	2,521,995	387,116	6,424,224	12,407	1,754,952	-
1807	1,687,516	197,280	3,160,282	445,217	1,566,501	-
1808	539,647	-	229,815	-	469,005	-
1809	8,312,897	918,022	2,392,643	842,261	124,450	-
1810	7,679,210	319,479	1,126,382	3,975,698	360,931	-
1811	11,466,150	631,060	-	6,137,657	1,289,274	-
1812	9,399,520	184,527	-	1,745,597	1,042,565	-
1813	10,687,928	-	13,086	51,150	45,259	-
1814	591,669	61,228	-	460	9,456	-
1815	2,281,101	488,695	2,236,673	574,549	1,933,465	-
1816	2,270,389	1,034,764	3,534,500	706,844	2,291,097	-
1817	1,834,823	548,660	3,345,631	640,393	3,513,766	-
1818	2,898,177	1,758,698	3,333,518	441,019	2,587,018	-
1819	2,263,580	1,586,972	3,529,172	629,621	2,308,709	-
1820	1,325,751	1,479,701	2,591,275	1,382,321	2,508,956	-
1821	435,700	4,290,560	2,132,544	628,894	560,513	-
1822	427,491	5,935,368	2,505,015	529,081	540,060	-
1823	246,648	4,636,061	3,169,439	648,734	613,690	-
1824	518,836	5,301,171	1,863,273	231,981	599,884	-
1825	408,160	5,570,515	3,121,033	287,401	669,668	-
1826	313,553	2,566,644	2,116,697	174,648	617,869	-
1827	357,370	3,864,405	3,013,185	382,244	466,860	-
1828	291,614	1,482,802	2,995,251	450,495	460,197	-
1829	322,911	1,354,862	3,277,160	386,226	369,619	-
1830	279,799	742,193	2,274,880	416,575	247,121	-
1831	294,383	1,290,835	2,592,172	462,766	635,627	-
1832	296,218	1,260,522	4,088,212	582,682	562,954	-
1833	442,561	1,433,759	2,903,296	703,805	367,773	-
1834	322,496	1,010,483	4,659,674	330,694	408,643	-
1835	521,413	1,868,580	3,528,276	585,447	450,516	-
1836	191,007	1,194,264	4,363,882	911,013	513,996	-
1837	423,705	630,591	3,754,949	1,306,732	467,557	\$1,007,928
1838	232,131	1,516,602	3,291,645	1,048,289	339,052	1,247,880

(a) Before the Revolution we had no trade with China; but it gradually became important, and, in 1821 and 1822, had swelled in exports to Canton to five millions of dollars. According to a report of the British Parliament, made in 1833, (and some American captains were examined as to the facts,) it was ascertained that our trade was equal to three-fourths of that of the East India Company.

—Continued.

Years.	EXPORTED TO—Continued.					
	Mexico.	Colombia.	Central America.	Brazil.	Argentine Republic.	Chili.
1790	-	-	-	-	-	-
1791	-	-	-	-	-	-
1792	-	-	-	-	-	-
1793	-	-	-	-	-	-
1794	-	-	-	-	-	-
1795	-	-	-	-	-	-
1796	-	-	-	-	-	-
1797	-	-	-	-	-	-
1798	-	-	-	-	-	-
1799	-	-	-	-	-	-
1800	-	-	-	-	-	-
1801	-	-	-	-	-	-
1802	-	-	-	-	-	-
1803	-	-	-	-	-	-
1804	-	-	-	-	-	-
1805	-	-	-	-	-	-
1806	-	-	-	-	-	-
1807	-	-	-	-	-	-
1808	-	-	-	-	-	-
1809	-	-	-	-	-	-
1810	-	-	-	-	-	-
1811	-	-	-	-	-	-
1812	-	-	-	-	-	-
1813	-	-	-	-	-	-
1814	-	-	-	-	-	-
1815	-	-	-	-	-	-
1816	-	-	-	-	-	-
1817	-	-	-	-	-	-
1818	-	-	-	-	-	-
1819	-	-	-	-	-	-
1820	-	-	-	-	-	-
1821	-	-	-	\$1,381,760	-	-
1822	-	-	-	1,463,929	-	-
1823	-	-	-	1,341,390	-	-
1824	-	-	-	2,301,904	-	-
1825	\$6,470,144	\$2,239,255	\$99,522	2,393,754	\$573,520	\$921,438
1826	6,281,050	1,952,662	119,774	2,200,349	379,340	1,447,498
1827	4,173,257	944,534	224,772	1,863,806	151,204	1,702,601
1828	2,886,484	884,524	159,272	1,988,705	154,228	2,629,402
1829	2,331,151	767,348	239,854	1,929,927	626,052	1,421,134
1830	4,837,458	496,990	250,118	1,843,238	629,887	1,536,114
1831	6,178,218	658,149	306,497	2,076,095	659,779	1,368,155
1832	3,467,541	1,117,024	335,307	2,054,794	923,040	1,221,119
1833	5,408,091	957,543	575,616	3,272,101	699,728	1,463,940
1834	5,265,053	795,567	184,149	2,059,351	971,837	1,476,355
1835	9,029,221	1,064,016	183,793	2,608,656	708,918	941,884
1836	6,041,635	829,255	189,518	3,094,936	384,933	937,917
1837	3,880,323	1,080,119	157,663	1,743,209	266,008	1,487,799
1838	2,164,097	724,739	243,040	2,267,194	236,665	1,370,264

## NOTE I.

The object of this note is to present some general results concerning our past imports and exports, as appearing in the tables, without aiming at fractional accuracy or a minuteness, which was not attainable but by delay and labor not necessary to this purpose.

It appears that the whole imports have not more than doubled since the first four years of the Government, while the exports of domestic produce have quite quadrupled.

Again: Though we formerly exported more of the foreign merchandise imported than we now do, yet the consumption of it since those earliest years has not increased much over a hundred per cent., while our population has, within the same period, increased quite four hundred per cent.

This disparity has arisen chiefly from the facts that larger proportions of our people are now engaged in manufactures and agriculture, and supply much more than they once did the products of both for home consumption. For one series of three years, about a third of a century ago, and another about twenty years ago, the imports were nearly as large as during the last three years.

The changes in the amount of some of the leading articles both of export and import have been very extraordinary. As to the first, the exports of raw cotton, without reference to the increased consumption of it at home, have altered most. They have augmented from a few thousand dollars' worth to sixty or seventy millions. This vast increase has happened without any real aid from a duty, which should be regarded as protective, but chiefly by means of a congenial soil and climate, assisted by a remarkable improvement in preparing cotton for market, which has proved to be one of the most fortunate inventions on any subject in any age. By the larger capital and population devoted to the cultivation of this great staple, and by the increased domestic demand for other articles of our own production to feed and clothe the greater numbers employed in its cultivation, and in many flourishing manufactures, as well as in an enlarged navy and army, all our other principal exports from agriculture, as well as from the forest and the sea, have remained stationary or declined during the last forty years.

For example: Those of tobacco, ranging near six and seven millions; flour at about four millions; lumber at two and three millions; rice from one to three millions; pork at a million and a half; and furs at nearly three quarters of a million; have remained almost stationary. While the exports of fish have actually fallen from one and two millions to less than one; of beef from one million to half a million; and of butter and cheese from one-half to one-ninth of a million. Indeed the only material increase in any of the important articles of export, besides raw cotton, has been in domestic manufactures. These, from one million in 1793, have augmented to more than eight millions in 1838.

So great have been the changes in some of them, affecting to a certain degree the aggregate exported, that in the single State of Massachusetts, still distinguished for its fisheries and manufactures of cotton and woollen, the fabrics from leather, humble as they may seem in character,

now yearly exceed in value either of those or any other of its great articles of production, and equal nearly one-fourth of the immense exports of raw cotton from the whole Union.

These results show the strong direction which industry often takes from natural causes, such as soil and climate, as well as from habits and other peculiarities, whether accompanied or not by special legislative protection.

This circumstance is further illustrated by some of the changes in the principal articles of import. During many years the demand for those made from cotton has been very great. By means of the increased public taste for their use, and the reduced price of them through improvements in machinery, the imports of cotton manufactures have generally been larger than those of any other article.

On an average they were eleven millions annually for the last three years; and in 1836 they reached seventeen millions, notwithstanding all the flourishing establishments for those manufactures here, and their success to such an extent that considerable amounts of the domestic fabric have long been exported.

The imports of silk were formerly smaller in amount than those of cotton, and in 1821 and 1822 only four to six millions yearly. But of late, some of them having been exempted from duty by Congress, and others more recently having become free by means of judicial constructions, and the demand for all of them having been also quickened perhaps by the progress of luxury, those imports increased in 1836 to twenty-two millions, and during the last three years, have been, on an average, quite twelve millions and a half.

Specie stands next in the list, the imports of it having in the same period been enlarged from three and five millions to about twelve yearly; and those of coffee from four and five millions to eight, though considerable portions of these are, as formerly, reexported.

The imports of woollens have also, in the face of a high duty and an increasing manufacture of them at home, continued to be nearly seven millions annually for the last twenty years; and in 1836, they rose to twelve millions.

But it is worthy of special notice, that with a population to clothe augmented since 1821 quite seventy-five per cent., the great imports of cotton and woollen have augmented but little. And if those of silk have increased three or four-fold in amount, yet such is the enlarged demand for them, and the extended facilities for producing them here on a small capital, that without the aid of any legislative protection in most cases, indications exist that the growth and manufacture of silk may be established in this country wider and deeper than any former article under the highest tariff.

It is a striking fact, that a direct bounty on the growth of silk before the Revolution, leading to a cultivation of it in Georgia and the Carolinas so as to denominate them "Silk colonies," failed to accomplish as much as has recently been effected in almost every quarter of the country by increased skill, experience, and enterprise, in defiance of the reduction of some duties, the total repeal of others, and the absence of any bounty from the General Government. For further details on the preceding

topics, reference can be had to the tables themselves. Some of the alterations in the trade of particular States and cities in the Union, as well as in our commerce with several countries abroad, are remarkable. First stand the exports from New Orleans. This city was not within the boundaries of the Union till several years after the Constitution was adopted, and the exports amounted to only two millions in 1811. But in 1838, by having become the principal outlet of so many new and flourishing communities, the exports from it exceeded thirty-three millions, or six millions more than any of our oldest and largest cities or even States. In only the first quarter of 1839, they have in fact gone beyond eighteen millions of dollars. The immense growth and fine central position of New York have affected its imports much more than its exports. The latter were in 1791 two and a half millions, or more than New Orleans twenty years after; and in 1811 were twelve millions, or six times those of New Orleans in the same year. But they have since increased only so as to average twenty-six millions during the last three years, instead of the thirty-three millions of New Orleans. Again: Mobile, a city not originally within the limits of the Union, and the seaport of a State not large enough to be organized as such till thirty years after the Government went into operation, is now the fourth in the Union in exports, shipping nearly one-half as much domestic produce as New York, and more than all, whether domestic or foreign, of the ancient, prosperous, and commercial State of Massachusetts. But from South Carolina, her rich and ample exports still exceed both the two last, and indeed all others in the Confederacy except the two first-mentioned States.

Passing to the imports, though New Orleans has increased nearly four-fold in the last twenty years, and presents an aggregate of fourteen or fifteen millions yearly, yet she is only the third instead of the first in the Union. Some other cities possess capital and facilities to exceed her in respect to those, and to supply the smaller wants in the lighter kinds of foreign merchandise of these great agricultural States, most of whose bulky exports more readily seek the ocean at the mouth of the mighty stream on whose banks and tributaries they flourish. The imports into New York now constitute over one-half and indeed nearly three-fifths of those within the whole United States. In 1802, they were only a little more than one-fourth of the whole. In 1821, they had enlarged to but twenty-three millions, while in 1836 they reached the astonishing aggregate of one hundred and eighteen millions. In the reduced business of 1838, they were nearly eighty-nine millions. Besides these changes in the imports, those of Boston alone among the old cities and States have indicated a continuance of them proportionate to what they were in 1802. Those of Philadelphia, while remaining similar in amount, have declined in their proportion to the whole, nearly one-half.

Those of Baltimore, lessened still more in both views; and those of Charleston, Norfolk, and Savannah, in a ratio beyond even hers.

But several of these cities have at the same time exhibited an increase in their domestic trade and manufactures, which has amply atoned for a diminution in their foreign commerce, though the details are omitted on the present occasion, as not being so appropriate for explanation here.

The countries abroad with which our foreign commerce has been conducted, and the changes and proportions of it, are matters of no little interest, and of more immediate connection with the finances. It appears that our exports, from being confined during a colonial state almost exclusively to England and her dependencies, suddenly changed; and, in consequence of the Revolution and subsequent difficulties, increased to France, for the first ten years of the Government, to about twenty millions annually, or nearly double their amount to England. Since that period they have increased with the latter to near sixty millions yearly, and remained about stationary with the former, or at only one-third of that amount.

To Spain the exports are next in value, having increased from four to eight millions without including any part of Spanish America, now independent, and classed separately.

But it is a remarkable fact, that the imports from all those countries have remained stationary or declined. Our foreign supplies, as before remarked, have increased but half as much as our exports, and those supplies are drawn by our enterprise and new marts and tastes from a wider sphere, extending indeed, more or less, to almost every portion of the habitable globe.

Thus from England, those imports formerly fluctuated from twenty-three to eighty-six millions annually, and during the last three years averaged only sixty millions; while from France they have usually been about half that amount; some five or six millions less from Spain than France, and with China and India about half as much as with Spain.

Connected with this subject, and further illustrative of results unfavorable to the interests embarked in our foreign trade, is the fact, that the tonnage engaged in it, having been in 1838 only 810,447, was actually less than what appears in the returns thirty years ago. In 1809, those returns exhibited 910,059 tons, and in 1810, no less than 984,269. The tonnage owned abroad, which is engaged in this same business, being lately unmolested by European wars, has also become six times in quantity what it was twenty years ago. On the contrary, the rapid improvements in the domestic trade from 189,153 tons in 1794, to 1,086,238 in 1838; or an addition more than five-fold, is an evidence of the greatly increased commerce at home; and the diffusion of it over regions much more widely extended.



## J.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 2, 1839.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, for the information of the House of Representatives, an estimate of the appropriations proposed to be made for the service of the year 1840, amounting to ..... \$18,280,600 55

## VIZ:

Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous.....	\$4,981,344 19
Military service, including fortifications, armories, arsenals, ordnance, Indian affairs, revolutionary and other pen- sions.....	8,213,610 74
Naval service, including the marine corps.....	<u>5,085,645 62</u>

To the estimates are added statements, showing—

1. The appropriations, for the service of the year 1840, made by former acts of Congress, including arming and equipping the militia, civilization of Indians, revolutionary claims, revolutionary pensions under the act of 7th June, 1832, claims of the State of Virginia, gradual improvement of the Navy, and public debt.....\$1,586,000 00
2. The existing appropriations which will not be required for the year 1839, and which it is proposed to apply in aid of the service of the year 1840, amounting to .... 3,014,711 80
3. The existing appropriations which will be required to complete the service of the year 1839, and former years, but which will be expended in 1840, amounting to... 8,270,793 84

There is also added to the estimates a statement of the several appropriations which will probably be carried to the surplus fund at the close of the present year, either because these sums will not be required for, or will no longer be applicable to them, amounting to .. 541,866 32

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEVI WOODBURY,

*Secretary of the Treasury.*

*The SPEAKER of the House of Representatives.*

# ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1840.

1839.]

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

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CIVIL LIST.			Appropriations made in 1839.
LEGISLATURE.			
For compensation and mileage of the Senators and members of the House of Representatives, their officers and clerks, and for the contingent expenses of both Houses of Con- gress, viz:			
Fifty-two Senators, at \$8 per day, estimating 216 days....	\$89,856 00		
Speaker of the House of Representatives, at \$16 per day.	3,456 00		
Two hundred and forty-one members, at \$8 per day.....	416,448 00		
Delegates from the Territories of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Flor- ida, at \$8 per day each.....	5,184 00		
Travelling expenses to and from the seat of Government..	154,000 00		
		\$668,944 00	\$370,944 00
Secretary of the Senate.....	3,000 00		
Principal clerk.....	1,800 00		
Two engrossing clerks, at \$1,500 each, and three clerks at \$1,500 each, under resolutions of 13th October, 1837, and 7th July, 1838.....	7,500 00		
Messenger.....	700 00		
Chaplain to the Senate.....	500 00		
Sergeant-at-Arms to the Senate.....	1,500 00		
Assistant Doorkeeper to the Senate.....	1,450 00		
Clerk of the House of Representatives.....	3,000 00		
Principal Clerk.....	1,800 00		
Ten clerks, at \$1,500 each.....	15,000 00		
Messenger.....	700 00		

## ESTIMATE—Continued.

			Appropriations made in 1839.
Chaplain to the House of Representatives .....	\$500 00		
Sergeant-at-Arms to the House .....	1,500 00		
Doorkeeper to the House .....	1,500 00		
Assistant Doorkeeper to the House .....	1,450 00		
Postmaster to the House .....	1,500 00		
		\$43,400 00	\$43,400 00
INCIDENTAL AND CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS, INCLUDING STATIONERY, FUEL, PRINTING, &c.			
For the Senate, as estimated by the Secretary .....	75,000 00		75,000 00
For preparing, printing, and binding documents, ordered by the resolutions of the Senate of 2d February 1836, and 2d March, 1837, relating to the establishment of the seat of Government; reports, plans, and surveys for improve- ment of harbors and rivers, roads and canals; to be dis- bursed under the direction of the committee to audit and control the contingent expenses of the Senate. ....	20,000 00		15,000 00
For the House of Representatives, including \$50,000 due on account of the 3d session of the 25th Congress, esti- mated by the Clerk .....	300,000 00		200,000 00
		395,000 00	
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.			
Salary of the principal and assistant librarians .....	2,650 00		2,650 00
For an assistant during the session of Congress, at \$1 50 per day, say 193 days .....	289 50		
Salary of messenger .....	700 00		700 00

Contingent expenses, including arrearages last year of \$148 .	.748 00			600 00
Purchase of books for the library of Congress .....	5,000 00.			5,000 00
		9,387 50		
			1,116,731 50	
<b>EXECUTIVE.</b>				
Compensation to the President of the United States .....		25,000 00		25,000 00
Compensation to the Vice President of the United States ..		5,000 00		5,000 00
			30,000 00	
Secretary to sign patents for public lands .....			1,500 00	1,500 00
<b>DEPARTMENT OF STATE.</b>				
Secretary of State .....	6,000 00			6,000 00
Clerks and messengers .....	20,300 00			20,300 00
Incidental and contingent expenses of the Department of State, including publishing and distributing the laws. ....	25,000 00			25,000 00
		51,300 00		
<b>FOR THE GENERAL PURPOSES OF THE NORTHEAST EXECUTIVE BUILDING.</b>				
Salaries of superintendent and watchmen .....	1,500 00			1,500 00
Contingent expenses of said building, including fuel, labor, oil, and repairs .....	3,350 00			3,350 00
		4,850 00		
			56,150 00	
<b>TREASURY DEPARTMENT.</b>				
Secretary of the Treasury .....	6,000 00			6,000 00
Clerks and messengers .....	16,450 00			16,450 00

## ESTIMATE—Continued.

				Appropriations made in 1839.
Clerks, per act of 23d June, 1836 .....	•\$3,600 00			\$3,600 00
		\$26,050 00		
First Comptroller .....	3,500 00			3,500 00
Clerks and messengers .....	19,300 00			19,300 00
		22,800 00		
Second Comptroller .....	3,000 00			3,000 00
Clerks and messenger .....	12,250 00			12,250 00
		15,250 00		
First Auditor .....	3,000 00			3,000 00
Clerks and messenger .....	15,900 00			15,900 00
		18,900 00		
Second Auditor .....	3,000 00			3,000 00
Clerks and messenger .....	17,900 00			17,900 00
		20,900 00		
Third Auditor .....	3,000 00			3,000 00
Clerks and messengers .....	29,650 00			29,650 00
Two clerks employed on claims, under the act of 18th January, 1837 .....	2,400 00			2,400 00
		35,050 00		
Fourth Auditor .....	3,000 00			3,000 00
Clerks and Messenger .....	16,950 00			16,950 00
		19,950 00		
Fifth Auditor .....	3,000 00			3,000 00
Clerks and messenger .....	9,800 00			9,800 00
Two additional clerks, per act of 7th July, 1838 .....	2,000 00			2,000 00
		14,800 00		

Treasurer of the United States.....	3,000 00	.	.	3,000 00
Clerks and messenger.....	10,750 00	.	.	10,750 00
		13,750 00	.	
Register of the Treasury.....	3,000 00	.	.	3,000 00
Clerks and messengers.....	24,200 00	.	.	24,200 00
		27,200 00	.	
Commissioner of the General Land Office.....	3,000 00	.	.	3,000 00
Recorder, solicitor, draughtsman, and assistant draughtsman, clerks, messengers, and packers.....	95,500 00	.	.	107,850 00
		98,500 00	.	
Solicitor of the Treasury.....	3,500 00	.	.	3,500 00
Clerks and messenger.....	3,950 00	.	.	3,950 00
		7,450 00	.	
<b>INCIDENTAL AND CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.</b>				
Office of the Secretary of the Treasury. Nothing required. The unexpended balance being deemed sufficient for the year 1840.....		.	.	12,500 00
For translating foreign languages, and for receiving and transmitting passports and sea letters in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury.....	300 00	.	.	300 00
For stating and printing the public accounts.....	1,400 00	.	.	1,400 00
Office of the First Comptroller.....	2,000 00	.	.	2,000 00
Second Comptroller.....	1,500 00	.	.	1,500 00
First Auditor.....	1,200 00	.	.	1,000 00
Second Auditor.....	1,000 00	.	.	1,000 00
Third Auditor.....	2,000 00	.	.	1,000 00
Fourth Auditor.....	500 00	.	.	1,000 00
Fifth Auditor.....	1,000 00	.	.	1,000 00

## ESTIMATE—Continued.

				Appropriations made in 1839.
Office of the Treasurer of the United States.....	\$2,000 00	.	.	\$1,500 00
Register of the Treasury.....	3,000 00	.	.	3,000 00
Solicitor of the Treasury, including \$500 for law books.....	1,500 00	.	.	1,000 00
Commissioner of the General Land Office, in- cluding 83,000 pieces of parchment and printing.....	18,417 00	.	.	19,753 00
		\$35,817 00		
<b>FOR THE GENERAL PURPOSES OF THE SOUTHEAST EXECUTIVE BUILDING.</b>				
Salaries of superintendent and watchmen.....	2,100 00	.	.	2,100 00
Contingent expenses of the building, including fuel, labor, oil, carrying the Department mails, and sealing ship's regis- ters, &c:.....	12,000 00	.	.	12,000 00
		14,100 00		
The superintendent of the building heretofore received \$250 for superintending the building occupied by the General Land Office, and as the persons employed in that build- ing have been removed into the new Treasury building, of which he has the care, it is deemed proper to submit the same sum as an addition to his salary. Submitted, \$250.			\$370,517 00	
<b>WAR DEPARTMENT.</b>				
Secretary of War.....	6,000 00	.	.	6,000 00

Clerks and messengers.....	13,350 00		13,300 00
Contingent expenses.....	3,000 00		3,000 00
Books, maps, and plans, for the War Department.....	1,000 00		1,000 00
Compensation of extra clerks, when employed in said office.....	3,000 00		3,000 00
		26,350 00	
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.....	3,000 00		
Clerks and messenger.....	16,400 00		
Contingent expenses.....	2,000 00		
		21,400 00	
Commissioner of Pensions.....	3,000 00		
Clerks and messengers, per act of 9th May, 1836.....	13,450 00		
Clerks transferred from the office of the Secretary of War...	4,800 00		
Contingent expenses.....	3,000 00		
		24,250 00	
Clerks and messenger in the office of the Paymaster General.....	7,100 00		
Contingent expenses.....	800 00		
		7,900 00	
Clerk and messenger in the office of the Commanding General.....	1,500 00		
Contingent expenses.....	300 00		
		1,800 00	
Clerks and messenger in the office of the Adjutant General.	7,650 00		
Contingent expenses.....	1,600 00		
		9,250 00	
Clerks and messenger in the office of the Quartermaster General.....	7,300 00		
Contingent expenses.....	1,000 00		
		8,300 00	



## ESTIMATE—Continued.

			Appropriations made in 1839.
Clerks and messenger in the office of the Commissary General of Purchases.....	\$4,200 00		
Contingent expenses.....	800 00	\$5,000 00	
Clerks and messenger in the office of the Commissary General of Subsistence.....	4,300 00		
Contingent expenses.....	3,200 00	7,500 00	
Clerks and messenger in the office of the Chief Engineer..	5,650 00		
Contingent expenses.....	1,500 00	7,150 00	
Clerk and messenger in the office of the Surgeon General.	1,650 00		
Contingent expenses.....	500 00	2,150 00	
Clerks and messenger in the Ordnance Office.....	8,650 00		
Contingent expenses.....	800 00	9,450 00	
Clerks and messenger in the Topographical Bureau.....	2,500 00		
Contingent expenses.....	1,735 00	4,235 00	
FOR THE GENERAL PURPOSES OF THE NORTHWEST EXECUTIVE BUILDING.			
Salaries of the superintendent and watchmen.....	2,250 00		
Contingent expenses of said building, including repairs, labor, fuel, oil, engine, and also rent of the bounty land office.....	4,700 00	6,950 00	

## NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Secretary of the Navy .....	6,000 00		6,000 00
Clerks and messengers .....	12,850 00		12,850 00
Contingent expenses .....	3,000 00		6,000 00

21,850 00

The Secretary of the Navy submits: For two additional clerks, at \$1,400 each, and one at \$1,000. Submitted, \$3,800.

Commissioners of the Navy Board .....	10,500 00		10,500 00
Secretary .....	2,000 00		2,000 00
Clerks and messenger .....	8,450 00		8,450 00
Contingent expenses .....	1,800 00		2,500 00

22,750 00

The Commissioners of the Navy Board estimate for two additional clerks, at \$1,400 each, and one at \$1,000. Submitted, \$3,800.

## FOR THE GENERAL PURPOSES OF THE SOUTHWEST EXECUTIVE BUILDING.

Salaries of superintendent and watchmen .....	1,250 00		1,250 00
Contingent expenses, including fuel, labor, oil, repairs of building, engine, and improvement of the grounds .....	3,350 00		3,350 00

4,600 00

49,200 00

## POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Postmaster General .....	6,000 00		6,000 00
Three Assistant Postmasters General .....	7,500 00		7,500 00

[1839.]

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

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## ESTIMATE—Continued.

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REPORTS OF THE

[1839.]

				Appropriations made in 1839.
Clerks and messengers.....	\$48,600 00	.	.	\$48,600 00
Two watchmen, at \$300 each.....	600 00	.	.	600 00
For topographer and additional clerks, per act of March 3, 1839.....	10,200 00	.	.	} 11,600 00
For clerk to keep appropriation accounts, per act of March 3, 1839.....	1,400 00	.	.	
For contingent expenses, including fuel for the Auditor's office, and \$4,000 for rent of the building occupied by the Department.....	8,000 00	.	.	12,500 00
		\$82,300 00		
Auditor for the Post Office Department.....	3,000 00	.	.	3,000 00
Clerks and messengers.....	55,500 00	.	.	55,500 00
Eleven additional clerks, per act of July 7, 1838.....	13,200 00	.	.	13,200 00
Contingent expenses, including the expense of quarterly books, stationery, printing, laborers, &c.....	4,700 00	.	.	4,700 00
		\$76,400 00		
			\$158,700 00	
SURVEYORS AND THEIR CLERKS.				
Surveyor General northwest of the Ohio.....	2,000 00	.	.	2,000 00
Clerks, per act of May 9, 1836.....	6,300 00	.	.	6,300 00
		8,300 00		
Surveyor General of Illinois and Missouri.....	2,000 00	.	.	2,000 00
Clerks, per act of May 9, 1836.....	3,820 00	.	.	3,820 00
		5,820 00		
Surveyor General of Arkansas.....	2,000 00	.	.	2,000 00

Clerks, per act of May 9, 1836.....	2,800 00	.	2,800 00	1839.] SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.
Surveyor General of Louisiana .....	2,000 00	4,800 00	2,000 00	
Clerks, per act of May 9, 1836.....	2,500 00	.	2,500 00	
Surveyor General of Mississippi.....	2,000 00	4,500 00	2,000 00	
Clerks, per act of May 9, 1836.....	5,000 00	.	5,000 00	
Surveyor General of Alabama.....	2,000 00	7,000 00	2,000 00	
Clerks.....	2,200 00	.	2,200 00	
Surveyor General of Florida.....	2,000 00	4,200 00	2,000 00	
Clerks, per act of May 9, 1836.....	3,500 00	.	3,500 00	
Surveyor General of Wisconsin, per act of June 12, 1838, with a proposed increase of \$500.....	2,000 00	5,500 00	1,500 00	
Clerks, per act of June 12, 1838, with a proposed increase of \$400.....	2,000 00	.	1,600 00	
Salary of the late Surveyor General of Illinois and Missouri, for his salary to the 26th September, 1836, the same having been carried to the surplus fund on the 31st December, 1836.....	.	4,000 00	.	
Salary of the Surveyor General of Wisconsin, for payment of his salary for the fractional part of the 4th quarter of 1838.....	.	478 26	.	
For extra clerks and draughtsmen in the offices of the Surveyors General, in addition to the unexpended balances of former appropriations, to be apportioned to them according to the exigencies of the public service .....	.	198 97	.	
		10,000 00	8,000 00	

# ESTIMATE—Continued.

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REPORTS OF THE

[1839.

			Appropriations made in 1839.
For extra clerks in the offices of the Surveyors General, to transcribe field notes of survey, for the purpose of preserving them at the seat of Government, in the event that the plan for building offices with fire proofs; submitted at the first session of the last Congress shall not be adopted, in addition to the unexpended balances of former appropriations, viz:			
Office of the Surveyor General northwest of the Ohio ..	\$4,500 00	.	\$4,500 00
Office of the Surveyor General of Illinois and Missouri:	2,200 00	.	3,880 00
Office of the Surveyor General of Arkansas .....	1,000 00	.	3,000 00
Office of the Surveyor General of Mississippi .....	550 00	.	4,290 00
Office of the Surveyor General of Wisconsin .....	1,000 00	.	3,000 00
		\$9,250 00	
Commissioner of the Public Buildings, in Washington .....		2,300 00	\$64,047 23
Three assistants to the Commissioner, as superintendent of the Potomac bridge, at \$1 50 per day; including oil for lamps, fuel, and repairs .....		2,950 00	2,300 00
			1,950 00
			5,250 00
MINT OF THE UNITED STATES AND ITS BRANCHES.			
Compensation to the director of the Mint at Philadelphia ..	3,500 00	.	
treasurer .....	2,000 00	.	
chief coinor .....	2,000 00	.	
assayer .....	2,000 00	.	
melter and refiner .....	2,000 00	.	

engraver .....	2,000 00		
second engraver .....	1,500 00		
assistant assayer .....	1,300 00		
two clerks at \$1,200 each, and one at \$1,000, and one at \$700 .....	4,100 00		
		20,400 00	20,400 00
For compensation to laborers .....		23,000 00	23,000 00
For incidental and contingent expenses, including the wast- age of gold and silver, fuel, materials, stationery, water- rent, and taxes .....	16,000 00		18,300 00
For new machinery .....	3,000 00		3,000 00
For specimens of ores and coins, to be reserved at the Mint ..	1,000 00		1,000 00
		20,000 00	
			63,400 00
<i>Note.</i> —The Director of the Mint asks for the sum of \$25,000 for the purchase of a lot of ground adjacent to the Mint, for the necessary uses of the institution:			
Compensation to the superintendent of the Branch Mint at Charlotte, North Carolina .....	2,000 00		
Compensation to the assayer .....	1,500 00		
coiner .....	1,500 00		
one clerk .....	1,000 00		
		6,000 00	6,000 00
For compensation to laborers in the various departments .....		3,500 00	3,500 00
For incidental and contingent expenses, including fuel, ma- terials, taxes, and wastage of gold .....		2,500 00	5,100 00
			12,000 00
Compensation to the superintendent of the Branch Mint at Dahlonga .....	2,000 00		
assayer .....	1,500 00		
coiner .....	1,500 00		

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Contingent expenses.....	350 00			
Compensation and mileage of the members of the Legislative Assembly, pay of officers of the Assembly, printing, stationery, fuel, postage, newspapers, furniture, and all other incidental and miscellaneous objects.....	34,075 00	43,525 00		25,000 00
<i>Iowa Territory.</i>				
Governor.....	2,500 00			} 8,200 00
Three Judges, at \$1,800 each, per act of 3d March, 1839..	5,400 00			
Secretary.....	1,200 00			
Contingent expenses.....	350 00			
Compensation and mileage of the members of the Legislative Assembly, pay of officers, printing, stationery, fuel, postage, newspapers, furniture, and all other incidental and miscellaneous objects.....	27,050 00	36,500 00		37,104 00
<i>Florida Territory.</i>				
Governor.....	2,500 00			} 14,370 00
Four Judges at \$1,800 each, and one at \$2,300.....	9,500 00			
Secretary.....	1,500 00			
Contingent expenses.....	350 00			350 00
Compensation and mileage of the members of the Legislative Council, pay of officers, stationery, fuel, printing, rent, furniture, and all other incidental and miscellaneous objects.....	29,325 00	43,175 00		28,215 00
			123,200 00	



## ESTIMATE—Continued.

314

REPORTS OF THE

[1839.]

JUDICIARY.				Appropriations made in 1839.
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.....	\$5,000	00		
Eight Associate Judges, at \$4,500 each.....	36,000	00		
District Judge of Maine.....	1,800	00		
New Hampshire.....	1,000	00		
Massachusetts.....	2,500	00		
Vermont.....	1,200	00		
Rhode Island.....	1,500	00		
Connecticut.....	1,500	00		
New York, northern district.....	2,000	00		
New York, southern district.....	3,500	00		
New Jersey.....	1,500	00		
Pennsylvania, eastern district.....	2,500	00		
Pennsylvania, western district.....	1,800	00		
Delaware.....	1,500	00		
Maryland.....	2,000	00		
Virginia, eastern district.....	1,800	00		
Virginia, western district.....	1,600	00		
Kentucky.....	1,500	00		
Tennessee.....	1,500	00		
Ohio.....	1,000	00		
North Carolina.....	2,000	00		
South Carolina.....	2,500	00		
Georgia.....	2,500	00		
Louisiana.....	3,000	00		
Mississippi.....	2,000	00		

Indiana.....	1,000 00		
Illinois.....	1,000 00		
Alabama.....	2,500 00		
Missouri.....	1,200 00		
Michigan.....	1,500 00		
Arkansas.....	2,000 00		
		93,900 00	93,900 00
Chief Justice of the District of Columbia.....	2,700 00		
Two Associate Judges, at \$2,500 each.....	5,000 00		
Judge of the Criminal Court.....	2,000 00		
Judge of the Orphans' Court, Washington county.....	1,000 00		
Additional Judge of the Orphans' Court, Washington county.....	1,000 00		
Judge of the Orphans' Court, Alexandria county.....	1,000 00		
		12,700 00	12,700 00
Attorney General of the United States.....	4,000 00		4,000 00
Clerk.....	1,000 00		800 00
Messenger.....	500 00		500 00
Contingent expenses.....	500 00		500 00
For purchasing law books.....	1,000 00		
		7,000 00	
Reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court.....		1,000 00	1,000 00
District Attorney, Maine.....	200 00		
New Hampshire.....	200 00		
Vermont.....	200 00		
Rhode Island.....	200 00		
Connecticut.....	200 00		
New York, northern district.....	200 00		
New Jersey.....	200 00		
Pennsylvania, western district.....	200 00		
Delaware.....	200 00		

## ESTIMATE—Continued.

				Appropriations made in 1839.
District Attorney, Virginia, eastern district.....	\$200 00			
Virginia, western district.....	200 00			
Tennessee, eastern district.....	200 00			
Tennessee, western district.....	200 00			
Tennessee, Jackson district.....	200 00			
Kentucky.....	200 00			
Ohio.....	200 00			
North Carolina.....	200 00			
Georgia.....	200 00			
Louisiana, eastern district.....	600 00			
Louisiana, western district.....	200 00			
Mississippi.....	200 00			
Indiana.....	200 00			
Illinois.....	200 00			
Alabama, northern district.....	200 00			
Alabama, southern district.....	200 00			
Missouri.....	200 00			
Michigan.....	200 00			
Arkansas.....	200 00			
Florida, eastern district.....	200 00			
Do. middle district.....	200 00			
Do. western district.....	200 00			
Do. southern district.....	200 00			
Do. Appalachian district.....	200 00			
Wisconsin.....	250 00			
Iowa.....	200 00			
Marshal for the district of Maine.....	200 00			

New Hampshire .....	200 00
Vermont .....	200 00
Rhode Island .....	200 00
Connecticut .....	200 00
New York, northern district .....	200 00
New Jersey .....	200 00
Pennsylvania, western district .....	200 00
Delaware .....	200 00
Virginia, eastern district .....	200 00
Do. western district .....	200 00
North Carolina .....	400 00
Kentucky .....	200 00
Ohio .....	200 00
Tennessee, eastern district .....	200 00
Do. western district .....	200 00
Do. Jackson district .....	200 00
Louisiana, eastern district .....	200 00
Do. western district .....	200 00
Mississippi .....	200 00
Indiana .....	200 00
Illinois .....	200 00
Alabama, northern district .....	200 00
Do. southern district .....	200 00
Missouri .....	200 00
Michigan .....	200 00
Arkansas .....	200 00
Florida, eastern district .....	200 00
Do. middle district .....	200 00
Do. western district .....	200 00
Do. southern district .....	200 00

## ESTIMATE—Continued.

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REPORTS OF THE

[1839.]

				Appropriations made in 1839.
Marshal for Florida, Appalachieola district.....	\$200 00			
Wisconsin.....	200 00			
Iowa.....	200 00			
		\$14,550 00		\$14,842 00
For defraying the expenses of the Supreme, Circuit, and District Courts of the United States, including the District of Columbia; also for jurors and witnesses, in aid of the funds arising from fines, penalties, and forfeitures incurred in the year 1840, and preceding years; and likewise for defraying the expenses of suits in which the United States are concerned, and of prosecutions for offences committed against the United States, and for the safe-keeping of prisoners.....		300,000 00	\$429,150 00	128,000 00
Total civil list.....			<u>2,685,030 73</u>	
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>				
<b>ANNUITIES AND GRANTS.</b>				
Josiah H. Webb, per act of December 12, 1811.....		\$50 00		
Rachel Dohrman, per act 3d March, 1817.....		300 00		
Elizabeth C. Perry, per act 2d March, 1821.....		400 00		
Elizabeth M. Perry, per act 2d March, 1821.....		150 00		
			900 00	1,050 00

For survey of the coast of the United States, including the compensation of the superintendent and assistants.....	100,000 00	90,000 00
For the salaries of two keepers of the public archives in Florida Territory.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
For salaries of registers and receivers of land offices where there are no sales.....	3,500 00	
For buildings and machinery for the Branch Mint at Charlotte, North Carolina, being a balance due to the commissioner appointed to superintend the erection of the buildings.....	12 20	
For expenses in relation to the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States, nothing required, balance of appropriation deemed sufficient.....		3,000 00
For allowance to the law agent, assistant counsel, and district attorney, under the acts providing for the settlement of private land claims in Florida.....	5,000 00	

## LIGHT-HOUSE ESTABLISHMENT.

For supplying the light-houses, containing 2,629 lamps, with oil, tube glasses, wicks, buff skins, whiting, and cotton cloth, transporting oil, &c., and keeping the apparatus in repair.....	108,856 26	
Salaries of 235 keepers of light-houses.....	96,138 00	
Salaries of 30 keepers of floating lights.....	15,850 00	
Weighing, mooring, cleaning, repairing, and supplying the loss of beacons, buoys, chains, and sinkers.....	24,454 00	
Incidental expenses, repairs and improvements of light-houses, and the buildings connected therewith.....	99,500 00	
Incidental expenses, seamen's wages, repairs and supplies to 30 floating lights.....	75,689 00	
Superintendents' commissions.....	7,500 00	
Expenses of examining and reporting the condition of light-houses annually.....	4,000 00	
	431,987 26	394,331 00

## ESTIMATE B—Continued.

320

REPORTS OF THE

[1889.]

PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN WASHINGTON:		Appropriations made in 1889.
For continuing the construction of the new Treasury building.....	\$51,000 00	\$100,000 00
<i>Note.</i> —The further sum of \$54,000 has been asked for by the Commissioner, to complete the colonnade and portico, a large portion of materials being on hand, and considerable work on them executed.		
For continuing the construction of the new Patent Office building.....	45,000 00	50,000 00
<i>Note.</i> —The further sum of \$55,000 has been asked for by the Commissioner, to complete the portico of said building.		
For continuing the construction of the new General Post Office building..	125,000 00	150,000 00
<i>Note.</i> —The further sum of \$125,000 has been asked for by the Commissioner, to complete the said building according to contract.		
For alterations and repairs of the Capitol, and incidental expenses.....	1,551 00	1,198 00
For lighting lamps, purchasing trees, shrubs, and compost, for keeping in order the public grounds around the Capitol, the iron water-pipes, and wooden fences.....	6,860 00	6,300 00
For attendance at the western gates of the Capitol.....	547 50	547 50
For salary of the principal gardener.....	1,200 00	1,200 00
For alterations and repairs of the President's house and furniture, for purchasing trees, shrubs, and compost, and for superintendence of grounds..	3,665 00	3,465 00
		\$234,823 50
For payments to the artists engaged in executing four historical paintings for the vacant panels of the rotundo of the Capitol.....		8,000 00
		8,000 00

For payments to Luigi Persico and Horatio Greenough for statues to adorn the two blockings, east front of the Capitol.....

For the support and maintenance of the penitentiary of the District of Columbia.....

8,000 00      8,000 00

14,503 50      21,226 76

#### EXPENSES OF THE SIXTH CENSUS.

Of the enumeration and returns, including the necessary blanks, clerical services, &c., except postages.....

725,000 00      20,000 00

*Note*—Unless the law is altered, which is requested to be done, exempting the blanks, &c., from postage, there will be required in addition as follows, for postages also. If those on the transmission of blanks are charged at the rate of letter postage, as was ordered by the Post Office Department.....

\$370,000 00

If charged at the rate of pamphlets, (not periodical,) as was done in the case of the fifth census.....

51,000 00

If charged at the rate of periodical pamphlets.....

20,000 00

#### SURVEYING THE PUBLIC LANDS.

In addition to the unexpended balances of former appropriations for surveying the public lands, to be apportioned to the several surveying districts, according to the exigencies of the public service.....

215,000 00

For closing the surveys of the public lands in the State of Mississippi, chiefly relinquished contracts, with authority to expend the same at a rate not exceeding \$8 per mile.....

18,640 00

For retracing certain old surveys in the State of Mississippi, with authority to expend the same at a rate not exceeding \$6 per mile for section lines, and \$8 per mile for township lines.....

17,200 00

For completing the surveys of unfinished portions of townships, islands, lakes, &c., in Florida, at a price not exceeding \$5 per mile, in addition to an unexpended balance of the \$6,000 appropriated per act of March 3, 1837.....

10,000 00



## ESTIMATE—Continued.

322

REPORTS OF THE

[1839.]

		Appropriations made in 1839.
For surveying in the State of Louisiana, with authority to expend the same at a rate not exceeding \$8 a mile, and to be applied, if hereafter found expedient, for retracing and correcting certain old surveys in said State, chiefly in the St. Helena district. ....	\$10,000 00	
For completing the custom-house building at New York, \$138,743 is asked for by the commissioners, but it is recommended by the Department to postpone \$20,000 to another year, leaving to be appropriated the sum of . .		\$270,840 00
To meet expenditures for the building of the new custom-house at Boston .		\$47,000 00
		118,743 00
		121,000 00
		150,000 00
		75,000 00
<i>Note.</i> —The further sum of \$79,000 has been asked for by the commissioners for twenty granite columns, but as these may not be essential in the present state of the building, or affect the progress of the work, it is deemed unnecessary that any appropriation for that object should be made for the ensuing year.		
For expenses incurred by the Collector of New York under the act of March 19, 1836, for the relief of the sufferers by fire in the city of New York . . . . .		3,354 00
For the discharge of such miscellaneous claims against the United States, not otherwise provided for, as shall be admitted in due course of settlement at the Treasury, (nothing required, balance of appropriation deemed sufficient) . . . . .		12,000 00
Total miscellaneous . . . . .		\$2,046,663 46
INTERCOURSE WITH FOREIGN NATIONS.		
The Secretary of State estimates, viz:		

For salaries of the Ministers of the United States to Great Britain, France, Spain, Russia, Prussia, Austria, and Mexico. ....	63,000 00	.	54,000 00
For salaries of Secretaries of Legation to the same places. ....	14,000 00	.	12,000 00
For salary of the Minister Resident of the United States to Turkey. ....	6,000 00	.	6,000 00
For salaries of the Chargés d'Affaires to Portugal, Denmark, Sweden, Holland, Belgium, Brazil, Chili, Peru, New Granada, Venezuela, Texas, Naples, and Sardinia. ....	58,500 00	.	59,784 00
Contingent expenses of all the missions abroad. ....	30,000 00	.	30,000 00
Outfits of a Minister to Russia, and of Chargés d'Affaires to Holland and Sardinia. ....	18,000 00	.	4,500 00
		189,500 00	
For salaries of the consuls at London and Paris. ....	4,000 00	.	4,000 00
For the relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries. ....	40,000 00	.	40,000 00
For clerk hire, office rent, stationery, and other expenses in the office of the American consul at London, per act of January 19, 1836. ....	2,800 00	.	2,800 00
For interpreters, guards, and other expenses incident to the consulates in the Turkish dominions. ....	5,500 00	.	5,500 00
		52,300 00	
Total foreign intercourse. ....	.	\$241,800 00	
<b>MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.</b>			
Estimate of the Secretary of War of the sums required to be appropriated for the service of the War Department for the year 1840:			
<b>PAY DEPARTMENT.</b>			
Pay of the Army. ....	1,172,028 00	.	1,534,832 00
Subsistence of officers. ....	514,489 00	.	470,754 00

## ESTIMATE—Continued.

324

REPORTS OF THE

[1839.]

			Appropriations made in 1839.
Forage of officers' horses.....	\$114,571 00	.	\$111,115 00
Payments in lieu of clothing.....	80,030 00	.	59,400 00
Pay of cadets and of officers and musicians at the Military Academy, and for forage of the officers' horses, and clothing for their servants.....	103,558 00	1,984,676 00	103,558 00
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.			
For extra pay to reenlisted soldiers.....	9,420 00		
For expenses of recruiting.....	37,743 27	47,163 27	30,927 00
PURCHASING DEPARTMENT.			
For Army clothing and equipage.....	425,635 67	.	473,435 00
For taxes on the Passyunk arsenal, in clothing bureau near Philadelphia, for 1839 and 1840.....	1,450 50	427,086 17	
SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.			
For subsistence in kind.....	.	515,492 00	1,122,831 00
QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.			
<i>Regular and Ordinary Objects.</i>			
For regular supplies.....	271,000 00	.	245,500 00
For barracks, quarters, storehouses, &c.....	173,000 00	.	100,000 00
For transportation of officers' baggage.....	65,000 00	.	60,000 00

For transportation of troops and supplies.....	287,000 00		205,000 00
Incidental expenses.....	121,000 00		102,000 00
Contingencies of the Army.....	7,000 00		7,000 00
		924,000 00	
<i>Special and Extraordinary Objects.</i>			
For continuing the barracks, quarters, &c., at Fort Leavenworth.....	30,000 00		
For continuing the barracks, quarters, &c., at Fort Wayne.....	20,000 00		
For continuing the barracks, quarters, &c., at Fort Smith.....	50,000 00		
For continuing the barracks, quarters, &c., at Plattsburg.....	20,000 00		20,000 00
For commencing the proposed work at Fort Gibson.....	50,000 00		
For purchase of a site and commencement of barracks, quarters, &c., near Buffalo.....	20,000 00		
For purchase of a site and commencement of barracks, quarters, &c., at Detroit.....	50,000 00		
For commencement of barracks, quarters, &c., at Oswego.....	10,000 00		
For continuing the barracks, quarters, &c., at Fort Jesup.....	10,000 00		
For barracks, quarters, &c., at Savannah.....	18,588 82		
For barracks, quarters, &c., at Fort Severn.....	9,029 53		
		287,618 35	
MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT.			
For medical and hospital department.....		38,000 00	24,400 00
ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.			
<i>Military Academy.</i>			
For defraying the expenses of the board of visitors, and the other various, current, and ordinary expenses of the academy, other than pay, subsistence, &c. ....	27,193 95		48,497 09
For increase and expense of the library.....	1,300 00		
		28,493 95	1,000 00

## ESTIMATE—Continued.

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REPORTS OF THE

[1839.]

<i>Fortifications.</i>		Appropriations made in 1839.
For repairs of Fort Niagara.....	\$27,500 00	\$30,000 00
For rebuilding old fort at Oswego.....	20,000 00	20,000 00
For a fort at the outlet of Lake Champlain.....	50,000 00	
For repairs of Fort Preble.....	3,200 00	
For repairs of Fort Scammel.....	3,400 00	
For repairs of Fort McClary.....	750 00	
For repairs of Fort Constitution.....	3,671 00	
For repairs of Fort Independence and sea-wall of Castle Island.....	100,000 00	25,000 00
For Fort Warren.....	150,000 00	40,000 00
For Fort Adams.....	80,000 00	10,000 00
Fortifications at New London harbor.....	25,000 00	5,000 00
Fort Schuyler.....	80,000 00	10,000 00
Repairs of Fort Hamilton.....	20,000 00	
Repairs of Fort Lafayette.....	5,000 00	
Repairs of Fort Columbus.....	1,662 00	
Repairs of Fort Castle William.....	5,735 00	2,000 00
Repairs of south battery, Governor's Island.....	3,500 00	
Fort at Sollers' Point flats, Patapsco river.....	25,000 00	
Fort Monroe.....	50,000 00	10,000 00
Rebuilding bridge over Mill Creek, near Fort Monroe.....	5,000 00	
Repairs of road from Fort Monroe to the bridge over Mill Creek.....	1,000 00	
Purchase of land in the vicinity of Fort Monroe.....	1,000 00	
Fort Calhoun.....	50,000 00	15,000 00
Fort Caswell.....	6,000 00	5,000 00
Fort Sumter.....	25,000 00	
Repairs of Fort Moultrie.....	10,000 00	10,000 00

Fort Pulaski .....	44,000 00		15,000 00
Fort on Foster's bank, Florida .....	14,000 00		5,000 00
Fort Pickens, Florida .....	8,000 00		
Repairs of Fort Barancas .....	15,000 00		
Repairs of Fort Morgan .....	10,000 00		
Repairs of Fort Pike, Louisiana .....	5,000 00		
Repairs of Fort Wood, Louisiana .....	3,580 00		
Repairs of Battery Bienvenue, Louisiana .....	2,500 00		
Repairs of Tower Dupré, Louisiana .....	400 00		
Repairs of Fort Jackson, Louisiana .....	20,000 00		
Repairs of Fort St. Philip's, Louisiana .....	3,300 00		
Fort Livingston, Grand Terre, Louisiana .....	15,000 00		15,000 00
Contingencies of fortifications .....	10,000 00		10,000 00
Incidental expenses attending the repairs of fortifications .....	50,000 00		50,000 00
<b>ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.</b>		<b>\$953,198 00</b>	
For the current expenses of the ordnance service .....	100,000 00		100,000 00
For armament of fortifications .....	150,000 00		100,000 00
For ordnance, ordnance stores, and supplies .....	100,000 00		120,000 00
For national armories .....	360,000 00		360,000 00
For arsenals .....	150,000 00		150,000 00
For repairs and improvements at Springfield armory .....	10,500 00		20,000 00
For repairs and improvements at Harper's Ferry armory .....	50,000 00		
For purchase of saltpetre and brimstone .....	40,000 00		
For expenses of preparing drawings of a uniform system of artillery, and other supplies in the Ordnance department .....	3,000 00		3,800 00
<b>2. Surveys.</b>		<b>963,500 00</b>	
For military and geographical surveys of the country west of the Mississippi .....	16,000 00		
To complete the survey of the Des Moines and Iowa rivers .....	2,000 00		

## ESTIMATE—Continued.

			Appropriations made in 1839.
For surveys and examinations of a military and civil character .....	\$30,000 00		
3. <i>Light-houses.</i>		\$48,000 00	
For the removal of the light-house on Goat Island .....	11,842 00		\$8,706 75
For rebuilding the light-house on Brandywine shoal, in the Bay of Delaware .....	90,000 00		
4. <i>Pensions.</i>		101,842 00	
For revolutionary pensions under the act of 18th March, 1818, in addition to the probable balance at the end of 1839 .....	112,132 00		326,250 00
For pensions to widows and orphans under the act of 4th July, 1836, in addition to the probable balance at the end of 1839 .....	23,676 00		490,084 52
For five years' pensions to widows, under the act of 7th July, 1838, in addition to the probable balance at the end of 1839 .....	863,540 00		1,372,000 00
For half-pay pensions, payable through the Third Auditor's office .....	10,000 00		10,000 00
5. <i>Arrearages.</i>		1,009,348 00	
For arrearages payable through the Third Auditor's office .....		1,500 00	3,000 00
6. <i>Indian Department.</i>			
For the fulfilment of the treaties with the various Indian tribes .....	788,593 00		747,460 00
For the current expenses of the Indian department, including transportation and incidental expenses .....	95,100 00		102,100 00
		883,693 00	
Total military .....		\$8,213,610 74	

# NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.

There will be required for the general service of the Navy, during the year 1840, in addition to the balances which may remain on hand on the 1st of January, viz:

For the pay of commission, warrant, and petty officers and seamen .....	2,250,000 00	2,352,625 64
For the pay of superintendents, naval constructors, and all the civil establishments of the several yards .....	74,620 00	44,000 00
For provisions .....	620,000 00	600,000 00
For the repairs of vessels in ordinary, and the repairs and wear and tear of vessels in commission .....	1,000,000 00	1,000,000 00
For medicines and surgical instruments, hospital stores, and other expenses on account of the sick .....	75,000 00	75,000 00
For the improvement and necessary repairs of navy-yards, viz:		
Portsmouth, New Hampshire .....	20,000 00	30,000 00
Charlestown, Massachusetts .....	17,000 00	26,000 00
Brooklyn, New York .....	18,000 00	7,500 00
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania .....	5,000 00	8,000 00
Washington, District of Columbia .....	20,000 00	26,000 00
Gosport, Virginia .....	17,250 00	64,000 00
Pensacola, Florida .....	13,000 00	25,000 00
For ordnance and ordnance stores .....	65,000 00	65,000 00
For contingent expenses .....	450,000 00	450,000 00
For contingent expenses not enumerated .....	3,000 00	3,000 00
		4,647,870 00

## SPECIAL ESTIMATES.

It is proposed that Congress be requested to authorize the transfer of \$340,000 from the appropriation for the gradual improvement of the Navy, in addition to the sum of \$330,000 already conditionally author-



# ESTIMATE—Continued.

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REPORTS OF THE

[1839.

			Appropriations made in 1839.
ized by the act making appropriations for the support of the Navy, approved 3d March, 1839, for completing two steamers of war, which have been commenced under that act: said transfer to be authorized under the same conditions and restrictions as in that already authorized:			
To reappropriate the balance of the amount appropriated 3d March, 1835, for a site and construction of a dry-dock in the harbor of New York, which was subsequently carried to the surplus fund.....	\$95,063 61		
To meet expenses on account of hospitals, viz:			
For the hospital at New York.....	\$9,500		
Philadelphia.....	4,250		
Norfolk.....	3,500		
Pensacola.....	7,000		
	24,250 00		\$35,260 00
		\$119,313 61	
MARINE CORPS.			
For the pay of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, and servants serving on shore, and subsistence of officers.....	175,050 40		
For provisions for the non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, servants, and washerwomen, serving on shore.....	45,054 99		
For clothing.....	43,662 50		
For fuel.....	16,274 12		
For keeping barracks in repair, and for rent of temporary barracks at New York.....	6,000 00		
For transportation of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, and expenses of recruiting.....	8,000 00		

For medicines, hospital supplies, surgical instruments, and pay of matron and hospital stewards.....	4,140 00	
For military stores, pay of armorers, keeping arms in repair, &c. ....	2,300 00	
For contingent expenses.....	17,980 00	
		318,462 01
Total naval.....		\$5,085,645 62
Aggregate.....		\$18,272,750 55

### RECAPITULATION.

#### CIVIL LIST.

Legislature.....	\$1,116,731 50	
President and Vice President of the United States.....	30,000 00	
Secretary to sign patents for public lands.....	1,500 00	
Department of State.....	56,150 00	
Treasury Department.....	370,517 00	
War Department.....	141,685 00	
Navy Department.....	49,200 00	
Post Office Department.....	158,700 00	
Surveyors and their clerks.....	64,047 23	
Commissioner of the Public Buildings and his assistants.....	5,250 00	
Mint of the United States and its branches.....	138,900 00	
Governments in the Territories of the United States.....	123,200 00	
Judiciary.....	429,150 00	
		2,685,030 73

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Annuities and grants.....	900 00
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## STATEMENT—Continued.

Survey of the coast of the United States.....	\$100,000 00	
Salaries of the two keepers of the public archives in Florida.....	1,000 00	
Salaries of the registers and receivers of land offices where there are no sales.....	3,500 00	
Buildings and machinery for the Branch Mint at Charlotte, North Carolina.....	12 20	
Expenses in relation to relief of insolvent debtors.....		
Allowance to law agent, &c., in relation to private land claims in Florida.....	5,000 00	
Light-house establishment.....	431,987 26	
Public buildings in Washington.....	234,823 50	
Historical paintings for the Capitol.....	8,000 00	
Statues for the Capitol.....	8,000 00	
Support and maintenance of the penitentiary of the District of Columbia.....	14,503 50	
Expenses of the sixth census.....	725,000 00	
Surveying the public lands.....	270,840 00	
Completing the custom-house at New York.....	118,743 00	
Continuing the custom-house at Boston.....	121,000 00	
Expenses incurred under the act for the relief of the sufferers by fire in New York.....	3,354 00	
		2,046,663 46
INTERCOURSE WITH FOREIGN NATIONS.		
Salaries of Ministers.....	63,000 00	
Salaries of Secretaries of Legation.....	14,000 00	
Salary of a Minister Resident to Turkey.....	6,000 00	
Salaries of Chargés d'Affaires.....	58,500 00	
Contingent expenses of all the missions abroad.....	30,000 00	
Outfits of a Minister and two Chargés d'Affaires.....	18,000 00	

Salaries of the consuls at London and Paris.....	4,000 00	
Relief and protection of American seamen.....	40,000 00	
Clerk hire, office rent, &c., to American consul at London.....	2,800 00	
Interpreters, guards, &c., to the consulates in the Turkish dominions.....	5,500 00	
		241,800 00
<b>MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.</b>		
Pay department.....	1,984,676 00	4,973,494. 19
Adjutant General's department.....	47,163 27	
Purchasing department.....	427,086 17	
Subsistence department.....	515,492 00	
Quartermaster's department.....	924,000 00	
Special and extraordinary objects.....	287,618 35	
Medical and Hospital department.....	38,000 00	
Military Academy.....	28,493 95	
Fortifications.....	953,198 00	
Ordnance department.....	963,500 00	
Surveys.....	48,000 00	
Light-houses.....	101,842 00	
Pensions.....	1,009,348 00	
Arrearages.....	1,500 00	
Indian department.....	883,693 00	
		8,213,610 74
<b>NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.</b>		
General service of the Navy.....	4,647,870 00	
Special objects.....	119,313 61	
Marine corps.....	318,462 01	
		5,085,645 62
		\$ 18,272,750 55

## STATEMENT—Continued.

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REPORTS OF THE

[1839.

RECAPITULATION OF SUBMISSIONS, TO BE ADDED TO THE CIVIL LIST HEAD.		
Superintendent of the building occupied by the Treasury Department..	\$250 00	
Clerks in the office of the Secretary of the Navy.....	3,800 00	
Clerks in the office of the Commissioners of the Navy Board.....	3,800 00	
		\$7,850 00
Total estimates.....		\$18,280,600 55
<i>Statement of Appropriations made for the service of the year 1840 by former acts of Congress.</i>		
Arming and equipping militia, per act of 23d April, 1808.....	\$200,000 00	
Civilization of Indians, per act 3d March, 1819.....	10,000 00	
Revolutionary claims, (indefinite,) per act 15th May, 1828.....	66,000 00	
Revolutionary pensions, (indefinite,) per act 7th June, 1832.....	950,000 00	
Claims of the State of Virginia, (indefinite,) per act 5th July, 1832.....	10,000 00	
For public debt, payable at the Treasury, per act 3d March, 1817.....	10,000 00	
If the sum of \$340,000 should be authorized to be taken from the appropriation for the gradual improvement of the Navy, as proposed, the sum of \$410,000 out of the \$750,000 which will be due in 1840, under the appropriation for the gradual improvement of the Navy, per act of 31st of May, 1838, may be postponed until 1841 without any probable injury to the public interest, if it should be deemed desirable, provided the total amounts which have been or may be transferred from the gradual improvement, shall be eventually restored by future appropriations.....	340,000 00	
		\$1,586,000 00

*Note.*—Treasury notes amounting to about \$2,750,000 principal, and \$160,000 interest, and most of which may be redeemed in 1840, are not included in the above.

*Statement accompanying the Annual Estimates and Appropriations, formed in pursuance of the 8th section of the act of the  
1st May, 1820.*

1839.]

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

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HEADS OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Amounts required to complete the service of the present and former years, though they may not be called for until after the close of the year 1839.	Amounts which will not be required for the service of the present year, and may therefore be applied in aid of the service of the year 1840.	Amounts which may be carried to the surplus fund at the close of the present year, either because the objects for which it was appropriated are completed, or because these moneys will not be required for, or will no longer be applicable to them.
Officers and clerks of both Houses of Congress.....			\$4,439 50
Purchase of books for the library of Congress.....	\$2,500 00		
Purchase of law books for the library of Congress.....	1,369 80		
Compensation to the President and Vice President of the United States, Secretaries of State, &c. ....	10,000 00		
Clerks and messengers in the office of the Secretary of State..		\$30 77	
Contingent expenses of the office of the Secretary of State....	9,895 40		
Biennial Register.....			399 23
Clerks and messengers in the several offices of the Treasury Department.....			8,776 72
Contingent expenses of the several offices of the Treasury Department.....	24,126 58		
Clerks and messengers in the several offices of the War Department.....	1,050 00		556 13
Clerks and messengers in the office of the Secretary of the Navy.....			105 92
Contingent expenses of the office of the Secretary of the Navy.	1,400 00		

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Contingent expenses of the office of the Commissioners of the Navy Board .....	\$400 00	
Contingent expenses of the southwest executive building .....	2,000 00	
Clerks and messengers in the office of the Postmaster General .....		\$42 30
Clerks and messengers in the office of the Auditor for the Post Office Department .....		393 13
Guarding the site of the old post office, &c. ....		837 28
Surveyors General and their clerks .....	35,328 80	11,384 49
Secretary to sign patents for public lands .....	375 00	
Commissioner of the Public Buildings .....	575 00	
Expenses of the Legislative Council of Florida Territory .....	5,000 00	
Governor, Judges, and Secretary of Florida Territory .....	2,875 00	3,378 55
Governor, Judges, and Secretary of Wisconsin Territory .....	2,275 00	239 67
Arrearages of expenses of Legislative Assembly of Wisconsin Territory .....		2,890 69
Expenses of Legislative Assembly of Wisconsin Territory .....	5,927 10	
Governor, Judges, and Secretary of Iowa Territory .....	2,200 00	
Governor, Judges, Secretary, District Attorney, Marshal, and contingent expenses of Iowa Territory .....		5,552 45
Expenses of Legislative Assembly of Iowa Territory .....	20,750 00	
Chief Justice and Associate Judges of the District of Columbia, &c. ....	3,175 00	509 79
Chief Justice and Associate Judges of the United States, &c. ....	23,475 00	4,706 76
Compensation to District Attorneys and Marshals .....	5,195 97	
Expenses of courts of the United States, &c. ....	75,000 00	
Salaries of officers and clerks of Branch Mint, New Orleans .....	12,519 78	
Salaries of officers and clerks of Branch Mint, Charlotte .....	3,500 00	

Salaries of officers and clerks of Branch Mint, Dahlonega.....	3,250 00	
Purchase of copper for the Mint.....		30,766 45
Pay of laborers in the various departments of the Mint.....	18,000 00	
Incidental and contingent expenses, and repairs of the Mint.....	14,300 00	
Wastage of gold and contingent expenses of Branch Mint, Dahlonega.....	2,000 00	
Buildings, &c., at Branch Mint, New Orleans.....	10,000 00	
Wastage of gold and contingent expenses, New Orleans.....	21,175 00	
Pay of laborers, New Orleans.....	22,244 78	
Payment of sundry annuities.....	462 50	37 92
Support and maintenance of light-houses, &c.....	110,000 00	
Building light-houses, &c.....	400,000 00	150,000 00
Surveying the public lands.....	53,000 00	
Survey of the coast of the United States.....	20,000 00	
Keepers of the public archives in Florida.....	250 00	
Procuring books and papers relating to Spanish grants of land.....	20,000 00	
Marine hospital at New Orleans.....	28,985 00	
Marine hospital at Mobile.....	21,000 00	
Fire-proof building for the General Post Office.....	75,000 00	
Furnishing new Treasury building.....	10,000 00	
Support and maintenance of the penitentiary.....	5,000 00	
Payment of certain certificates.....		37,455 76
Custom-house, Boston.....	25,000 00	
Building lazaretto and wharf near the city of Baltimore.....		1,067 19
Sixth census.....	8,000 00	
Public buildings in Iowa Territory.....	14,123 00	
Public buildings in Florida Territory.....	14,000 00	
Expenses in relation to steam-engines.....	3,000 00	
Distribution of the compilation of State Papers.....		201 29
Purchase of nineteen copies of American State Papers.....		95 00



# STATEMENT—Continued.

Expenses in relation to certain insolvent debtors of the United States .....	\$2,500 00		
Expenses incident to the issue of Treasury notes .....	.		\$7,000 00.
Payment of horses turned over to the Government .....	.	\$29,000 00	
Miscellaneous claims .....	.	18,000 00	
Florida claims .....			1,519 41
Patent fund .....	500 00	159,300 76	
Expenses of running the southwest boundary line of the United States .....	.	.	10,000 00
Salary of the commissioner for running the southwest boundary line of the United States .....	.	.	2,500 00
Salary of the surveyor for running the southwest boundary line of the United States .....	.	.	2,000 00
Exploring and surveying the north and east boundary of the United States .....	.	.	20,000 00
Survey of the boundary line between the United States and Texas .....	5,000 00		
Salary of the commissioner for running the boundary line between the United States and Texas .....	.	1,250 00	
Salary of the surveyor for running the boundary line between the United States and Texas .....	.	1,500 00	
Salary of the clerk for running the boundary line between the United States and Texas .....	.	1,000 00	
Salaries of Ministers of the United States .....	18,092 85		
Salaries of Secretaries of Legation .....	4,000 00	7,998 78	
Salaries of Chargés d'Affaires .....	23,282 32		
Salary of a Minister Resident to Turkey .....	720 00		

Contingent expenses of missions abroad .....	10,000 00	9,711 24	
Salary of a dragoman to Turkey, and contingencies .....	3,000 00	6,173 34	
Contingent expenses of foreign intercourse .....	5,000 00	29,333 64	
Allowance for clerk hire, &c., to American consul at London...	694 42		
Intercourse with Barbary Powers .....	5,000 00	17,584 19	
Interpreters, guards, &c., incident to the consulates in the Turkish dominions .....	6,000 00		
Carrying into effect the 4th article of the treaty with Spain .....		1,675 60	
Claims on France (old) .....			11,731 02
Claims on Spain (old) .....			2,427 31

## MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

Pay of the Army .....	361,545 35	500,000 00	
Subsistence of officers .....	94,542 13		
Subsistence department .....		390,000 00	
Quartermaster's department .....	68,400 05		
Forage .....	96,877 51		
Payments in lieu of clothing for discharged soldiers .....	10,231 04		
Two months' extra pay to reenlisted soldiers, and expenses of recruiting .....	29,590 73		
Bounties and premiums .....			36 00
Medical and Hospital department .....		8,000 00	
Contingencies of the Army .....	1,000 00		
Arrearages prior to July, 1815 .....	500 00		
Arrearages prior to July, 1817 .....			1,200 00
Invalid and half-pay pensions .....		282,418 89	
Pensions to widows and orphans, (payable through the Third Auditor's office) .....	2,000 00		
Pensions to widows and orphans, per act of 4th July, 1836 .....		450,504 36	

## STATEMENT—Continued.

Revolutionary pensions .....		\$330,365 31	
Five years' pensions to widows and orphans .....		280,948 22	
Expenses of the board of visitors at West Point .....	80		
Miscellaneous and incidental expenses at West Point .....	\$48 39		
Compensation to acting professor of chemistry at West Point .....			\$300 00
Reconstruction of building for library at West Point .....	21,649 50		
Fuel, forage, stationery, and printing at West Point .....	6,581 45		
Department of philosophy at West Point .....	600 00		
Arsenals .....	25,128 42		
Repairs and improvement of the arsenal at Charleston .....			84 26
Claims of the State of Connecticut .....		34,930 71	
Pay due executive staff of the Governor of Tennessee .....		384 43	
Tennessee volunteers, liabilities incurred by Governor Cannon .....		7,150 10	
Tennessee volunteers, mustered into service by Gen. Gaines, &c. ....		58,553 63	
Pay of rifle rangers, &c. ....		11,650 00	
One month's pay to volunteers and militia of Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi .....		49,062 64	
Arming and equipping the militia .....	25,000 00		
Ordnance, ordnance stores, and supplies .....	25,000 00		
Preparing drawings of a uniform system of artillery .....	2,000 00		
New machinery at Springfield armory .....	10,000 00		
Armament of fortifications .....	7,000 00		
Repairs and contingencies of fortifications .....	9,354 37		
Fortifications, (old) .....			20 00
Incidental expenses of fortifications and purchase of lands, &c. ....	11,871 70		
Fort Adams .....	10,940 61		
Fort Calhoun .....	16,414 06		

Fort Delaware.....	30,000	00		
Fort Pulaski.....	4,650	00		
Repairs of Fort Marion and the sea-wall at St. Augustine.....	2,214	32		
Repairs of the old fort at the Barancas, Florida.....	13,120	00		
Fortifications at New London harbor, Connecticut.....	12,000	00		
Fort at Grand Terre.....	12,805	08		
Payment to Missouri volunteers for horses lost, &c.....	25,000	00		
Protection of the northern frontier, &c.....	503,932	22		
Freight or transportation into Florida or Cherokee country.....	92,291	18		
Subsistence of militia, volunteers, and friendly Indians.....			63,183	04
Transportation of supplies, &c.....	77,452	22		
Miscellaneous and contingent charges.....	200,000	00		
Pay of four thousand volunteers.....	48,717	45	100,000	00
Purchase of powder and other materials for cartridges, &c.....			3,001	08
Selection of sites for marine hospitals.....			12,408	03
Repressing hostilities of Seminole Indians.....				49,664 50
Volunteers, and additional regiment of dragoons.....				20 00
Suppressing hostilities of Creek Indians.....				4,548 30
Improving harbor of Mobile.....			34,463	00
Beacon-light at pier, entrance of Erie harbor.....				674 00
Sea-wall to preserve Fairweather Island.....			5,000	00
Removing sand bar, harbor of New Bedford.....			1	00
Mound or sea-wall between Lake Erie and Buffalo creek.....			7,897	00
Removing the light-house at Old Point Comfort into Fortress Monroe.....				4,243 13
Light-house on Flynn's Knoll, near Sandy Hook.....	142,409	26		
Light-house on pier at Oswego.....				406 50
Improvement of Pascagoula river.....				182 45
Improving the inland channel between St. Mary's and St. John's.....			10,260	07
Removing obstructions, Ocracoke inlet.....				30 00

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## STATEMENT—Continued.

Removing obstructions at the mouth of Suwanee river.....		\$10,500 00	
Survey of Des Moines and Iowa rivers.....		1,000 00	
Survey of St. Francis, Black, and White rivers.....			\$678 98
Cumberland road in Indiana.....	\$ 8,000 00		
Cumberland road in Illinois.....	28,000 00		
Repairing road from Jacksonville to Tallahassee.....	9,500 00		
Arrearages due contractors on Cumberland road.....		631 65	
Mail route and post road through the Creek country.....			1 00
Road from the northern boundary of Florida to Appalachicola.....			1,461 04
Road from Iola to Tallahassee.....	9,500 00		
Road from Memphis to Strong's on the St. Francis river.....		1,654 17	
Repairing road from Jacksonville to Newnansville, Florida.....		5,000 00	
Road from Jacksonville to St. Mary's, Florida.....	7,500 00		
Civilization of Indians.....		16,357 07	
Pay of Indian agents, superintendents, &c.....	4,269 34		
Pay of sub-agents.....	16,897 61		
Pay of interpreters.....	9,528 37		
Presents to Indians.....	6,991 35		
Provisions to Indians.....	33,820 52		
Buildings and repairs.....	9,671 03		
Contingencies of Indian department.....	33,048 13		
Fulfilling certain Indian treaties.....	366,244 38	16,850 00	03
Subscription to Indian Biography.....	600 00		
Expenses of Indian medals.....	475 69		
Mission of A. Chouteau among the wild Indians, Southwest.....	10,762 42		
Running boundary line between Choctaws and Chickasaws.....	1,085 00		
Temporary subsistence of Indians west, &c.....	45,000 00		

Expenses of removing and subsisting Indians.....	22,389 76	
To aid certain Creek Indians to remove west.....		400 00
Expenses of delegations.....		25 00
Location and temporary support of the Seminole Indians.....	10,000 00	
Carrying into effect treaty with the Cherokees, as per act 20th July, 1836.....	1,622,836 67	
Carrying into effect treaty with the Cherokees, act June 4, 1832.....	545 79	
Carrying into effect treaty with the Cherokees, act 2d March, 1831.....	11 00	
Current expenses of the Indian department.....	12,306 39	
Locating reservations.....	205 13	
Purchase of rifles for Pottowatomies.....	112 38	
Sales of reserves of Creek Indians.....	8,928 00	
Expenses of Indian deputations.....	2,630 00	
Holding treaties with certain tribes.....	447 50	
Blacksmiths' establishments.....	24,000 00	
Treaty stipulations.....	10,000 00	
Objects specified in 3d article of treaty with Cherokees of 1838.....	83,669 94	
Arrearages of annuities, &c., for Cherokees.....	67,000 00	
Removal and subsistence of Indians.....	30,000 00	
Education of Indian youths.....	15,000 00	
Removal of the Choctaws from Mississippi.....		19,910 00
Transportation and incidental expenses of Indian department.....	2,526 82	
Removal and subsistence of Pottawatomies, of Indiana.....	30,000 00	
Expenses of rations for one year for Sacs and Foxes, of Mississippi.....	14,657 37	
Compensation to a commissioner and clerk to examine the Indian country.....		5,500 00
Investigating frauds on Creek reservations in 1839.....	2,000 00	
Payment in stock animals, 2d article Creek treaty.....	50,000 00	
Purchase of stock animals for hostile Creeks.....	10,000 00	

## STATEMENT.—Continued.

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Expenses of the purchase and distribution of stock animals, 2d and 6th articles Creek treaty .....	\$3,000 00		
Compensation to a commissioner under Cherokee treaty of 1835 .....		\$8,000 00	
Support of blacksmiths' establishments, &c., for Osages .....	3,000 00		
Houses for chiefs, wagons, carts, &c., for Osages .....	6,980 00		
Completing surveys, under treaty with Delawares, &c. ....	1,000 00		
Employment of physicians to vaccinate Indians .....	500 00		
Expenses of surveying and marking boundaries between the Indians tribes west of the Mississippi .....		6,072 00	
Transportation of annuities .....	95 42		
Indian annuities .....	64,464 84		
Relief of Robert Keyworth .....			\$45 50
Road from Detroit to Saginaw and Fort Gratiot .....		4 52	
Pay and subsistence of mounted rangers .....			216 46
NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.			
Pay and subsistence of the Navy .....	639,290 46		
Pay of superintendents, &c. ....	23,621 78		
Bounties to seamen .....	34,000 00		
Provisions .....	370,338 35		
Medicine, surgical instruments, &c. ....	25,881 08		
Navy-yard, Boston .....	336 00		
Do. Philadelphia .....	18,052 06		
Do. Washington .....	3,429 20		
Do. Norfolk .....	4,182 20		
Do. Pensacola .....	38,885 13		

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Examining the Mississippi and Sabine rivers.....	636	57		
Powder magazines.....	3,000	10		
Magazine near Boston.....	2,205	36		
Magazine on Ellis's Island, New York.....	468	43		
Magazine near Norfolk.....	750	00		
Hospital at Boston.....	149	51		
Fixtures, &c., for asylum near Philadelphia.....				18
Ordnance and ordnance stores.....	74,256	34		
Gradual increase of the Navy.....	15,798	22		
Gradual improvement of the Navy.....	767,609	61		
Repairs of vessels.....	82,225	22		
Contingent expenses of the Navy.....	84,853	96		
Contingent expenses not enumerated.....	4,389	66		
Rebuilding frigate Congress.....	50,953	58		
Building and equipping two sloops of war.....	4,932	07		
Building six small vessels of war.....	1,260	06		
Agency on the coast of Africa.....	10,209	87		
Prize-money for officers and crew of privateer Gen. Armstrong.....	2,467	61		
Expenses in relation to steam-engines and steamboats.....				993 56
Rebuilding the frigate Macedonian.....			3 56	
Timber to rebuild the Java and Cyane.....	4,581	86		
Iron tanks.....				92 50
Completing and furnishing hospitals.....	390	85		
Completing steam-vessels at the navy-yard Brooklyn.....	349	49		
Naval magazines at Charlestown and Brooklyn.....	776	80		
Surveying and exploring expedition.....				5,193 57
Arrears of contingencies.....				40 16
Survey of the coast of the United States.....				486 00
Contingencies for 1831.....				263 94
Pay and subsistence of the marine corps.....	35,000	00		



## STATEMENT—Continued.

Subsistence of non-commissioned officers, &c.....	\$24,167 54		
Fuel.....	3,000 00		
Military stores.....	190 29		
Barracks at Charlestown, Gosport, and Pensacola.....			\$150,000 00
Clothing.....	7,592 95		
	\$8,270,793 84	\$3,014,711 80	\$541,866 32

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
REGISTER'S OFFICE, *December 2, 1839.*

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

## K.

*Statement of Moneys to the credit of Treasurer of United States in the two general deposite Banks, as appears by their last returns.*

	Date of return.	Amount to credit of Treasurer.	Outstanding drafts thereon.	Balance subject to draft.
Planters' Bank of Georgia, Savannah.....	Nov. 16, 1839	\$6,256 91	\$6,239 25	\$17 66
Bank of Missouri, St. Louis.....	Nov. 9, 1839	586,506 31	111,188 65	*475,317 66

TREASURER'S OFFICE, *November 28, 1839.*

WILLIAM SELDEN, *Treasurer United States.*

\* The Bank of Missouri has been required to transfer to the Bank of America \$350,000 of this balance, and the Bank of America has acknowledged the receipt of \$250,000, which has not yet appeared on the returns of the Bank of Missouri: so that the actual balance subject to draft is only \$225,317 66.

## L.

*Statement of the condition of the Deposit Banks according to returns received at the Treasury Department, to the 20th of November, 1839.*

Names and location of Banks.	Date of return.	Loans and dis- counts.	Domestic bills of exchange.	Suspended debt.	Real estate.	Stocks.
Bank of the State of Missouri, at St. Louis. ....	November 2	\$1,497,094 89	\$518,201 37	\$35,317 17	\$51,868 05	
Planters' Bank of the State of Georgia, at Savannah. ....	November 12	612,790 92	52,700 30	140,563 51	11,000 00	\$130,560 00
		\$2,109,885 81	\$570,901 67	\$175,880 68	\$62,868 05	\$130,560 00

## STATEMENT L.—Continued.

Names and location of Banks.	Date of return.	Other investments.	Expense account.	Balances due from other Banks.	Other Bank notes on hand.	Specie.
Bank of the State of Missouri, at St. Louis. ....	November 2	\$216,606 65	\$12,140 90	\$434,292 84	\$335,820 00	\$316,827 39
Planters' Bank of the State of Georgia, at Savannah. ....	November 12	33,845 88	7,173 56	32,066 82	57,935 00	85,598 81
		\$250,452 53	\$19,314 46	\$466,359 66	\$393,755 00	\$402,426 20

## STATEMENT L—Continued.

Names and location of Banks.	Date of return.	Circulation.	DEPOSITES.			Due to other Banks.
			Treasurer of the United States.	Public officers.	All other depositors.	
Bank of the State of Missouri, at St. Louis .....	November 2	\$450,910 00	\$885,952 65	\$717 58	\$519,742 52	\$356,986 58
Planters' Bank of the State of Georgia, at Savannah .....	November 12	101,173 00	5,469 91	53,925 99	209,158 15	101,838 20
		\$552,083 00	\$891,422 56	\$54,643 57	\$728,900 67	\$458,824 78

## STATEMENT L—Continued.

Names and location of Banks.	Date of return.	Other liabilities.	Capital stock.	Contingent fund.	Profit and loss, discount and interest.
Bank of the State of Missouri, at St. Louis .....	November 2	\$32,193 09	\$1,112,433 79	\$5,000 00	\$54,233 05
Planters' Bank of the State of Georgia, at Savannah .....	November 12	9,202 81	535,400 00	120,461 46	27,605 28
		\$41,395 90	\$1,647,833 79	\$125,461 46	\$81,838 33

Since the last session of Congress the Insurance Bank of Columbus has been discontinued from the performance of the duties of a public depository, in consequence of the removal of the bank to Macon, a point remote from the land offices in Alabama, (to accommodate which it was principally needed,) and where it could not discharge the financial duties required.

The Brooklyn Bank has also been discontinued as a depository. The amount of money placed therein when further depositories were required to be selected, in 1836 having been drawn out, and the public service not making its employment necessary, the returns required by law were omitted to be transmitted to the Department, and it was accordingly discontinued.

The Citizens Bank of Louisiana having suspended specie payments in October last, it was discontinued as a general depository under the provisions of the act of June 23, 1836.

## NOTE M.

A plan for the reorganization of this Department was submitted to Congress by the undersigned as long ago as 1834.

The subject was then deemed of sufficient importance for reference to a select committee. They reported a bill for carrying most of the recommendations into effect.

Since that, though the matter has not entirely slept, no effective progress has been made in relation to it. At the same time, with the great increase of business since, the necessity has increased for the principal change, then earnestly urged, of separating the superintendence of the collection of duties from the office of the Comptroller, where it has been long devolved with so much inconvenience as with other circumstances to lead to the creation of a Second Comptroller.

The additional expense would be little or nothing in having one of the present Comptrollers made exclusively a commissioner of the customs. The improved means and skill of one of them in such a situation, to do nothing but supervise that collection, and of the other to supervise only the settlement of accounts, must be very obvious. Each by such a natural division of labor would act with more promptitude, system, uniformity, and thorough investigation, and the early detection of defaults would become much more probable. A wish has been often repeated for a revision of the number and compensation of custom-house officers, and is still strongly cherished. The different bills reported of late years to carry this object into effect, and at the same time to make other useful changes in some of the collection laws, have failed hitherto, it is hoped, more from the pressure of other business than from serious objection to their final passage. The whole subject is important to promote efficiency and uniformity in that branch of the public service, and part of the legislation proposed is essential as an act of justice to many meritorious collectors. The failure at the last session to pass the usual clause for additional allowances, rendered proper since the reduction of the tariff in 1832, produced great embarrassment and bid fair to suspend the whole business at some of the custom-houses, until it was partially remedied by granting in several cases the per diem compensation authorized by a former act of Congress to all persons assisting in the collection of the customs. Besides these embarrassments, additional onerous duties have been imposed on most of them in keeping a journal of their doings under a resolution of the Senate.

New legal provisions for the security of the public money collected by district attorneys were recommended to Congress by this Department as long ago as December, 1836. Experience seems since strongly to verify their expediency.

A change in the commencement of the fiscal year is again recommended for reasons too obvious to need repetition. The keeping and understanding of our public accounts of receipts and expenditures, and of foreign trade and tonnage, would likewise be much simplified if the year for all of them were made to begin at the same date and to correspond with the commencement of the calendar year. In that event, if the appro-

priations for permanent and ordinary purposes were made for one year, with authority to expend a fifth quarter at the same rate when no new legal provision should intervene, most of the existing difficulties and confusion in the present system would be obviated. Whether these changes be adopted or not, another improvement would be to require all receipts and expenditures, as well as imports and exports, to be stated by quarters of the year separately.

An additional provision concerning the papers of vessels employed in the whale fisheries is respectfully recommended, to remove the inconvenience, expense, and danger resulting from a recent judicial decision in respect to the papers in that class of vessels whose enterprise, skill, and success are so useful to the country, and so richly entitled to liberal legislation. The decision and voluminous correspondence on this subject will be seasonably submitted to the appropriate committee.

Further provisions concerning the registry of vessels, in consequence of abuses of their papers in the West Indies and on the coast of Africa, seem urgently demanded. A declaratory act, as to the duties to be assessed on certain articles of silk, linen, and worsted, seems also proper from a like cause, since the construction of the existing laws, which has prevailed for several years with the Department, has been unexpectedly altered by the courts, to the loss probably of a quarter of a million of revenue yearly. A large number of documents in respect to this question are ready to be communicated.

The existing acts of Congress for the relief of insolvent debtors expire on the 2d of March next, and it is considered proper that the provisions of them should be extended further, and the cases occurring since January 1, 1837, be included within their purview.

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